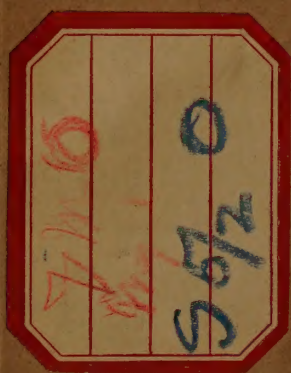


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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Anderson & Co Limited.

399-401,
George St. Sydney

Established
1863.



SUPPLYING SEEDS UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

399-401, GEORGE ST.,
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MARCH 1918.



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The War has upset the Seed Markets of the world very much indeed, not only in the stopping of many sources of supply, but in creating great difficulties in transport—and adverse seasons and labour conditions have raised the cost of all stocks of Seeds very much. We have, however, secured fairly good supplies, but as prices are fluctuating very much we cannot price many of the lines, and would ask our friends to write us for quotations, stating quantities of the Seeds required.

We fear the year 1919 will see an even more difficult situation, regarding both supply of stocks and prices, and we much doubt the possibility of issuing a complete Catalogue, such as this is, for a considerable period. We therefore ask that

This Catalogue should be kept for reference.

The Cultural Directions for the Vegetable Garden and Farm, and Flower Garden, Orchard Notes, etc., are very valuable.

We thank our friends for the good trade sent to us in 1917, and assure them of our best attention to all Orders.



ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS.

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399 George Street, SYDNEY.

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WE believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We, further, give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us.

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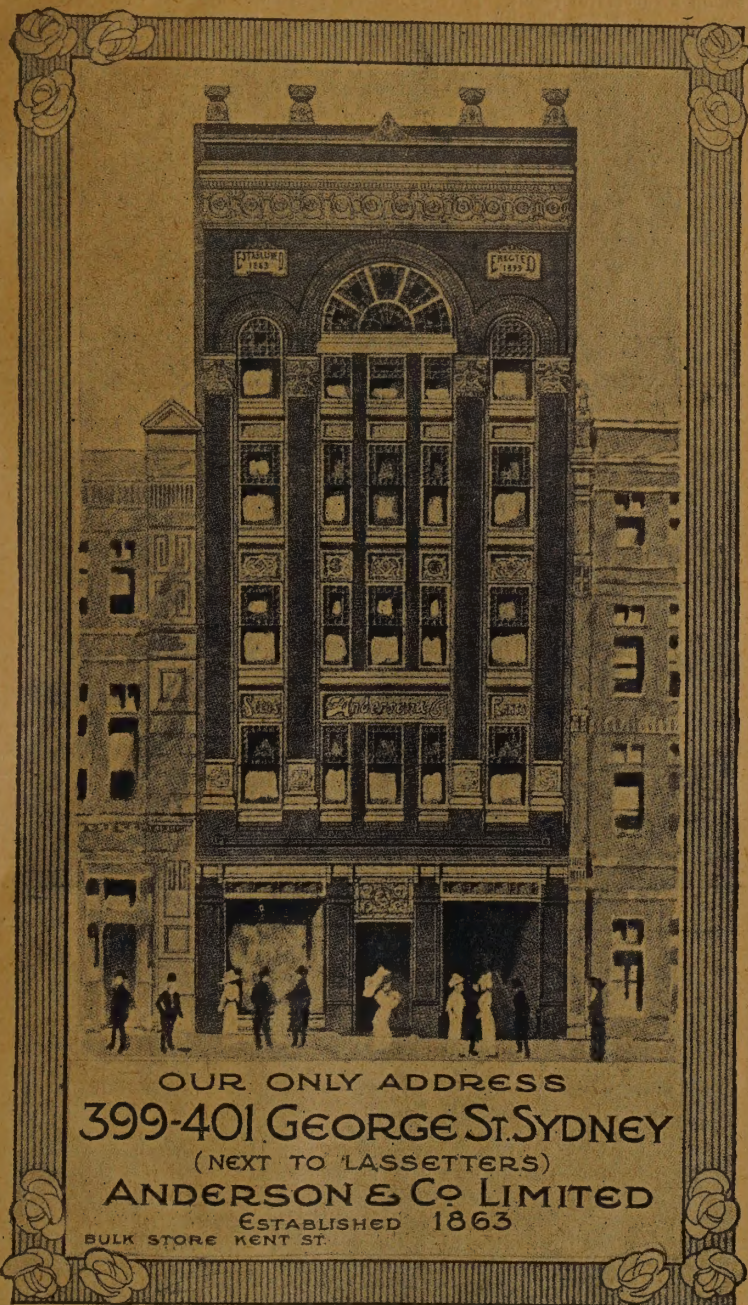
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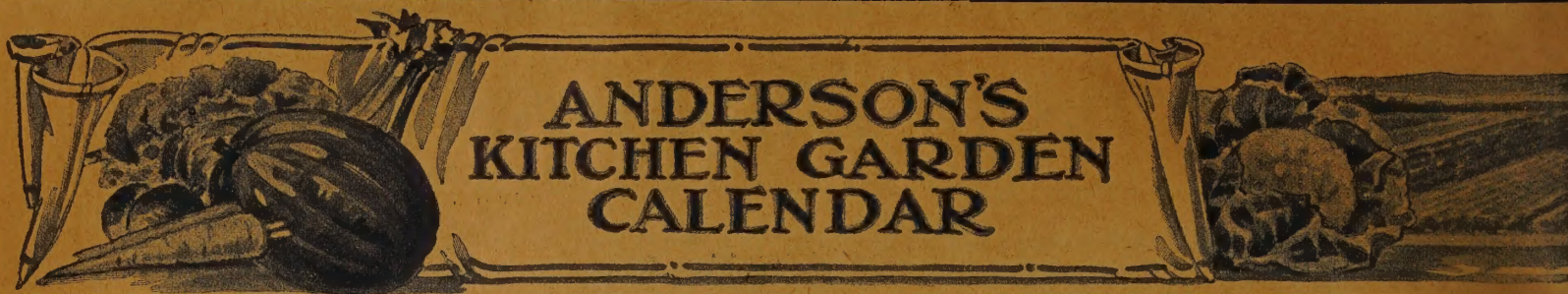
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ANDERSON'S KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR

JANUARY

(THIRD MONTH OF SUMMER.)

This is a trying month for the kitchen garden, but evaporation from the soil may be checked to a great extent by good culture and judicious mulching of growing crops with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. The surface soil should be kept as open as possible, the "Planet Jr." Cultivator being a capital implement for breaking up the surface soil. Watering should be done either early or late in the day—water is best applied through the mulching. All seeds sown in beds must be carefully shaded until germination takes place, and the shading should also be used during the heat of the day, until the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand the conditions which surround them at this season in the open.

Avoid overcrowding in the seed beds by thinning out the plants. Transplant with great care, and whenever weather conditions appear suitable, everything sufficiently advanced should be planted out into permanent quarters. The land must be thoroughly broken up, and very well enriched with farmyard manure for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and plants of that character.

Sow a full crop of French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede Turnip, and Spinach; also Cabbage and Cauliflower in the seed beds and Celery in boxes.

A small sowing may also be made of Cucumber, Custard Bush Squash, Radish, Cress, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Sweet Corn, and Peas—also Lettuce broadcast, in a moist place (to be thinned out, but not transplanted), and Parsley, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, in seed beds. Plant out from seed bed Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, also Celery in prepared trenches.

MARCH

(SECOND MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

This is a very busy time in the kitchen garden, for a large variety of crops must be sown or planted, and all vacant land should be prepared for future cropping. As March will probably be the last month for some time when the sun's rays will be sufficiently powerful to kill off surface weeds when cut, an endeavour must be made to rid the land of such unsightly encumbrances; therefore keep the Dutch hoe going, also the "Planet Jr." Cultivator, which is the gardener's friend indeed.

Surplus vegetables of several kinds must be gathered and stored for winter use. Carefully look over the Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, and Preserving Melon plots, selecting all fully ripe and matured fruits, and store them in a cool, dry, airy place for future use; these will keep sound for months if harvested towards the end of March. Keep the early Cauliflowers and Cabbages growing freely; if the month be a dry one they will need plenty of water—without it, the former are sure to "button," and many of the latter to "bolt."

Sow a full crop of Cabbage (imported seed), Radish, White Turnip, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Broad Beans, Parsley, and Watercress.

Also a small sowing of Beet, Carrot, Endive, Parsnip, French Beans (last sowing), and Mustard and Cress.

Plant out from the seed beds of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Leek, Celery and Brussels Sprouts; also plant Eschalon and Tree Onion Bulbs.

MAY

(FIRST MONTH OF WINTER.)

It will be necessary during the early part of this month to clear off what remains of several spent crops, prior to the manuring and digging of the soil in preparation for succeeding ones. It may be taken for granted that, secure in such a harbour of refuge as the old plants provide, many slugs will be found; therefore, immediately the old crop is removed, and ere these pests have time to secrete themselves in the soil, a fairly heavy dressing of salt should be sprinkled over the soil; it will work wonders upon them. A few days afterwards the manure may be dug or trenched in, and the bed made ready for its next crop. The Brassica tribe especially delight in soil treated after this method. At this season avoid planting in trenches, if your land does not part with water very freely or is imperfectly drained, as heavy winter rains may utterly destroy the crop if the practice is followed. New Asparagus beds may now be formed, and old ones top-dressed and otherwise attended to.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Radish, Leek and Cabbage.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Turnip and Spinach.

Make a planting of Garlic, Eschalots, Potato Onions and Tree Onion Bulbs, Asparagus Roots, Winter Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Herb Roots, and Celery Plants in trenches; also plant Chokos.

FEBRUARY

(FIRST MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

Occasionally we find this a more trying month than the preceding one, but a great many plants will have to go into permanent quarters, although the weather conditions be unfavourable, and great care will be needed in order to obtain a successful result. If it be necessary to plant out Cauliflower, Cabbage, etc., during a dry "spell" it can easily be done without the plants receiving any perceptible check, if a shovelful of manure with a handful of grass or loose litter be dropped upon the surface of the soil where you wish to plant; and if a thorough watering of the soil be given through the mulch, the soil will be exactly as it should be for starting operations on the morrow, while an overnight watering of the bed where the required plants are growing will prepare them for removal by charging them with water. Dull weather is, of course, to be preferred for such work. In selecting Potato "sets" for this planting, the best results will accrue from tubers averaging about two ounces in weight. What is known as "ripe seed" should in all cases be used. Look well to growing crops of Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, etc., thinning out the growth, mulching, watering, etc., as may be thought desirable. Transplant from seed bed the strongest Cauliflower, Broccoli and Cabbage plants.

Sow a full crop of Swede Turnip, Cabbage, White Turnip, Savoy, French and Butter Beans, and make a small sowing of Celery, Leek, Carrot, Onion, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Peas, Parsnips, Beet, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Lettuce, in moist soil, not to be transplanted. Plant out during favourable weather Cabbage and Celery plants, also Garlic and Eschalot Bulbs, and Early Rose or other seed potatoes.

APRIL

(THIRD MONTH OF AUTUMN.)

Sow at once all that is required to fill up the kitchen garden while the days are fairly long, and before the soil has parted with the greater portion of the warmth which for some months has been stored therein. Seeds will germinate freely and plants establish themselves more quickly now than during the cold weather soon to be expected.

Work the ground thoroughly between the rows of Peas, draw a little loose soil towards the plants, and stake tall varieties ere the wind or heavy rains batter down the crop. Slugs will now be getting in a little work during the night, and traps should be set; some fresh bran or a few lettuce leaves are both good baits, or freshly slaked lime, soot or tobacco dust over the surface of the soil will kill or keep them in check.

Herbs may be taken up, divided, and replanted, also Winter Rhubarb—if young plants are not to be had from the seed bed, which are to be preferred.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, White Turnip, Onion, Leek, Lettuce, Radish, Herb Seeds. Also a smaller sowing of Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip, Mustard and Cress, and Watercress.

Plant out from the seed bed Cabbage and Celery plants, making a planting of Garlic, Eschalots and Tree Onion Bulbs. Crimson Winter and other Rhubarb Roots can also be planted.

JUNE

(SECOND MONTH OF WINTER.)

Proceed with all digging and trenching operations at once, and be careful in removing the refuse of any previous crop to destroy all insects and other garden pests which may have found a home there. It will save much future trouble to have the digging finished some considerable time in advance of planting, for the soil will be sweetening, mellowing, and crumbling into finer particles than can ever be the case with land which is cultivated to-day and cropped to-morrow.

If it is intended to give to somewhat exhausted land a dressing of bonedust in addition to the more homely farmyard fertiliser, this is the month to apply it, so as to get it well incorporated with the soil. Land so treated—which it is intended to crop in August—will be in capital condition at that time.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts and Broccoli.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Leek, White Turnip, Spinach, Tomato, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum.

Plant out Winter Rhubarb, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, and Potato and Tree Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants; also Chokos.

This Calendar is equally applicable to the inland and highland districts of the State, by the adoption of the following suggestion. Make an allowance of, say, 10 days, i.e., sow 10 days later than you would do in Sydney (if guided by our Calendar), for every additional thousand feet of altitude above that of the coastal districts; by so doing it will bring the seasons of the coastal districts and those of the more elevated regions into line for seed sowing purposes.

FOR THE COASTAL DISTRICTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

JULY

(THIRD MONTH OF WINTER.)

Before the month is far advanced the gardener will congratulate himself if he has followed our advice relative to digging, etc., given in June Calendar, as July is an exceedingly busy month in the vegetable garden. Preparations may be made to advance by a stage some of the tender vegetables on hotbeds and under frames of glass or canvas. Many of them can be very easily advanced in this way; but success will depend upon the care with which plants are treated afterwards, more especially in inuring them to light and air, and in gradually hardening them off before being planted out in the open. Sow thus Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash, Marrows and Rock Melon Seed. Asparagus beds will need attending to during this month. A heavy dressing of manure and some salt should be given to the surface of the beds. Break up the soil accumulated in the alleyways, and make the beds tidy for the season. Keep the soil well and thoroughly worked between the rows of Potatoes, and destroy all weeds. Examine drains and paths, and see that all is as it should be.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans (last full sowing near the coast), Lettuce, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb, Onion.

A smaller sowing of Cabbage, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Radish, Leeks (a full planting in rich soil), and Cucumber and Melons (under glass).

Transplant Onions and plant out Herbs. Make new beds of Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb Roots, also Eschalots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onions, and make a general planting of Potatoes. (See our special Potato List). Plant Chokos.

SEPTEMBER

(SECOND MONTH OF SPRING.)

This is another busy month in the Kitchen Garden. With the advent of warmer weather the Summer Rhubarb will be starting into growth, and a good heavy surface dressing of decomposed stable manure will assist it much; there should be no stint in applying it, for the plant is a gross feeder, but is an exceedingly valuable one, and pays for doing well. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Asparagus, and if the manure has already been applied to it, a good dressing of agricultural salt may be given during the month.

Keep the hoe and "Planet Jr." Cultivator going, as weeds grow apace; look after Melons and Cucumbers, and pinch the runners when required. All crops are growing freely, and want special care and immediate attention in this way.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall vars), Butter Beans, Leek, Spinach, Cucumber, Sweet Corn, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum or Chillies, Rhubarb, Egg Plant, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, Melons and Tomato.

Also a smaller sowing of Peas, Turnip, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Swede Turnip, Parsley, Rock and Preserving Melon.

Plant out Tomatoes into good rich soil, and protect them until established. "Earliana" and "Matchless" are fine varieties.

NOVEMBER

(FIRST MONTH OF SUMMER.)

This month is frequently subject to very rapid changes of temperature, and it may also be taken for granted that from now onwards shade and surface mulching—light or heavy, according to the size and description of the seeds sown—must be applied. Do not fail to keep the soil moist after sowing, and remove any shading material which may have been used gradually, as soon as the young crop comes through the ground. Keep the surface between the rows of plants in the open frequently worked in order to check evaporation as much as possible. Vegetable Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., will need a lot of attention now in the way of thinning, pinching the points, and regulation of growth, for the plants will all be growing freely, and will soon get beyond control if neglected. French Beans will be one of the most important and useful vegetables for some months, and nothing prolongs the bearing of the crop more than regular picking of the pods as they fill; never allow any pods to ripen, and pull all old ones if not required for use. Remember Tall-growing Beans will need stakes on which to cling, and for a time the growth should be regulated upon them. A wire trellis or leafless boughs can be used for that purpose.

Sow a full crop of French Beans and Butter Beans; Lima Beans (tall and dwarf), most excellent vegetables, and smaller sowings for succession of Squash, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Celery, Melon and Pumpkin. Plant out Tomatoes. King of the Garden Lima Beans is one of the best; bears in winter if frost does not intervene.

AUGUST

(FIRST MONTH OF SPRING.)

On the proper germination of the seed the welfare of our plants depends. They may outgrow to a great extent any neglect of proper treatment in the earlier stages of their growth, but the ultimate results will never equal those grown under a more consistent and intelligent practice—moisture, heat (varying more or less in degree according to the nature of the plant), and air in combination bring about the germination of all good seeds. Some seeds are endowed with extraordinary vitality; they will, if kept perfectly dry and fairly cool, retain this for years; others, like the Parsnip, for instance, are decidedly bad keepers under any conditions, and can only be depended on for a short time.

Don't neglect the thinning out of all crops as they advance. A heavier and much superior crop of such things as Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, etc., will be produced if this is attended to than if double the number of plants were permitted to occupy the same space. Keep the surface of the soil well worked, and slugs and other pests well in check.

Sow a full crop of Onion, Leek, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Tomato, Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkin, French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede and White Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Capsicum or Chillies, Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Vegetable Marrow, Cape Gooseberry, and Herbs.

Plant out Jerusalem Artichokes, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Eschalots, Garlic and Tree Onions, Early Rose and Other Potatoes. A few Sweet Potatoes may be planted in a light open compost (a mixture of bush scrapings and wood ashes being excellent for the purpose) to produce sets for planting out towards the end of next month.

OCTOBER

(THIRD MONTH OF SPRING.)

Keep the surface open and free from weeds. It will pay you to use the "Planet Jr." Cultivator between the rows of all growing crops as often as time permits—one can never do too much of this kind of work in the vegetable garden; it is often more beneficial than a heavy watering, and in some cases, perhaps, equal to a dressing of manure. It reduces to a minimum the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation, promotes growth, and gives a finished appearance to the vegetable plots. Look over all seed beds, and thin out severely, in order to check any tendency towards overcrowding.

Our instructions for the previous month may be looked upon as applicable to this one also. Very many vegetables will need transplanting from the seed bed; the weather will be getting warmer day by day, and much watering will probably be needed, and in some instances, perhaps a little shading also until the plants are established. All tender vine seeds may be sown this month.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall) and Butter Beans, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melon (Water and Rock), Cucumber, Vegetable Marrow, Squash and Celery.

Also a small sowing of Peas, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Capsicum and Lima Beans (tall and dwarf varieties), a small early sowing towards end of the month.

Continue to plant out Tomatoes for succession. Anderson's "Startler" Butter Bean is one of the best varieties to sow this month.

DECEMBER

(SECOND MONTH OF SUMMER.)

The Calendar for this month is not a heavy one, so far as it relates to seed sowing. A second sowing should be made ere it be too late, of any crops which, owing to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing during the previous month, are not in good condition.

We would again emphasise the necessity for thorough cultivation of the surface soil by the free use of the hoe or "Planet Jr." Cultivator amongst all growing crops. If those who do not follow this practice would but give it a trial, we feel sure they would, after carefully observing the results, admit that no matter what labour it entails, it is time well spent, and pays. Much of the success attending kitchen garden work depends upon this. Tomatoes grown on stakes will require to be carefully tied up, all surplus growth removed, and the points of shoots pinched if necessary, and the plants shaped as may be desired. Also look out for Tomato grubs; virgin soil suits Tomatoes admirably.

Sow a full crop of Cauliflower in a seed bed, Cabbage, French Beans, Butter Beans, and Tall Lima Beans.

Also smaller sowings of Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cucumber (for succession), Squash and Vegetable Marrow, Radish, Turnip (White and Swede), Lettuce, and Mustard and Cress.

Plant Eschalots and Tree Onions if procurable.

Mulch your Cucumber, Tomato and Melon Plants this month.

What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonable kitchen garden crops, immediately the favourable opportunity arrives. If the land has already been prepared for the reception of the seed, and is fairly moist, and the weather is calm, yet dull, then the conditions will be most favourable to successful germination of the seeds and for transplanting, and the work should be undertaken without a moment's delay, though the date of sowing, etc., differs slightly from that mentioned in our Calendar.



— Suitable Land —

IN making a new garden, it is all important that the land should be well broken up and deeply worked or trenched, also that the drainage should be perfect; only by thorough preparation of the soil can the best results be expected. Rich, strong, virgin loam, or a rich sandy loam of good depth, is by far the best for vegetable production; but for summer crops, rich, peaty, swampy black soil gives wonderful results. If the only land available is naturally poor, it can be gradually brought into condition by trenching or digging it over deeply, and frequently enriching it with plenty of manure and other vegetable matter, and adding to it any of the constituent parts of a productive soil it may lack. Even sand will grow vegetables, but it should have plenty of manure, a good dressing of black soil if available, and rotted vegetable matter, if procurable, incorporated with it. Stiff soils should have sand and manure added to them, and as much light fibrous decayed vegetable matter as possible. Such land should be roughly broken up during summer, and be allowed to lie without a crop for some months. The action of the atmosphere will greatly improve it.

— A Seed Bed —

— Sowing and Transplanting —

Every garden should have a seed bed in a sheltered corner, where a stock of young plants can be raised for planting out when the weather is favourable and at the proper season. When about to form a seed bed, select good soil, if possible, and see that it is well drained. The soil should then be well and deeply dug over, and have old stable manure thoroughly mixed with it; the rake should then be run over it to level the surface. The seed can then be sown on it, and a light covering of soil only given. Half an inch is quite sufficient for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and such sized seeds, and only a slight increase for larger seeds is required. Then mulch the surface lightly with old stable manure, broken up fine; it will keep the roots cool, check evaporation, and promote the young growth. Water every evening during the dry, hot weather, and use a fine-rosed watering can. These remarks particularly apply to Cauliflower plants, which must be kept growing freely until they are planted out; otherwise good heads cannot be expected.

It is a common mistake to sow seed too thickly, for if the young plants are too numerous they must be thinned out directly they are fit to handle, otherwise they will become drawn and weak.

Sowing and Transplanting (*Continued*)

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Leek, Parsley, Tomato, Capsicum, should all be raised in a seed bed, and when ready, transplanted into their permanent position. Select a cool or showery day. Lift the plants carefully with a trowel or spade, being careful to preserve all the young fibrous roots, and put out the plants in the manner directed in cultural directions given under the list of each vegetable in this catalogue. A good watering is necessary to complete the operation, and a mulching is of great service during the summer season.

Sowing and Thinning in Open Ground

If you know your seeds to be good, it is a great mistake to sow thickly, as it necessitates heavy thinning, which might have been avoided. It is also a mistake to allow vegetable plants to crowd one another, and if you want a first-class crop, you must thin out the plants in the earlier stages of their growth. You will have a larger return from a given extent of land by so doing.

Sow just before or after rain, if possible. Before sowing a crop, always dig over the soil, thoroughly manure it, if required, and then reduce it to a fine tilth. Always sow in rows in preference to broadcast, as the former method has many advantages. Avoid deep sowing; a slight covering is enough for small seeds. Half an inch covering for Turnip, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, and such seed is quite enough; for Beet one inch, and for Peas about two inches.

See cultural directions under the heading of each vegetable in our "Select List of Vegetable Seeds."

— Manuring —

Most vegetables are strong feeders, and the land should be kept up to a high state of fertility by using plenty of manure to replace the chemical elements, which plants have extracted from the soil. Horse manure is excellent for vegetable crops, provided it is not perished by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which speedily extracts all the ammonia and other properties which it may possess. The best horse manure is that which is taken from the stable and placed in a heap or pit daily, and which is the excrement of well-fed, healthy horses.

Artificial manure, such as bonedust, superphosphate, blood manure, potash, lime, salt, are all excellent fertilisers, and if properly applied and selected for the requirements of the soil and the vegetables to be grown, they will always prove a profitable investment. "Special Manures" for various crops, and all information regarding their uses can be supplied.

**Anderson's
Manuals
for the Gardener
and Amateur.**

We have published these very complete and reliable Manuals at considerable pains. They are up-to-date guides, and have been most carefully written by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., etc., who has a very extensive practical experience of gardening, etc., in all its phases in this country.

**The Flower Garden
and Shrubbery.
The Vegetable Garden
and Orchard.
The Farm Manual.
1/6 each. Post Free.**

SELECTED LIST OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR ALL CROPS



OUR SEEDS ARE ALWAYS THE BEST

ALL RETAIL ORDERS FOR GARDEN OR FLOWER SEEDS ARE DELIVERED FREE EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

Asparagus

6d. and 3d.
per packet.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL.
PURPLE DUTCH.

CULTURE.—Plants are easily obtained from seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year, after sowing, the roots should be lifted and replanted. Price of Roots, 7/6 per 100. Carriage extra. (See also page 20.)

NOTES ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

Plant out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the surface. The rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should be trenched three feet deep, and if the subsoil be stiff or inferior, it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position, a top dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed over all the beds, and as the plants progress, care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. When the stems turn yellow in the autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded, and all seedling plants removed, and the beds thoroughly manured and top-dressed as before. Before spreading the top-dressing, fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns.

Asparagus Pea

(Lotus Tetragonolobus)
6d. and 3d. per pkt.

The habit of this plant is dwarf and trailing; it produces an abundance of crimson pea-shaped flowers; these are succeeded by strangely-shaped pods, which, when cooked, possess a most delicate flavour, like Asparagus.

Artichoke (Globe)

Green
Purple 6d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—The soil requires to be deeply trenched, as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring, in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will then produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only is used.

Globe Artichoke Plants priced on page 20.
ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM (White).—A Tuberous variety, with annual stems. The best time to plant is from July to August, in rows three feet apart and twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. Succeeds in any ordinary soil. Price of Tubers, 3d. per lb. Postage or Carriage extra. (See also page 20)



ASPARAGUS.

Broad Beans

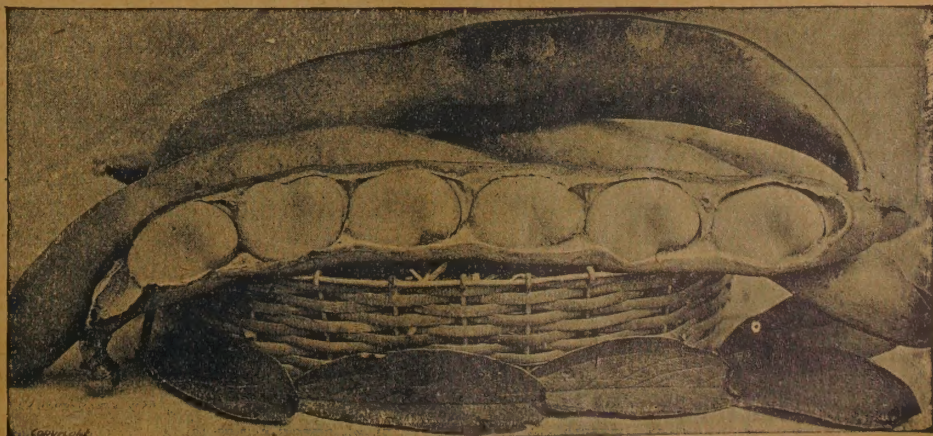
6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.
9d. per lb., postage 6d. extra.

ANDERSON'S GIANT LONG POD.—Plants produce on an average 10 to 12 stalks, and an abundance of pods, from 15 to 18 inches long; delicate in flavour.

BROAD WINDSOR.—Very productive.

EARLY LONG POD.—Favourite with gardeners.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in March, April, May, June, and July, in drills three to four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows.



ANDERSON'S GIANT LONG POD BROAD BEAN.

Anderson & Co Ltd

French Beans

DWARF VARIETIES.

CANADIAN WONDER.—Very long pods, excellent flavour; wonderful bearer.
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—The pods are stringless, long, and nearly straight. A first-class bean. Early, prolific bearer, excellent.
NEGRO LONG POD.—Very productive, fine quality.
PALE DUN.—Old favourite, productive, medium pod.

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra.
 1/3 per lb., postage 6d. extra.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

WHITE DUTCH.—Large and fine. Tall grower.
ZEBRA OR NAPOLEON.—Good variety.
SCARLET RUNNER.—Suitable for the colder districts.
EPICURE.—Grows 6 to 8 feet. Stringless. Continues to bear throughout the season if young pods are kept pulled. **In packets only, 6d. each.**

RUNNER VARIETIES.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A very prolific stringless podded Bean; good flavour; grows 6ft. Equal to Epicure. **In packets only, 6d. each.**
TONGAN (Black Seeded).—Called "Poor Man's Bean." A splendid type of Bean for slicing and boiling in the same manner as ordinary French Beans. Perennial. **In packets only, 6d. each.**
MADAGASCAR.—Large white seeds, mottled with pink. The pods of this variety cannot be cooked, but the seeds are used in a similar way to the Broad and Lima Beans. Perennial. **In packets only, 6d. each.**
CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four to six inches from plant to plant. The runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October, or November, and staked. Soil need not be too rich.

Lima Beans

One of the most productive and delicious beans in cultivation, and quite distinct from any other. The Lima requires no special culture or attention; will begin bearing about Christmas, and continue to produce pods right on until frost comes, although the season may have been very dry. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown. Cooked and served with butter.

EARLY LEVIATHAN (Tall).—Very productive.
KING OF THE GARDEN (Tall).—Pods are large and well filled, and produced in great abundance. The quality is all that can be desired.
BURPEE'S DWARF.—Plants from 18 to 20 in. high.
BURPEE'S IMPROVED.—A dwarf variety, of very sturdy habit; four to seven pods in the cluster. Very finest quality.
HENDERSON'S DWARF.—A very early bush variety, 18 inches high.

CULTURE.—Sow the beans in October, November, or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if liberally treated. Plants of the tall variety should stand two feet apart, and the dwarf sorts 18 inches apart. The tall sorts require stakes about 6 to 8 feet high. The beans bear their pods in great abundance; if carefully picked, bear all summer.

Butter Beans (Stringless)

6d. per pkt., postage 3d. extra. 1/6 per lb., postage 6d. extra.
 Perfectly stringless, a distinct flavour. The pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow taste.
THE STARTLER (Golden Pods).—Six inches long, perfectly stringless, buttery flavour. Plants 12 to 18 inches high; prolific.
ANDERSON'S WONDER (Golden Pods).—Strong, bushy-growing, dwarf variety; very stringless, fine flavour.
BRITTLE WAX.—Yellow-podded, stringless Bean, of excellent flavour; wonderfully productive.
BLACK SEEDED WAX.—Strong grower; pods golden colour; tender and productive. A dwarf variety.
KIDNEY WAX.—Very hardy and prolific, blight-proof; flat, fleshy pods, of good flavour.
WHITE WAX.—Of sturdy upright growth, heavy cropper; brittle yellow pods, white seeds. **Packets only, 6d. each.**
MONT D'OR GOLDEN BUTTER (Tall).—Grows about 6 feet. Need not be sliced before cooking.

CULTURE.—Same as French Beans.

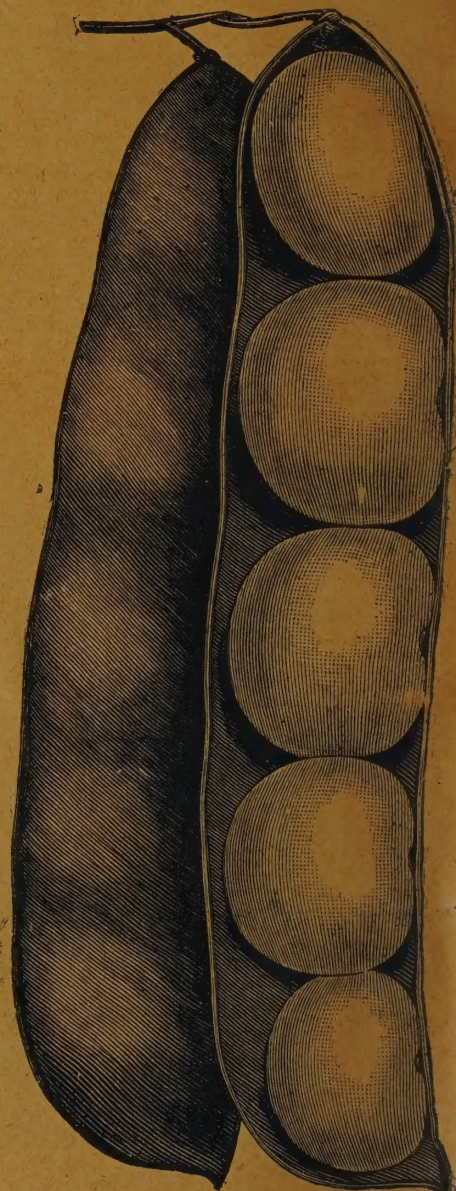
Snake Beans

6d. per pkt.
 Bears pods about two feet long, which are stringless and of good flavour, like French beans, and used in exactly the same way. Plants grow six feet. The pods are produced with remarkable rapidity, and must be picked regularly to prevent the beans from ripening their seed. No trouble in preparation for table; only requires to be cut in sections. Sow in spring.



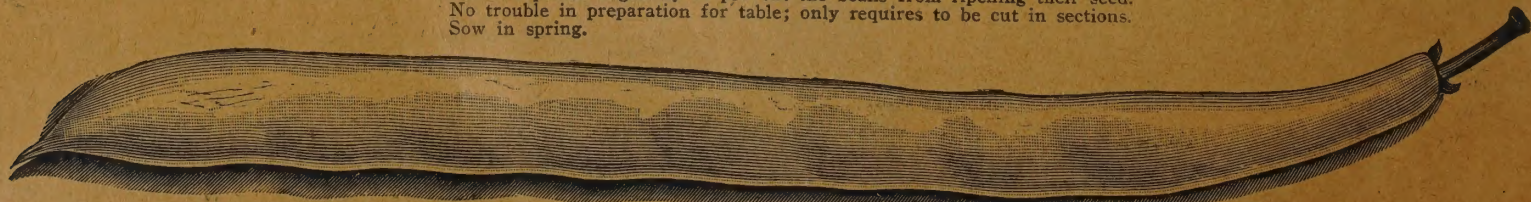
CANADIAN WONDER DWARF
FRENCH BEAN.

I must congratulate you on the glorious plants obtained from some seeds I have previously got from you. The Stocks this year were the finest ever seen in the district.—Mr. G. W. JEFFERYS, Munka W.L.L., Broken Hill.—26/8/17.



EARLY TALL LIMA BEAN.

I must say your seeds are the most reliable seeds I have ever tried.—Mrs. W. F. RODNEY, "Wanda," Collarenebri.—19/10/17.



WAX POD OR BUTTER BEAN.

Seeds & Plants

Beet

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.
For prices per lb. see page 21.

ANDERSON'S EXTRA EARLY TURNIP-ROOTED.—A beautiful deep crimson variety.

IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP.—Globular shape, bright blood red; flesh close, and of excellent texture; tops small.

ECLIPSE.—A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained, and fine quality.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP-ROOTED.—This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood-red flesh. All the Turnip-rooted varieties are much earlier than the long shaped sorts, and quite equal in quality.

ANDERSON'S LONG BLOOD RED.—One of the finest table Beets. Short and crisp in the grain, beautiful deep rich colour; tender, and of fine flavour. 12in. long.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured, because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18in. to 24in. apart; thin out to 10 or 12in., and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil is most suitable, but not essential. Make sowings every month from July to December, and again about February or March, should the weather be favourable.



EARLY TURNIP-ROOTED BEET.

Brussels Sprouts

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

IMPROVED.—An excellent variety.

CULTURE.—Sow in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.



SILVER OR SPINACH BEET.

For
Collections
of
Assorted
Vegetable
Seeds
see Page 22

Spinach Beet

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Quite a distinct section, grown for the leaves only. The green leaves are cooked like spinach, and the broad white stems, served with white sauce, are delicious when flavoured with celery seed.

GIANT.—Pure white stalks, not unlike Seakale when cooked.

Borecole or Kale

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

DWARF GREEN CURLED.—Suitable for the colder districts of the State. An excellent winter vegetable; highly esteemed for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frost and snow.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and 12 to 18 inches in the rows.

Broccoli

2/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

Adams' Early White.
Knight's Protecting.
Elletson's Mammoth.

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June and July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



EARLY WHITE BROCCOLI.



SUCCESSION CABBAGE.

For
Prices
to
Market
Gardeners
see
page 21

All Packet
Seeds
(except
Sweet Corn
Peas and
Beans) are
Post Free!



EARLY DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

Cabbage

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Hints on the Cultivation of Cabbage

Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage, but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground, or after turnips, or any of the Brassica tribe. For the smaller kinds the rows may be 20in., and the plants in the rows 15in. apart, the distance apart to be increased for the stronger growing varieties. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop will run to seed in July and August.

ANDERSON'S "PEDIGREE" CABBAGE.—In every respect a splendid Cabbage, and one of the best ever offered; weighty and solid hearting; can be grown all the year round, and will not run to seed. It has fully maintained its character since first introduced by us.

15/- per lb.; 5/- per ¼lb.; 1/6 per oz., post free.



ANDERSON'S IMPROVED ST. JOHN'S DAY CABBAGE.

SUCCESSION (HENDERSON'S).—This standard variety still maintains its position as one of the best market gardener's Cabbage that is grown in the State. For Autumn and Spring Sowing it is excellent, but it is an **all-the-year-round** variety. Short stemmed, with enormous flat heads packed very closely, of fine texture and quality, and large specimens are not coarse in flavour. It is esteemed not only for its size and quality, but is a grand keeper. It stands the summer heat excellently, and travels well. 40/- per lb.; 12/6 per ¼lb.; 3/6 per oz., post free.

BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY.—Short stemmed, and a compact grower; has few spreading leaves. Heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best. Can be grown all the year round. 30/- per lb.; 8/- per ¼lb.; 2/6 per oz., post free.

AUTUMN KING OR WORLDBEATER.—Fine late Cabbage. Outer leaves are of a glaucous green colour, and crimped. Produces enormous heart and very few outside leaves; goes all to head, and is fine and close-grained. Excellent for market or private use. 1/6 per oz., post free.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—This variety has been well tested in Australia, and has proved a first-class variety for both private growers and market gardeners. An early maturing cabbage, of good form and with solid heads. 1/6 per oz.

EARLY SPRING (Henderson's).—Resembling the Succession. Early and solid header, producing uniform crop. 1/6 per oz.

Prices of the following Varieties:

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt., post free.

ANDERSON'S IMPROVED ST. JOHN'S DAY.—One of the finest Summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months, and produce large solid heads. Can be sown at any time of the year, although better and larger in Summer. Turns in quickly, is all heart; dark green leaves; short stemmed.

ST. JOHN'S DAY (Early).—Comes to maturity very quickly, and stands well; one of the best; fair sized; hearts well. Has all the qualities of Improved St. John's Day, but is not so large.

LARGE WHITE BRUNSWICK.—A splendid large Summer variety, which is not so subject to aphids or grubs as other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Favourite; medium size; fine table sort.

WINNINGSTADT.—Cone-shaped; good sort to market; very heavy; excellent keeper; resists aphids.

EARLY DWARF YORK.—Small, but very early; good flavour.

LARGE YORK.—Medium size, fine quality, very early.

LARGE SCHWEINFURT.—Very large, fine white hearts; excellent quality.

EAST HAM AND WEST HAM.—Excellent market varieties for Autumn and Winter crop. Large, firm, and white-hearted.

LONDON MARKET AND ENFIELD MARKET.—Splendid sorts for general crops. White, firm hearts.

SUGARLOAF.—Most delicate flavour, excellent for private use.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A fine Winter Cabbage.

ANDERSON'S "DEFIANCE" RED.—A grand pickling variety; large, solid heads, weighing 10 to 12lbs. Colour, intense blood red; excellent strain.

Savoy Cabbage

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt., post free.

An excellent curled Cabbage; does remarkably well in the cooler parts of the State. Has a distinct flavour of its own; is at its best during cold, frosty weather.

CULTURE.—Same as Cabbage. See above.

Seeds & Plants

Garden Carrot

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet. For prices per lb. see page 21.

ST. VALERY.—An excellent Scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite. Perfect shape, and fine quality.

IMPROVED SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

SCARLET LONG HORN.—Medium length; very early; good colour and flavour.

EARLY SHORT HORN.—Good colour and quality; very early; a favourite.

LONG RED SURREY.—Very long; grows to perfection on deep, rich land.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM.—Long red. See Field Carrots.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, 18in. apart, and when fit thin out to 5 or 6in. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly-manured land. They should, therefore follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than 3 or 4in. apart.



IMPROVED SCARLET INTERMEDIATE CARROT.

Cauliflower

2/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt. Except otherwise marked. For prices per lb. see page 21.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Produces magnificent, very large snow-white, firm heads; plants are of a vigorous growth, requiring plenty of room. It is not early, however. Best months to sow are December, January and February.

ANDERSON'S WHITE QUEEN.—A superb variety. Very early, very dwarf; produces large, firm, closely-set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage; excellent flavour. One of the finest grown, which we strongly recommend. Price, 7/6 per oz.

ECLIPSE.—A very superior variety that is suitable for private or market gardens; medium early, producing fine solid heads.

EARLY LONDON.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads; not liable to button; for private gardens, one of the best; a very old favourite.

LARGE ASIATIC.—A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market, of excellent colour and very hardy.

WALCHEREN.—Good, reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium; early.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil in December and January, slightly shading, and keep well watered. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. During dull or showery weather, plant out in rows 3ft. x 2ft. in liberally manured land; water the plants for a few days unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check, they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage Crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.



CAULIFLOWER—ANDERSON'S WHITE QUEEN.

Cape Gooseberry

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

ORDINARY VARIETY.—Can be used for dessert; makes a delicious jelly.

GIANT.—A variety from Japan, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2ft. high.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and prick out in a row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, 2ft. apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the tops of the shoots occasionally to induce a sturdy, bushy growth.

For
Prices to
Market
Gardeners
see
page 21

Anderson & Co Ltd

Celery

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. pkt.
Except where otherwise marked.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. Sow as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and will pulverised. Open the trenches 18in. wide, and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about 6in. of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting; then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about 9in. apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water when young, if necessary, and use liquid manure. With this treatment Celery stalks will be well balanced and tender.

WHITE VARIETIES.

WHITE PLUME.—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and heart are white which simplifies the blanching process.

WHITE SOLID PASCAL.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk, fine flavour, fleshy, and very tender; self-blanching variety.

WINTER QUEEN.—The ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour, and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE.—Large, and fine quality; crisp, well flavoured.

WRIGHT'S SELECTED GIANT WHITE.—A leading variety; excellent quality; tender and crisp; blanches well.

TURNER'S INCOMPARABLE WHITE.—Old favourite; very fine quality, always reliable; fine flavour; tender when blanched.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Remarkably early, entirely self-blanching, with large golden yellow heart; very crisp and solid. 1/6 per oz.; 6d. per pkt.

RED VARIETIES.

ROSE RIBBED.—A self-blanching variety of beautiful rich golden colour, with rose-shaded ribs; splendid quality.

COLE'S RED SOLID.—Fine pink colour; large solid stems; tender, crisp.

LAING'S MAMMOTH RED.—Large strong stalks of good quality; blanches well; crisp and tender.

For Prices to
Market
Gardeners
see page 21

Cress

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE (Curled Cress).—Sow thickly every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. Can be grown in any rich soil, in shaded beds or boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

TRIPLE CURLED.—Often grown with Mustard, making excellent salad.

WATER CRESS.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1/6 per oz.

AMERICAN OR LAND CRESS.—Used as a Water Cress during Winter. 1/- per oz.

Cucumber

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowing in September and October, but in the colder districts six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about 6ft. apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower, to cause the fruit to set.

ANDERSON'S MARKET KING.—Fine strain of long prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

COMMERCIAL.—Early, hardy, very productive; dark green fruit; fine flavour; 6 to 8in. long. Market gardeners' favourite.

CHOICE LONG GREEN.—Excellent variety; fruit 18in. long.

LONG GREEN PRICKLY.—Fine size, deep green colour; crisp, delicious; a favourite.

SHORT GREEN PRICKLY.—Very hardy; a good sort.

FORDHOOK PICKLING.—Best picking Cucumber; strong vine; thick skin, fine quality flesh; few seeds.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING.—An excellent pickling variety, with short vine, and very early fruiting qualities; continues to produce till late in autumn.

GREEN GHERKIN.—Very small fruit; used only for pickling.

APPLE-SHAPED.—Round in shape; fine white tender flesh.

JAPANESE CLIMBING (Green).—Very early, prolific, rapid climber; well adapted for pickling or slicing.

AFRICAN HORNED.—A very prolific and ornamental variety. When ripe the fruit is a salmon-red colour, and may be used in the same manner as Rock Melon. Does exceptionally well in our warmer districts.



COMMERCIAL
CUCUMBER.



CUCUMBER—ANDERSON'S MARKET KING.

Seeds & Plants



EGG PLANT—PURPLE.



ENDIVE GREEN CURLED.



DISH CLOTH GOURD.

Sweet or Table Corn

6d. per packet, postage 3d. extra.

A delicious vegetable. The cobs should be cooked when they are quite soft and tender like green peas.

ANDERSON'S TABLE QUEEN.—A superb variety; large cobs, and white grains of extra quality.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Ears gin. long; exceedingly white in colour during their eatable condition.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—A yellow-seeded variety; very early; dwarf, hardy and prolific.

Other fine varieties:—

EARLY CORY. CROSBY'S EARLY. TRIUMPH. EARLY MAMMOTH

CULTURE.—Plant in September and October, in rows, three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

HOW TO COOK SWEET CORN.

BOILED IN THE COB.—Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, place the cob into a pot of boiling water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish, or like Asparagus.

ROASTED.—Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper; line a cooking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a table napkin.

Pop Corn

6d. per packet.
postage 3d. extra.

CULTURE.—Same as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. The corn is then taken out and slightly dusted with powdered sugar. It forms a delicious sweet.

Egg Plant

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped, to induce branching.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Large, brilliant, shiny black rind; early.
IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE. LONG WHITE CHINA.

Endive

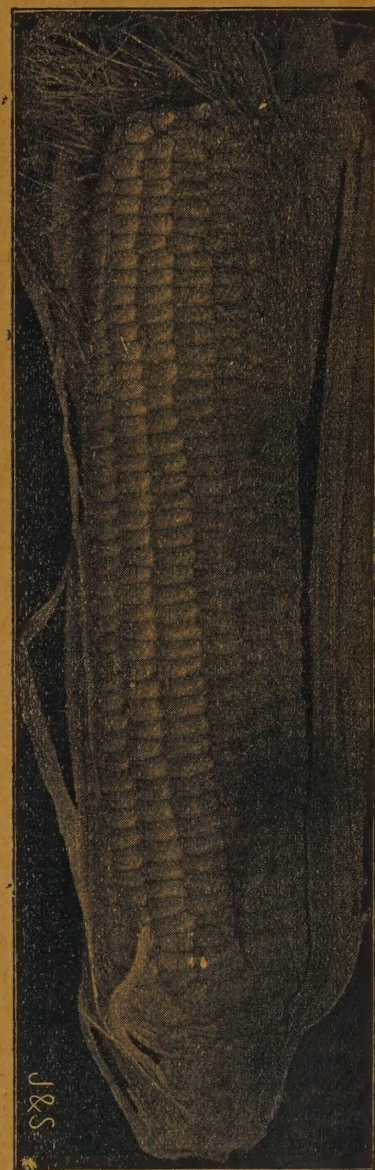
1/- per oz.;
6d. and 3d. per pkt.

This Salad Plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

BATAVIAN.

GREEN CURLED.

CULTURE.—Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the heart, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.



SWEET CORN.

Ornamental and other Gourds

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Same as Cucumber or Marrow.

The fruit of this curious family is most fantastic in shape. Foliage is handsome, and the plants of rapid growth; highly ornamental climbers.

NEST EGG GOURD.—Suitable for trellis or verandah; bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can be used as Vegetable Marrow.

DISH CLOTH GOURD.—(Loofa or Vegetable Sponge). Dark green foliage; fruit about 2ft. in length; the woody fibre lining of the inside of the ripe fruit, when properly dried, is the dish cloth; most useful in the bath as a flesh-rubber.

KNOB-KERRI OR KAFFIR CLUB GOURD.—Highly ornamental, bearing fruit often attaining a length of four feet, terminating in a round club; hence the name.

CALABASH GOURD.—Ornamental hardy climbing plant. The fruit, when dried, is used in the manufacture of pipes.

GUADA BEAN.—Really a gourd, but much used as a vegetable when young. 6d. per pkt.

MIXED ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.—A mixture of all the best sorts.

Herb Seeds (Culinary)

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in autumn and spring, and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

ANISE
BALM
BASIL (Bush)
BASIL (Sweet)
BORAGE
CARAWAY
CHERVIL

CORIANDE
DILL
DANDELION
HYSSOP
LAVENDER
MARIGOLD (Pot)
MARJORAM (Pot)
MARJORAM (Sweet)

PURSLANE
ROSEMARY
RUE
SAGE
SAVORY (Winter)
SAVORY (Summer)
THYME

ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE
VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD 1/6 POST
FREE.

Lettuce

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

CULTURE.—With rich, light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Cos and other non-solid sorts will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce should be lifted without breaking the roots, and planted out during dull and showery weather.

Lettuce—Cabbage Varieties

MAY KING.—Unexcelled for flavour and suitability for salads; hardy, and stands summer well; very early.

NEW YORK.—Of unusual size and solidity, with little tendency to run to seed; crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

ICEBERG.—A quick grower, with hard, handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety which we highly recommend.

DEACON.—One of the best; large heads; leaves pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow within; delicious buttery flavour, making a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Stands summer heat.

YELLOW SEEDED BUTTER.—One of the best Summer Lettuces. Solid heads of a bright yellow colour, handsome appearance, crisp and well flavoured.

HANSON.—Solid hearting variety, not liable to run to seed. The outside leaves are a lively green, but the hearts are white, crisp and tender.

TENDER AND TRUE.—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent.

OHIO.—Early, hardy, beautiful, crisp, hearts freely when young, finely curved leaves, medium size.

BOSTON CURLED.—Extra curled leaves. Globular shape, and large size, crisp, of good flavour.

CALIFORNIAN BUTTER.—Outside leaves a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots. The inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow so peculiar to this family. Stands heat well.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A strong grower, keeps tender and crisp; both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

TOM THUMB.—A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

MIGNONETTE.—Beautiful russet-coloured variety, of unique appearance, small, but very solid and compact.

MAMMOTH SALAMANDER.—Has wonderful heat-resisting qualities, and will yield fine solid heads of large size, when other varieties are only a bundle of loose leaves.

NEAPOLITAN AND DRUMHEAD.—The most popular varieties of Cabbage Lettuce among Sydney market gardeners, producing white solid hearts during winter and spring; crisp, and of fine flavour.



LETTUCE—MAY KING.

Lettuce—Upright or Cos Varieties

PARIS GREEN COS AND PARIS WHITE COS.—Favourite sorts, suitable for cold or warm districts, and will grow anywhere in the State, provided the soil is rich and moist. The leaves grow erect, and produce long-shaped loose hearts; leaves should be tied together to keep crisp.

Kohl-Rabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

LARGE GREEN AND LARGE PURPLE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated.

CULTURE.—Sow in beds like Cabbage from December to March; plant 18in. apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Leek

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

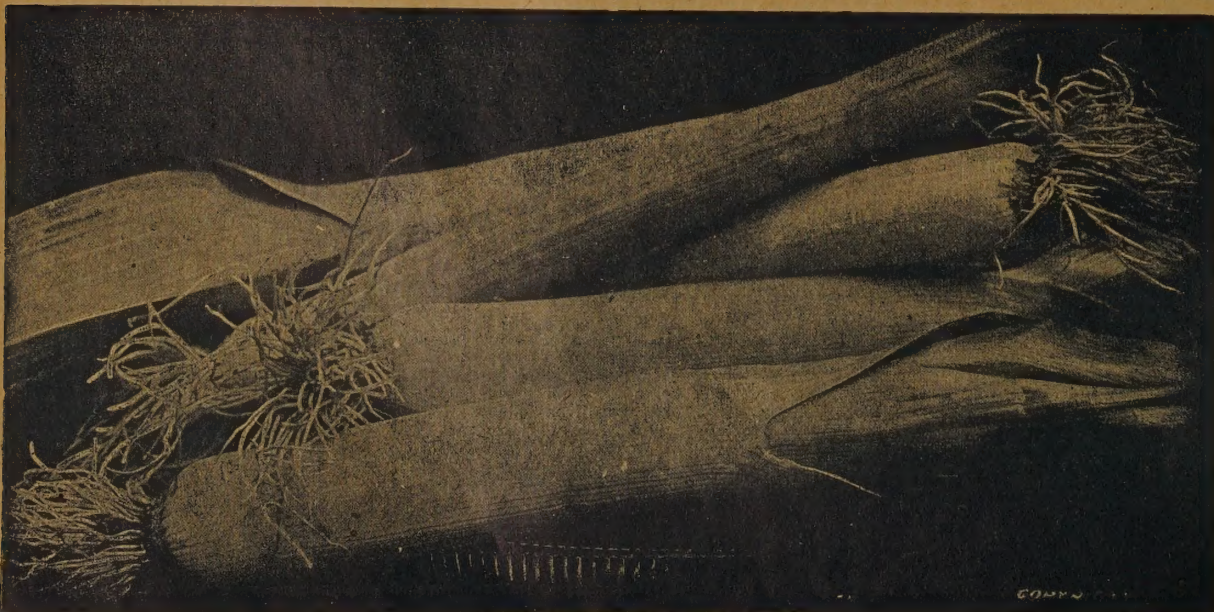
ANDERSON'S PERFECTION.—Very handsome, blanches beautifully.

LONDON FLAG.—A favourite with growers for market.

MUSSELBURGH.—A very large variety.

CULTURE.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18in. apart and 8in. apart in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are 6in. high they are fit for planting out.

For Prices to
Market Gardeners
see page 21



LEEK—ANDERSON'S PERFECTION.

Seeds & Plants

Water Melons

1/ per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.
For Prices per lb, see page 21.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills 5 or 6ft. apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

SUGAR STICK.—Large light green; oblong in form, measuring 20 to 24in. long; luscious, bright red, crisp flesh.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A very large, bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50lb., crisp, delicious flesh.

McIVER SUGAR.—Fruit often 2ft. in length; skin shows bands of white shading into green. Superior quality. Flesh pale pink, crisp and luscious.

HALBERT HONEY.—Rich and tender when ripe, 18 to 20in. in length; flesh rich crimson-lake colour, deep green rind.

THE DIXIE.—Very early variety; flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

COLE'S EARLY.—Of good quality; very early; has bright red flesh, delicate flavour, and very prolific.

KOLB'S GEM.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape; 30 to 50lb. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

KLECKLEY SWEETS.—Rich bright scarlet flesh, crisp, sugary, and melting, free from stringiness; ripens close to the skin. Fruit 18 to 20in. long, with dark green skin.

ICE CREAM.—White seeded, excellent, with a delicious flavour; old favourite.

SWEET SIBERIAN.—Suitable for the colder climates of the Commonwealth. Very distinct, of oval shape and medium size.



MUSHROOM.

Rock Melons

1/6 per oz. (except where otherwise priced); 6d. and 3d. per packet.

SPICY CANTALOUPE (New).—Very distinct in flavour and appearance; cream coloured rind, flesh deep rich salmon; 8 to 10in. in length. 1/- per packet.

FORDHOOK.—Heavily netted and nicely ribbed; golden red flesh; of exquisite flavour; prolific yielder.

MELROSE.—Flesh pale green, shading to salmon, outside rind dark green, oval shape; valuable for market gardeners.

EARLY HACKENSACK.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, deeply ribbed; green flesh.

NETTED GEM.—Light green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety.

MILLER'S CREAM.—Nearly round; with dark green skin; thick, firm, fine, orange-coloured flesh.

EMERALD GEM.—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

IMPROVED JENNY LIND.—Large and fine quality, rich and highly flavoured; an excellent keeper; bears freely.

SUGAR SWEET.—This is an excellent Melon, one of the best, beautiful flavour; flesh light green, with golden lining next to seed cavity.

NUTMEG.—A medium-sized Melon, delicious flavour, great favourite.

BALTIMORE.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh, large size.

BANANA.—Distinct variety, bearing long slender banana-like fruit; skin creamy white, and entirely free from netting; flesh deep salmon colour, thick, and of good quality.

SWEET HOME.—Beautifully netted and ribbed; flesh very thick; light green, and sweet and luscious in flavour. A very rapid grower.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of the Cucumber. Sow out or doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico or canvas covering should be provided to prevent any external moisture injuring the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. But do not leave more than two of the strongest plants on each hill, and do not thin them out until they begin to run.



SUGAR STICK WATER MELON.

Cassaba Melon

CULTURE.—Same as Rock Melon. 6d. per packet.

This Melon can be classed as a Rock Melon, but the fruit is somewhat distinct in appearance from it.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Bright yellow, with wrinkled skin; flesh white.

PINE APPLE.—Very solid, late in ripening, green skin.

Preserving Melons

9d. per oz.;
6d. and 3d. per packet.

CITRON.—A round variety, with red seeds.

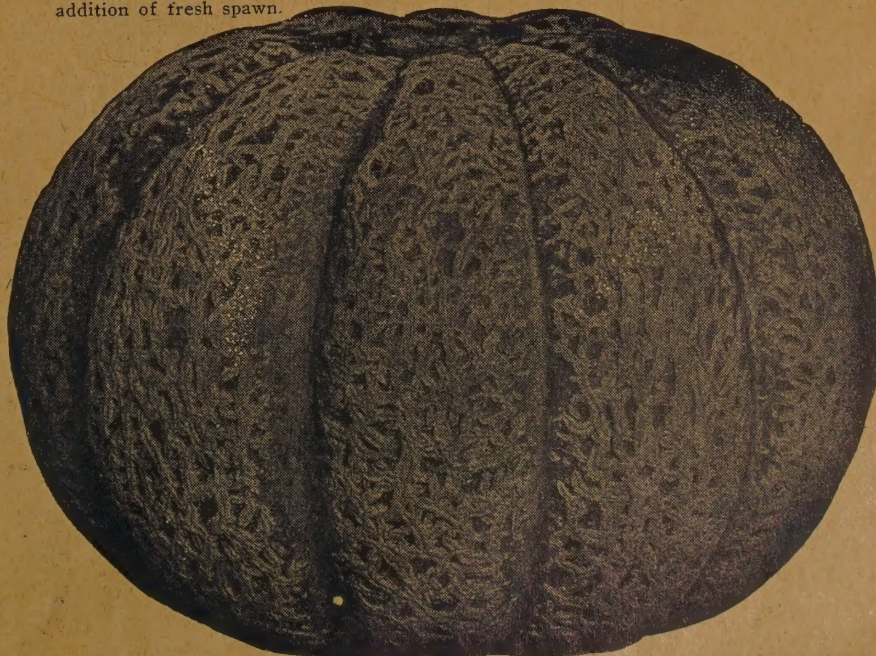
LONG GREEN.—Excellent for jam or pie-making, but cannot be used without cooking.

English Mushroom Spawn

1/- per brick; 1/9 post free in N.S.W.; other State, 2/2;
or two bricks post free for 3/- in N.S.W.

How to Grow Mushrooms in the Open Air.

The following are instructions for successful outdoor culture:—Obtain good strong stable manure from well-fed, healthy horses (this is most important), with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required; stack the manure in a heap, and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature, and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the Spawn is to be planted; make them about 4ft. wide, 1½ft. high; on this when the temperature is no more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn, pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4in. apart and 2in. deep; then cover the surface of the bed with 2in. of fine loam, beating it down with the back of the spade, so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6in. with light, clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred, so as to avoid the westerly winds; the shelter of a building, close fence or hedge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about six weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month; then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternative system is adapted the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh spawn.



FORDHOOK ROCK MELON.

For White Mustard and Mango Melon see next page.

Onion

I had great success with the seeds, and find Anderson's seeds the most reliable seeds I have ever used. I hope soon to send another order for seeds.—Mr. L. W. ANDERSON, Yandra Station, Talia P.O., South Australia.—1/2/16.

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.

Onion Seed by the lb. see page 21.

CULTURE.—For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich well-prepared soil in the months of March or April, transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground, the ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is during July and August. In the coastal districts, however, and in the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seeds as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished, and loss of plants prevented in using either hand or horse hoe. The barley is, of course, removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills 15in. apart; 4lb. per acre is sufficient; but if sown by hand in an open drill, 8lb. will be required; and when grown for pickling purposes, 15lb. to the acre should be sown in drills, and 20lb. per acre broadcast.



ONION—ANDERSON'S MARKET MODEL.

For
Potato
and Tree
Onions
see page
20

ANDERSON'S MARKET MODEL.—Of remarkable size and quality; colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form, and very mild flavoured; large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. 6d. per pkt; 1/6 per oz.; 4-ozs. for 4/6; 15/- per lb., post free.

ANDERSON'S MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—Skin a beautiful silver white, mild and pleasant flavour. 1/- per packet.

BROWN SPANISH.—A splendid variety, large and firm, largely grown for market; brown skin, good keeper, solid.

BROWN GLOBE.—Like Brown Spanish, with all its good qualities; in shape more globular; a fine keeper, very solid.

EXTRA EARLY YELLOW GLOBE.—Very early, remarkable keeper; excellent domestic variety.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED.—Very early; mild flavour; keeps well; moderate size.

JAMES' KEEPING.—One of the best; keeps well; brown skin; resembles Brown Globe.

GIANT ROCCA.—A fine Onion, mild flavour. Large bulb, reddish yellow colour. 1/- per packet.

ANDERSON'S WHITE PICKLING ONION, "CHAMPION."—Small, mild flavour, very early; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Sow thickly.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent pickling variety, with clean silver skin. Sow thickly.

THE QUEEN.—Silver-skinned pickling variety, fine flavour; early. Sow thickly. 1/- per packet.

SILVER SKIN SPANISH GLOBE.—A beautiful mild Onion, of delicious flavour. Particularly suitable for private use. Specially recommended for salads. 6d. per packet.

For price of Onion Seed in large quantities see page 21.

I may mention that I use no other seed only yours, which I buy here locally from Mr. Charles Davis, storekeeper, Riverstone, and I must say that I have very good crops indeed. I can hold my own with the best gardeners here, and my only reason for writing direct to you is to be sure that it is imported seed that I am sowing, as I have always found your seed true to name, and I trust this will be the same.—Mr. THOS. DAVIS, "Glencoe Cottage," Riverstone.—1/3/16.

Mustard. Finest White

2/6 per lb., post free; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—As a salad Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress; but as fresh Mustard seed is used as a common condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables, and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for that purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach

6d. per packet.

A very productive little Melon; fruit about the size of an orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like vegetable marrow.



ONION—SILVER SKIN SPANISH GLOBE.

Seeds & Plants



PEPPER—SWEET SPANISH.

Parsnip

6d. and 3d. per packet.
For Prices per lb. see page 21.

HOLLOW CROWN. LARGE GUERNSEY.

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it; however, the land must be well and deeply worked. Freshly-manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be 2ft. apart, and the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10in. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Pepper or Capsicum

6d. and 3d. per packet.

RUBY KING.—Handsome large scarlet fruits, flesh thick, sweet, mild. Desirable variety for slicing in salads and for stuffing.

IMPROVED BULL-NOSE.—Large scarlet fruit, compact plants, early, mild flavour.

CELESTIAL.—Very ornamental; fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plants.

ELEPHANT'S TRUNK.—Very large, 10 to 12in. long and 3 to 4in. wide; useful and ornamental.

BIRD'S EYE.—Highly prized for hot pickles, and the peppers when ripe can be kept for a long time if they are kept dry; very small.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET.—Plants covered with very small peppers; intensely hot.

LONG YELLOW CAYENNE

SWEET SPANISH

GOLDEN DAWN.

RED CAYENNE

SMALL CHILLI

CHERRY

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bushhouse in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are 3in. high—2 or 3ft. apart. Water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chillies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Okra

6d. and 3d.
per packet.

**IMPROVED DWARF.
LONG GREEN.**

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much grown here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be 2ft. apart. The pods are used while green and tender. Also utilised as pickles.

Pe-Tsai

(CHINESE CABBAGE.)

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbge, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like Spinach Beet, which it somewhat resembles.

I always highly recommend your seeds of all sorts to my neighbours and friends, as I have been using them myself now for over 20 years, and have never known them to fail, and I always find them as you say they are, that is how they turn out. If anything at any time does fail, well, it is the season, not the seed.

—Mr. Wm. J. GERREY,
Budgong Gap, near Kangaroo Valley.—28/6/16.



BUTTON PUMPKIN.



CROWN PUMPKIN.

Pumpkin

9d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

FOR TABLE USE.

CROWN.—Medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper, and dry.

LARGE BUTTON.—Fine dry sort, good keeper.

IRONBARK.—Not large, but of fine quality; thick flesh; good flavour; excellent keeper.

TRIANGLE.—A very popular variety, peculiar shape, very prolific. Good table sort.

CALHOUN.—Resembling the Gramma; salmon-coloured.

JAPANESE.—Flesh a rich salmon colour, fine grained; very dry when cooked.

CUSHAW.—Large bottle-shaped fruit, with crooked neck; very prolific; keeps well.

TURK'S CAP.—Fine table variety, good keeper; red top.

GRAMMA.—A very useful sort, both for cooking in various ways and for cattle or pig feed.

CULTURE.—For garden culture heavily manure the land all over, and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be 6 or 8ft. apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill. Sow six or eight seeds in each hill, so as to guard against total loss of plants by insects. A good mulch of manure greatly increases the yield. Sow August to November.

Parsley

6d. and 3d. per packet.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED.—Fine garnishing; one of the best; beautifully mossy.

CHAMPION MOSS.—Beautiful dwarf-growing, moss-like variety.

FERN LEAVED.—Ornamental; of strong flavour.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August, September and October. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seeds take a long time to germinate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about 18in. apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.



PARSLEY—TRIPLE CURLED.



PARSNIP—
HOLLOW
CROWN.

USE ARSENATE
OF LEAD
for
PUMPKIN BEETLE.



Garden Peas

9d. per pound. Postage 6d. extra.
6d. per packet. Postage 3d. extra.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May, June and July, but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive plantings during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong, loamy soil; if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

EARLY VARIETIES.

GRADUS.—An early large podded marrow Pea; one of the leading varieties.

THE DAISY.—Height 12 to 18in. Covered with pods 5in. in length; one of the best of its class.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—1½ft. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best dwarfs; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

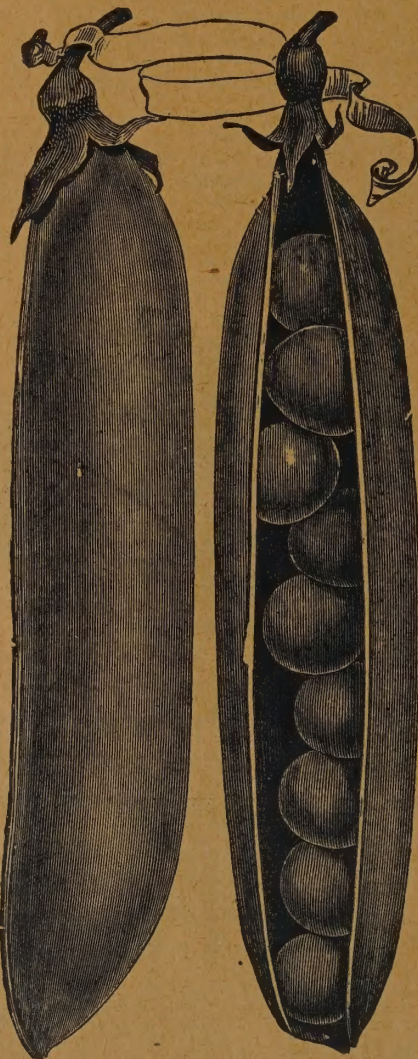
THE SHERWOOD.—One of the best early wrinkled Peas grown; pods large.

AMERICAN WONDER.—1ft. A very early and very dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

WM. HURST.—1½ft. One of the very best dwarf marrow Peas grown; large, well filled pods, of fine flavour.

KING EDWARD VII.—A dwarf early Pea of robust growth, and wonderfully prolific; long pods, slightly curved; height, 12in.

ENGLISH WONDER.—2ft. Very prolific variety; a few days later than American Wonder, and pods slightly larger.



YORKSHIRE HERO PEA.

I know you will be pleased to hear how successfully we grew Tomatoes and Cabbages from your seeds last year. In the Tomatoes we had fruit over 2lb. weight, and cases of them going over 1lb., and some of the Cabbages were 27lbs., which, of course, is a record for this climate.—Mr. R. W. WILCOX, Boonall Well, Garah, 24/1/17.



STRATAGEM PEA.

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—2½ to 3ft. The most highly esteemed wrinkled Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour, and vigorous growth.

VEITCH'S PERFECTION.—2½ to 3ft. A somewhat more delicious-flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

STRATAGEM.—2½ to 3ft. Fine dwarf wrinkled marrow; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine, deliciously flavoured.

TELEPHONE.—Tall wrinkled marrow, with pods of 10 to 12 peas; fine flavour; grows 4½ft. high. A very strong grower.

DWARF DEFIANCE.—2½ft.; heavy cropper, beautiful dark green pods, well filled.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—Height 3½ to 4ft. A Pea of unusual merit; thrives well, early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate.

SENATOR.—A heavy cropping Pea, and a great favourite; height, 2½ft.

LATE VARIETIES.

BEDMAN'S BLUE IMPERIAL.—2ft.; heavy bearer.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Superior, grand show variety; very prolific.

TELEGRAPH.—Great bearer, excellent quality. A valuable Pea for market or private use. Height, 4ft.

Sugar Peas (Edible Podded)

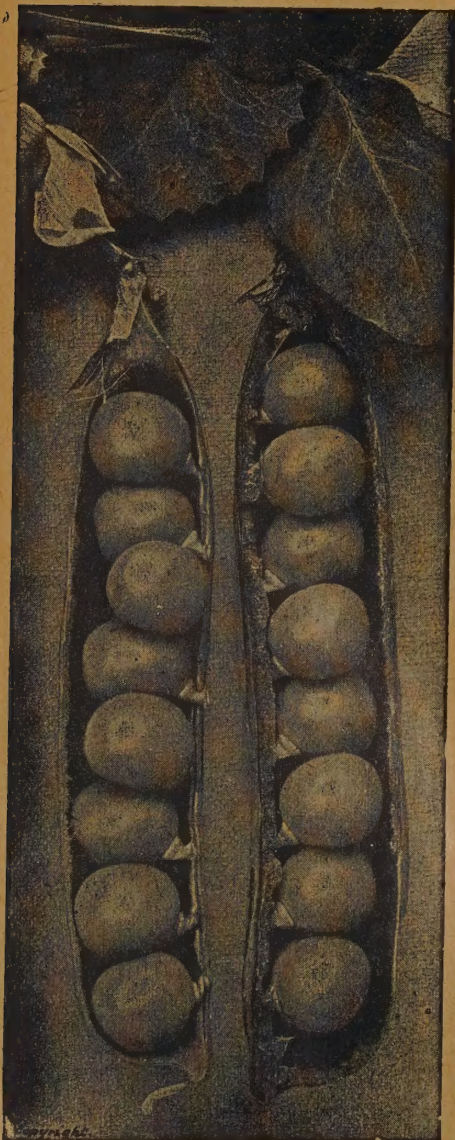
6d. per packet Postage 3d. extra.

TALL.—The pods are cooked whole while young. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden peas.

DWARF.—Does not require staking; used also as the ordinary garden pea.

CULTURE.—Same as the ordinary variety.

I won five firsts and one second prize at the local shows this year, and they were all for Pansies grown from seeds bought from your firm. They were the best Pansies I have ever grown.—Mrs. M. NEWLAND, Dressmaker, Main St., Young.—23/1/17.



SHERWOOD PEA.

Seeds & Plants

Radish

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

For prices per pound see page 21.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession; use a shaded border during summer months and a mulching of manure on the surface, and water freely. Sow in drills or broadcast.

LONG SCARLET.—Splendid strain; bright coloured, crisp and tender.

MIXED TURNIP.—A mixture of red and white varieties in equal proportions.

CHARTIER.—Very fine bright crimson colour, shading off to white; crisp.

LONG CARDINAL.—Early; smooth and tapering; crimson, slightly tipped white; crisp and tender.

RED TURNIP. **WHITE TURNIP.** **CELESTIAL OR WHITE CHINESE.**

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Red, tipped white.

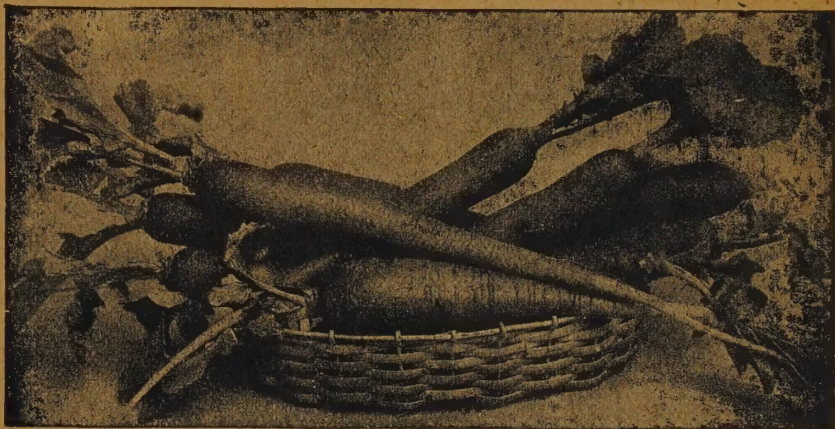
BLACK SPANISH.—Very large.

SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—A delicious variety; white flesh.



CELESTIAL RADISH.

I might also mention that I received all the seed safely, and in first-class order some few weeks back, and I am well satisfied with the order sent to me in return for my money. —Mr. M. HOGAN, Mt. Cuthbert, via Cloncurry, Q'land.—27/3/16.



LONG SCARLET RADISH.

Rosella

6d. and 3d. per pkt.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome plant (*Hibiscus subdiorifa*) that the celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made.

CULTURE.—This plant requires a hot climate, and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should be here raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows 4 or 5 ft. apart.



SALSIFY.

Seakale

1/- per oz.;
6d. and 3d. pkt.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when yearlings transfer plants to permanent beds (which have been trenched and manured to a depth of 2 ft.), and plant from 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a roin, common drain pipe, chimney-pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box or barrel over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of 3 ft.; cover the tops of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate, so as to keep the plants in the dark. The heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white. The growth may be cut for four or five weeks, when it is not more than 5 to 6 in. long; then the pots should be removed and the plants allowed to make their natural growth.

FOR PRICE OF SEAKALE ROOTS
SEE PAGE 20.

Salsify (Vegetable Oyster)

6d. and 3d. pkt.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."



SEAKALE.

Rhubarb

GIANT. **MYATT'S LYNNAEUS.**
MITCHELL'S ALBERT. **CRIMSON WINTER.**
6d. and 3d. per pkt.

FOR PRICES PER LB. SEE PAGE 21.

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry, leafless boughs, and a manure mulch, in August or September. The young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed bed until autumn, when they should be transferred to the permanent beds, made on the best soil, trenched 2 ft. deep, and manured with half-decomposed stable manure. The plants should be 3 by 4 ft. apart, and the whole bed dug and manured every year.

(For Roots of all sorts see page 20).



RHUBARB.

Spray Vegetable Crops

In order to obtain satisfactory results from vegetable crops, it is becoming necessary to regularly and systematically spray them. Not only are insect pests more or less always present, but fungus diseases make headway unless checked in time—with the result that a large proportion of the fruits of your labour is wasted.

For Spray Fluids and Apparatus see pages 91 and 93.

I have again to call on you for your most reliable seed, as I have used your valuable seeds for a number of years, and have never had cause to complain.—Mrs. M. BEATTIE, Mount Adrah, via Adelong.—20/7/16.

I may mention that I have been using your seeds for the past two years, with such good results that I am afraid to touch others for fear of failure.—Mr. L. A. THOMAS, Dandaloo St., Narromine.—28/12/16.

Anderson & Co Ltd



SELECT LONG WHITE VEGETABLE MARROW.

Vegetable Marrow

ANDERSON'S SELECT LONG 'EARLY WHITE.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; running variety.

LONG-FRUITED BUSH (White).—Excellent quality and flavour, prolific, very early; plants do not run.

LONG-FRUITED BUSH (Green).—Of equal merit to white fruiting variety.

CUSTARD SHAPED.—A bushy, compact grower; good flavour.

MOORE'S VEGETABLE CREAM.—A selected variety, productive; fruit of medium size.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

Turnip

6d. and 3d. per packet.

For Prices per pound, see page 21.

CULTURE.—A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with fairly rich soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March in drills 18in. apart, and thin out to 6 or 8in. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops can be expected.

ANDERSON'S WHITE MODEL.—Fine clear, white skin, grand quality; perfect shape.

WHITE STONE.—Pure white flesh, oval-shaped; excellent for market.

WHITE NEPAUL.—Early short-topped, delicate, tender, snow white, flat shape.

EARLY RED AMERICAN STONE.—Flat shaped, but with a purple top.

GREEN-TOP STONE.—A most esteemed variety.

PURPLE-TOP MUNICH.—Extra early, fine flavour.

LONG WHITE.—Suitable for hot districts.

ORANGE JELLY.—Superior globular yellow-fleshed Turnip; flavour rich and excellent.

SCARLET KASHMYR.—Very remarkable variety, earliest of all; skin scarlet, flesh clear white; flavour excellent.

GARDEN SWEDE, "Laing's".—A favourite; suitable for autumn sowing.

Spinach

ROUND, PRICKLY, MONSTROUS

6d. and 3d.

VIROFLAY, AND NEW ZEALAND.

per packet.

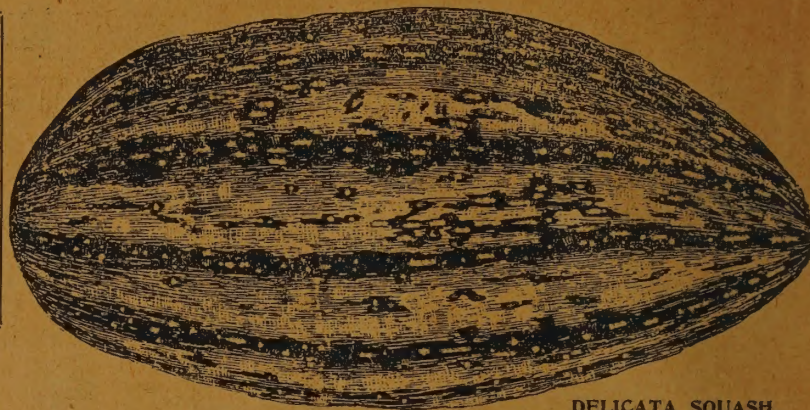
CULTURE.—Sow in rows about 18in. apart, and thin out to about 9in. Good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable Spinach may be grown six months in the year.

The Rhubarb Roots I obtained from you about a month ago were most satisfactory.—Miss M. PEN-ROSE, Grafton.
—12/6/16.



SPINACH-VIROFLAY.

For
Prices
to
Market
Gardeners
see
page 21



DELICATA SQUASH.

Squash

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

EARLY WHITE CUSTARD.—Wonderful bearer, delicate flavour, compact growth.

EARLY GOLDEN BUSH.—With all the good qualities of the former, but yellow skin.

IMPROVED HUBBARD.—One of the most reliable; very hard skin.

FORDHOOK.—Flesh dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; rind yellow; flesh straw colour; delightful flavour.

DELICATA.—One of the earliest of the running varieties, and very prolific; fruit small and solid, dry and rich.

BOSTON MARROW (Runner).

CROOKNECK (Bush).

All the above are good, serviceable varieties for table use.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September, October and November, successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about 2ft., and the rows about 4ft. apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom still adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.

I received the seeds this evening safely, and was pleased to get them. I think your seeds are the best I have ever used, taking them on the whole, and I have tried several other firms' seeds, but I have not got any better results from their seeds than from yours.—Mr. HERBERT LOCKER, "Hill View," Adaminaby.—23/11/17.



WHITE MODEL TURNIP.

Seeds & Plants

Tomato

6d. and 3d.
per pkt.

SEE PAGE 21 FOR PRICES PER OZ.

CULTURE.—Sow under glass in July and outside during September, October and November, and plant out as soon as ready into good strong, rich soil. Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit-vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles, or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well, and spray to keep down the caterpillar.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—Large, extra early; heavy cropper; very robust and compact grower; uniform size; fruit bright scarlet; fine flavour.

LANDRETH'S EARLIEST.—Extra early variety, producing large red fruit.

MIKADO.—Fruit purplish red, of large size; produced in clusters.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—This exceedingly early Tomato has a large fruit of bright red colour, and is very solid.

PONDEROSA.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine, strong-flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.

STONE.—Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid and fine grained; splendid.

BURWOOD PRIZE.—One of the best for market garden purposes; good yielder.

DUKE OF YORK.—Rich scarlet, smooth, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens uniformly; fruit in clusters of sometimes eight or ten.

MATCHLESS.—Very large, and of the brightest cardinal red colour; flesh nearly solid; entirely without core; not liable to crack.

EARLY RUBY.—Heavy bearer, very early; good form, colour and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; self-supporting on strong upright stems.

DWARF CHAMPION GOLDEN.—A counterpart of the well-known Dwarf Champion; fruit a beautiful colour, solid, and of a fine flavour.



PONDEROSA TOMATO.

DWARF GIANT.—Colour a rich purple crimson. The skin, though thin, and easily removed in peeling, is strong, and protects the fruit in travelling; the flavour delicious, and the growth uniformly bush-like, producing freely its nearly seedless fruit in abundance.

CRIMSON CUSHION.—Large; flesh very solid and of superb flavour.

PEACH.—A deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach.

CLUSTEROSA.—Yellow, egg-shaped bunch Tomato; very productive, and well-flavoured small fruit.

KING HUMBERT.—A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong Plum.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—Golden colour, medium sized; delicate flavour.

FORDHOOK FANCY OR POTATO-LEAVED.—Erect growth; bears large crops of handsome ruby-red fruit of delicious flavour.

We also supply the following well-known sorts:

YELLOW CHERRY.

SCARLET PEAR-SHAPED.

RED CHERRY.

I may mention that I grew the best Tomatoes in the district last year from your seeds.—Mr. J. V. CRAMER, "Eden Hope," Gaspard, via Quirindi.—29/8/16.

ALL PACKET
SEEDS
(EXCEPT
SWEET CORN
BEANS
AND
PEAS)
ARE
POST FREE.



EARLY JEWEL TOMATO.

FORDHOOK TOMATO.

Culinary Plants, Roots and Bulbs, etc.

NOTE.—THE PRICES QUOTED ON THIS PAGE DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE, except where specially mentioned.
For rates of postage in N.S.W. and other States, see page 93.



ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus Plants

For Culture, see page 5.

Can be supplied during June, July and August.

Colossal	} 7/6 per 100.
Perfection	
Erfurt Giant	

Globe Artichokes

Can be supplied any time during the year.
Green and Purple Plants, 6/- per doz.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Price 3d. per lb.
Special Prices for large quantities.
Can be supplied June, July, August.

Horseradish

Can be supplied any time during the year.
Roots or Crowns 3/- per doz.

Seakale

Can be supplied any time during the winter months.
Plants, two years old 6/- per doz.



GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

PLANTS

Of the following may be sent by Post at an additional cost of 6d. to 9d. per 100, according to size of plants.

Broccoli

Can be supplied from January to May.
Price 2/- per 100

Brussels Sprouts

Can be supplied from January to May.
Price 2/- per 100

Cabbage

Can be supplied from January to December, but only if in good condition.

St. John's Day	
Succession	
Anderson's Pedigree	1/6
East Ham	
London Market	per 100.
Early York	
And other sorts	
Drumhead Savoy	2/- per 100

A splendid Cabbage for cold districts; can be supplied from January to May.

Celery

From February to July is the best time to plant.

White 2/- per 100

Cauliflower

Can be supplied from January to June, but only if in good condition.

Veitch's Autumn Giant	2/- per 100
Early London	2/- "
Asiatic	2/- "
Anderson's White Queen	3/- "

Lettuce

Can be supplied any time during the year.

Various Sorts 1/6 per 100

Tomato

Can be supplied from August till December.

Strong and well grown from the open ground.
6d. per doz.; 3/6 per 100. Additional cost by post of 3d. per doz.; 1/- per 100.
In September and October special quotations per 1000 lots.

Matchless	Crimson Cushion
Duke of York	Dwarf Champion
Fordhook Fancy	Mikado
Earliana	Burwood Prize.
Ponderosa	Golden Trophy.

And other varieties.

Rhubarb Roots

Can be supplied from May to end of October.

	Each.	Doz.
Tops Crimson Winter	9d.	7/6
Victorian Giant	9d.	7/6
Sydney Market Variety	6d.	4/-
Sydney Crimson Winter	6d.	4/-

Special Prices for large quantities.
Crimson Winter is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where the frosts are not severe.

Eschalots

9d. per lb., postage extra.

Special price for large lots.
Used like Spring Onions in Salad, and sometimes for flavouring. The cloves must be divided and planted separately. Fresh manure should be avoided.

Chokos

Price, 3d. each, postage extra.

Can be supplied May to July.
These are the best months to plant.

Potato Onions

9d. per lb., postage extra.

Special Price for large lots.
Plant during autumn; they yield good crops when Onions cannot be raised from seed, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce. The bulbs are produced like potatoes.



ESCHALOTS.

Tree or Top Onions

9d. per lb., postage extra.

Special Price for large lots.

Plant the sets or tops during the autumn and winter months; these will produce large bulbs at the base the first season. The large bulbs when planted produce the tops, which make excellent salad flavouring, and pickle well.

Garlic

1/- per lb., postage extra.

Special Price for large parcels.

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is used for flavouring soups, stews, etc.

Sweet Potato Cuttings

Price 9d. doz.; 5/- per 100
We can supply from November to January.

Herbs

Strong plants of the following can be supplied all the year round:—

Sage	3d. each
Thyme	3d. "
Marjoram	3d. "
Mint Roots	3d. and 6d. per bundle

Clean Bird Seeds

Our stocks of Bird Seeds are carefully selected and machine cleaned. We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as Bird Seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by rates named.

Song Bird Mixture 1/- per 2lb. bag.
For Canaries and other small birds. The seeds are all machine dressed.

Canary, plain	6d. per lb.	50/- per cwt.
Hemp, Rape	3d. "	25/- "
Millet, White, French,		
Common and Red	4d. "	" "
Flax or Linseed	3d. "	" "
Parrot Food	3d. "	" "

This is a mixture specially proportioned for Parrots and other large birds, and contains a good variety of the best and most nourishing seeds.

Bird's Eye Chillies 1/6 per lb.

Pea Nuts 1/- per lb.



TREE ONION.

Prices to Market Gardeners

And others who buy in Large Quantities

TERMS OF SALE

ANDERSON & CO., LTD., while using every care in the selection of all goods supplied, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs, or roots they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

NETT PRICES. POST FREE, except where otherwise mentioned.

Orders for half-pounds are supplied at POUND RATES. The prices are subject to fluctuation, but we will always do our best to adhere to them right through the season.

Beet

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Ex. E. Turnip Rooted	2/-	6/6
Eclipse, Turnip Rooted	2/-	6/6
Anderson's Long Blood Red	2/-	6/6
Silver or Spinach	1/6	5/-

Carrot

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Intermediate, No. 2	2/6	8/-
Long Red, No. 1	2/6	8/-
Early Short Horn, No. 3	3/-	10/-
St. Valery, Fine Long Red Variety	2/6	8/-

Cabbage

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Pedigree	5/-	15/-
St. John's Day, 3 months	2/6	7/6
St. John's Day, Anderson's Improved, 4 months	2/6	7/6
Succession (Henderson's)	12/6	40/-
Burpee's All Head Early	8/-	30/-
Copenhagen Market	5/-	15/-
Large Schweinfurt	3/-	10/-
East Ham	2/6	7/6
London Market	2/6	7/6
Drumhead Early	2/6	7/6
Red Pickling	3/-	10/-
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	3/-	10/-

Savoy Cabbage

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Drumhead	2/6	8/-
Green Curled	2/6	8/-

Cauliflower

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months	8/-	30/-
Early London, 3 months	8/-	30/-
Large Asiatic, 4 months	8/-	30/-
White Queen, Splendid Dwarf Early Variety		7/6
Eclipse		2/6

Celery

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Crystal White	2/6	8/-
White Paschal	2/6	8/-
White Plume	2/6	8/-

Cress

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Triple Curled, for salads	1/-	2/6
Water		1/-

Cucumber

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long Green	2/6	8/-
" Prickly	3/-	10/-
" Choice	7/6	25/-
Short Green	3/-	10/-
Commercial	3/-	10/-
Anderson's Market King, very fine		2/6
Apple Shaped		2/6

Herbs

	Per oz.
Sage	1/-
Thyme	1/6
Marjoram, Sweet and others	1/-

Kohl Rabi

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Green	2/6	7/6
Purple	3/-	8/6

Leek

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Perfection	2/6	8/-
London Flag	2/6	8/-

Lettuce

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Californian Butter	2/-	6/-
Drumhead	2/6	8/-
Neapolitan	2/6	8/-
Ohio	2/6	8/-
New York	2/-	6/-
Deacon	2/-	6/-
Mammoth Salamander	2/-	6/-
White Cos	2/-	6/-
Green Cos	2/-	6/-

Water Melon

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Cuban Queen	1/9	6/-
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed	1/9	6/-
Kolb's Gem	1/9	6/-
Dixie	1/9	6/-
Ice Cream, White Seed	1/9	6/-
McIver, White Seed	1/9	6/-
Cole's Early	1/9	6/-
Kleckley Sweets	2/-	7/-
Sugar Stick	2/-	7/-
Halbert Honey	2/-	7/-

Rock or Musk Melon

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Baltimore	2/6	8/-
Melrose	2/6	8/-
Nutmeg	2/6	8/-
Early Hackensack	2/6	8/-
Jenny Lind, Improved	2/6	8/-
Netted Gem	2/6	8/-
Sweet Home	2/6	8/-
Fordhook	3/-	10/-

Preserving Melon

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Green Seed	1/9	5/-
Citron, Red Seed	2/-	6/-

Mustard

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Finest White	1/-	2/6

Onion

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Anderson's Market Model	5/-	15/-
Brown Spanish	2/-	6/-
Brown Globe	2/6	9/-
Extra Early Flat Red	2/9	10/-
" Yellow Globe	2/9	10/-

Parsley

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Triple Curled	1/6	4/-
Moss Curled	1/6	4/-

Parsnip

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Hollow Crown	3/-	9/-

Pepper or Capsicum

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long Red	1/-	4/-
Long Yellow	1/-	4/-
And other sorts	1/-	4/-

Pumpkin

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Crown	2/-	7/-
Button	2/-	7/-
Ironbark	2/-	7/-
Turk's Cap	2/-	7/-
Triamble	2/6	8/-
Gramma, or Rio	2/6	8/-

Radish

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long Scarlet	1/6	3/6
Red Turnip	1/6	3/6
White Turnip	1/6	3/6
Mixed Turnip	1/6	3/6
French Breakfast	1/6	3/6

Rhubarb

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Giant	5/-	15/-
Crimson Winter	5/-	15/-

Spinach

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Prickly	1/6	4/-
Monstrous Viroflay	1/6	4/-
Silver or Spinach Beet	1/6	5/-

Squash

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
White Custard	2/6	8/-
Golden Bush	2/6	8/-
Hubbard	2/6	8/-
Boston Marrow	2/6	8/-

Tomato

	Per oz.
Mikado	1/6
Duke of York	1/6
Matchless	2/-
Early Ruby	1/6
Dwarf Champion	1/6
Dwarf Champion Golden	1/6
Ponderosa	2/6
Golden Trophy	1/6
Crimson Cushion	2/6
Earliana (Sparks')	2/6
Fordhook Fancy	2/6
Burwood Prize	3/-
Early Jewel (Chalk's)	2/6
Landreth's Earliest	2/6
Red Stone	1/6
(Special Quotations per lb.)	

Turnip

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
White Nepal or Strap Leaved	1/9	6/-
White Stone	1/9	6/-
Red Top American Stone	1/9	6/-
Long White or Chinese	2/6	8/6
Anderson's Imp. Purple Top Swede	1/3	4/-
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	1/3	4/-

Vegetable Marrow

	Per 1/4lb.	Per lb.
Long White Select	2/-	6/-
Custard-shaped	2/6	8/-
Bush, Long Fruited, White	2/-	6/-
" " Green	2/-	6/-

PEAS and BEANS

in large quantities are delivered free on rail or steamer, Sydney. Sacks or bags extra.

PRICES ARE LIABLE TO FLUCTUATE.

Quotations on application.

Peas

	Prices on Application.
Yorkshire Hero (Selected Stock), Gradus	
American Wonder	
McLean's Little Gem	
Stratagem	
Veitch's Perfection	
Daisy	
Wm. Hurst	
Sherwood	
English Wonder	

Broad Beans

	Prices on Application.
Anderson's Giant Long Pods	
Broad Windsor	
Early Long Pods	

Dwarf or French Beans

	Prices on Application.
Canadian Wonder	
Negro Long Pod	
Pale Dun	
Burpee's Stringless	

Butter or Waxpod Beans

	Prices on Application.
Anderson's Startler	
Dwarf Black Seeded	
Anderson's Wonder	

Runner Beans

	Per Bus.
White Dutch	30/-
Scarlet	40/-
Zebra	30/-
	Prices on Application.
Epicure	
Kentucky Wonder	
Snake or Chinese	

Lima Beans

	Per lb.
Early Leviathan, Tall	1/6
King of the Garden, Tall	1/6
Burpee's Dwarf	1/6
Henderson's Dwarf	1/6

ANDERSON'S COLLECTIONS

OF

Assorted Vegetable Seeds

WE WILL ARRANGE VARIETIES.

As a convenience to our clients and to save them time and trouble we will do all the selecting for them. We will send seeds of the varieties best suited to various districts. There is no doubt about the popularity of these collections. We send them to all parts of Australasia.

CUSTOMERS SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO SEND FULL ADDRESS AND POST TOWN.

IN order to secure the advantage of these collections being sent

POST OR CARRIAGE FREE it is necessary that CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER, and 6d. exchange must be added to ALL Country Cheques.

VARIETIES CAN BE ALTERED.

Should there be any variety of Vegetable Seed in either of these collections which the purchaser would wish to be omitted, please advise, and we will gladly make any alteration asked, excepting the sending of Peas or Beans for other items.

Delivered to any Postal Address in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji at prices named.



"Little Garden" Collection

22 SMALL PACKETS **5/-**

- 1 pkt. Beet, Red.
- 2 " Cabbage, sorts.
- 1 " Carrot.
- 1 " Cauliflower.
- 1 " Celery.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green.
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled.
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 1 " Onion.
- 1 " Parsley.
- 1 " Parsnip.
- 1 " Pumpkin, Best Table Sort.
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
- 2 " Tomato, Large Red.
- 2 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

"Home Garden" Collection

45
Large
Packets
20/-



- 1 pkt. Beans, Broad Long Pod, or Windsor.
- 2 " Beans, French sorts.
- 1 " Beans, Butter.
- 1 " Beans, Lima, Tall or Dwarf.
- 2 " Beet, Turnip-rooted and Long.
- 3 " Cabbage, sorts, including Pedigree.
- 2 " Carrot, St. Valery and Intermediate.
- 1 " Cauliflower, sorts.
- 1 " Celery, white.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 2 " Cucumber, sorts.
- 1 " Leek, London Flag.
- 3 " Lettuce, Cabbage and Cos.
- 4 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 2 " Onion, sorts.
- 1 " Parsley, Triple Curled.
- 2 " Parsnip, sorts.
- 2 " Peas, Early and Late.
- 2 " Pumpkin, sorts.
- 2 " Radish, sorts.
- 1 " Squash.
- 3 " Tomato, sorts.
- 3 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

"Cottage Garden" Collection

22 LARGE PACKETS **10/-**

- 1 pkt. Beans, French or Kidney.
- 1 " Beet, Red.
- 2 " Cabbage, sorts.
- 1 " Carrot.
- 1 " Cauliflower.
- 1 " Celery.
- 1 " Cress, Curled.
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green.
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled.
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock.
- 1 " Mustard, White.
- 1 " Onion.
- 1 " Parsley.
- 1 " Parsnip.
- 1 " Peas.
- 1 " Pumpkin, Best Table Sort.
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet.
- 1 " Tomato, Large Red.
- 1 " Turnip, sorts.
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow.

These Collections are POST FREE only when CASH is SENT with order.

ANDERSONS FLOWER GARDEN

Annual Calendar

This Calendar must be accepted only as a basis to work from, as favourable or unfavourable seasons will prolong or curtail the periods for sowing Flower Seeds, but when allowance has been made for these contingencies, our Calendar may be accepted as a guide. It has been compiled for the Coastal districts of New South Wales, which have a climate similar to that of Sydney, and due allowance will have to be made for the variations of temperature of colder districts.

JANUARY

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This is generally a very hot and dry month, and unless rain falls little can be done in the way of sowing flower seeds out of doors, unless shading and a copious and regular supply of water is available, and a mulching of manure placed over the surface after sowing. Under these conditions all the seeds mentioned in List for Summer sowing should produce a late autumn display. The beautiful *Amaranthus Salicifolius* (or fountain plant) with fine coloured leaves, the charming small single-flowered Sunflowers, the *Phlox Drummondii* of gorgeous colours, and the *Portulacca* and *Balsams* are some of the best and most effective, and will do well if sown now under the shade of the shelter frame, to be transplanted later. Make the first sowing of Pansies in rich soil, and as soon as the plants are fit to handle, transplant them into another position in the shelter-frame, in rows zin, apart, so that they may make strong, well-rooted plants, to be planted out into the bed or border when ready. Early sowings of "Nice" and other Stocks can be made this month.

FEBRUARY

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This is the first month of Autumn, and rains often fall at this season, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of, for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonable. The canvas shade frame should be taken advantage of if dry weather prevents sowing out of doors. Plants raised from seed now will make much more rapid progress than they will do a few weeks later, when the nights are cold. Another good sowing of Pansy should be made under canvas frame, in case of accident to previous sowing. Any strong seedlings in stock should be planted out to fill up vacant places in the garden, and if the sun's heat is strong, shade the young plants with light boughs until they are established. Such plants will provide flowers for the winter months, when they will be so much appreciated.

MARCH

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The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and a full sowing of all annuals and biennials named in the List for Autumn sowing should be made at once, as seeds germinate much more quickly when the soil is warm from the sun's heat. Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any tender annuals and biennials, which do not object to transplanting, are better sown under the canvas shade frame even now, as they are so much better under control. Stocks are most beautiful plants, which should not be neglected. The Intermediate and Ever-blooming and other sections should be sown under cover now; they like rich soil. Sow *Godetia*, a fine showy annual. Pansies can still be sown to advantage. If early sown Pansy plants are ready, plant them out into the border at once, so as to secure early bloom. The Winter or Early Flowering Sweet Peas should be included in the sowings for this month.

APRIL

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This is the last month of Autumn, and sowing of suitable annuals and biennials should not be delayed; old English favourites should not be neglected; Primrose, Forget-me-not, Fox-glove, Stocks, Wallflower, Poppies, Sweet Peas, and Pansy will all do well if sown this month. All the annuals mentioned in list can be sown out of doors, but many of the perennials and biennials marked P. and B. will do better in the shade frame, to be transplanted into the border when ready. The canvas shelter frame is not only useful for shading purposes, but is a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when the weather is fine, replacing it at night. Continue to plant out seedlings and keep the soil well open with the hoe.

MAY

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Cold nights are to be expected this month, which will check the growth of plants, but many flower seeds may now be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. (See those recommended for winter sowing.) Early frosts would injure more tender varieties of biennials and perennials, but if these are sown under the protection of the canvas frame no danger may be feared. The hardier plants named for winter planting can, however, be sown out of doors; Mignonette and Sweet Peas will do well. These charming English flowers are appreciated by everyone, and should always have a place in the garden. Stock, Daisy, Violet, Primrose, Pansy (raised in a frame) should be planted out, also all other perennials from reserve stock.

JUNE

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This being mid-winter, there is little warmth in the soil, and only the hardiest varieties of flower seeds can be sown, such as mentioned in our Lists for Winter. The garden should be done up during the present month, all vacant land should be dug thoroughly over, manured and made ready for the coming season, as the busy months of July and August, when so much has to be done in sowing and planting, will keep the gardener fully occupied. All seedlings of hardy spring flowering plants remaining in reserve, such as Daisies, Violets, Primroses, Polyanthus, Wallflower, Forget-me-not, etc., should now be planted out.

JULY

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The weather during this month is usually warm in the daytime, with cool nights, and there is little growth, but preparatory work should be pushed forward, and if the season is a mild one, continue to plant out from the reserve bed, and sow all annuals mentioned in List. One of the most charming annuals, and now a general favourite, is *Salpiglossis*; its flowers are superb and of every shade of colour, and it cannot be surpassed for table decoration. The *Superbissima* varieties are wonderful in size, shape and colour. To have these charming plants in bloom early, sow now under canvas, but next month is perhaps better.

AUGUST

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Now Spring has arrived, all plant life will have become active, and growth will be much more rapid than it has been during the previous months. No time should be lost in making a full sowing of all the hardy annuals mentioned in List, in the open border, and the more tender varieties in the shelter frame; transplant from reserve all seedlings required to fill up beds; the gardener should always take into account the size of the plants when full grown, and the colour of the flowers, so as to produce a proper arrangement and a pleasing contrast of colours. Sow a full supply of Poppies, *Salpiglossis*, *Phlox Drummondii*. Two of the most charming varieties of the Poppy are the "Tulip" and "Shirley."

SEPTEMBER

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Like all other plants, weeds will be growing very rapidly during this month, and they should be removed while they are small and easily got rid of; the surface of the soil should be frequently gone over, so as to conserve the moisture which may be in it, and obtain the full benefit of any rains which may fall. Continue to sow all seeds named in Spring List, and thin out any seedlings which may have been sown too thickly in the border. Remove any plants now past their best, and replace them with seedlings from reserves. As Summer is near at hand, the garden must now be filled up, to provide a brilliant display during the coming months. Now is the time to mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals. It will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture.

OCTOBER

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The Summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with thunderstorms, we can still sow a great many hardy annuals with good prospects of success. The following are a few of the most valuable, as they are gay throughout the Summer, and should not be neglected.—*Portulacca*, *Zinnia*, *Sunflower*, *Clianthus Dampieri*, Coloured-leaved *Amaranthus* (*Salicifolius* is a gorgeous species, 4 to 5 ft. high); all these charming plants are admirably suited to our climate, and are very easily grown. For the several varieties to select from, the Catalogue must be consulted. A garden can be kept gay during the hottest months, if plenty of water and a little care is given to these beautiful plants. Water must be sparingly applied, however, to the *Clianthus*.

NOVEMBER

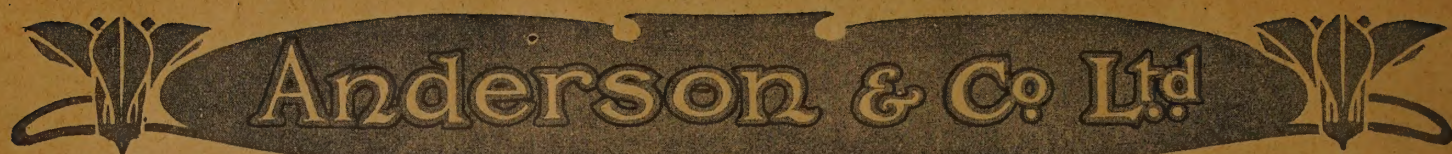
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We have now reached a season of the year when little can be done in the garden in the way of sowing, although the annuals mentioned in List are in excellent time, and must not be neglected. Most of these plants can be transplanted, and from the reserve bed a full supply of them can be put out, if available. They will be the feature of the garden during the dry Summer months. *Salpiglossis* will now be in full bloom, and will continue to flower for months, and we are sure they will bear out all that we have said about them; they should be in every garden.

DECEMBER

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Generally a very hot and dry month, during which little can be done in the way of sowing, except under careful treatment, when all plants named in List can be sown for Autumn display. Water freely and well, if necessary, so as to keep the plants growing, but be careful not to allow the soil to cake; keep it loose with the hoe, but, better still, have it mulched; this will save labour and water.



The Four Seasons in the Flower Garden

SPRING

AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER

Acroclinium, <i>A</i>	Godetia, <i>A</i>
Adonis, <i>A</i> and <i>P</i>	Gomphrena, <i>A</i>
Alyssum, <i>A</i>	Helianthus, <i>A</i>
Amaranthus, <i>A</i> (<i>Oct'br</i>)	Helichrysum, <i>A</i>
Angelonia, <i>A</i>	Heuchera, <i>P</i>
Antirrhinum, <i>B</i>	Hollyhock, <i>P</i>
Aquilegia, <i>P</i>	Ipomea, <i>A</i>
Arctotis, <i>A</i>	Larkspur, <i>A</i>
Aster, <i>A</i>	Leptosyne, <i>A</i>
Balsam, <i>A</i>	Linum, <i>A</i>
Begonia, <i>P</i>	Lobelia, <i>A</i>
Brachycome, <i>A</i>	Lupinus, <i>A</i>
Browallia, <i>A</i>	Lychnis, <i>P</i>
Calendula, <i>A</i>	Marigold, <i>A</i>
Calliopsis, <i>A</i>	Maurandya, <i>P</i> (<i>Creeper</i>)
Campanula, <i>B</i>	Mignonette, <i>A</i>
Candytuft, <i>A</i>	Mimulus, <i>P</i>
Carnation, <i>P</i>	Nasturtium, <i>A</i>
Carnation, Marguerite, <i>B</i>	Nemophila, <i>A</i>
Celosia, <i>A</i>	Nigella, <i>A</i>
Centaurea	Pansy, <i>B</i>
(Sweet Sultan), <i>A</i>	Petunia, <i>P</i> (<i>October</i>)
Clianthus Dampierii, <i>A</i>	Phacelia, <i>A</i>
Clintonia, <i>A</i>	Phlox Drummondii, <i>A</i>
Coleus, <i>P</i>	Poppy, <i>A</i>
Collomia, <i>A</i>	Portulacca, <i>A</i> (<i>October</i>)
Convolvulus, <i>A</i>	Rhodanthe, <i>A</i>
Cornflower, <i>A</i>	Ricinus, <i>A</i> and <i>B</i>
Cosmos, <i>A</i>	Rudbeckia, <i>A</i>
Cyclamen, <i>P</i>	Saintpaulia, <i>B</i>
Dahlia, <i>P</i>	Salpiglossis, <i>A</i>
Datura, <i>A</i>	Salvia, <i>P</i>
Delphinium, <i>P</i>	Scabiosa, <i>A</i>
Dianthus, <i>A</i>	Schizanthus, <i>A</i>
Digitalis, <i>B</i>	Stokesia, <i>P</i>
Eschscholtzia, <i>A</i>	Sunflower, <i>A</i>
Forget-me-not, <i>P</i>	Sweet Pea, <i>A</i>
Gaillardia, <i>A</i>	Zinnia, <i>A</i> (<i>October</i>)

These Selections of the best and most popular Flowering Plants, which can be grown from seed at the various seasons of the year, have been made from our Catalogue as a guide to our clients, but there are many other varieties to be found enumerated and illustrated in our General List.

Classification of Flower Seeds.

A after the name indicates Annual Plants, which flower, seed, and die within one year.

B indicates Biennial Plants, which flower during the season after sowing, then seed and die.

P after the name indicates Perennial Plants, which can be raised from seed and generally flower the same season they are sown, and continue to flower from year to year.

AUTUMN

FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL

Acroclinium, <i>A</i>	Linaria, <i>A</i>
Alyssum, <i>A</i>	Linum, <i>A</i>
Anemone, <i>A</i>	Lobelia, <i>A</i>
Antirrhinum, <i>B</i>	Lupinus, <i>A</i>
Aquilegia, <i>P</i>	Lychnis, <i>P</i>
Arctotis, <i>A</i>	Maurandya, <i>P</i> (<i>Creeper</i>)
Auricula, <i>P</i>	Mignonette, <i>A</i>
Brachycome, <i>A</i>	Mimulus, <i>P</i>
Calendula, <i>A</i>	Myosotis, <i>A</i>
Calliopsis, <i>A</i>	Nasturtium, <i>A</i>
Campanula, <i>P</i>	Nemesia, <i>A</i>
Campanula, <i>B</i>	Nemophila, <i>A</i>
Candytuft, <i>A</i>	Nigella, <i>A</i>
Canterbury Bells, <i>P</i>	Pansy, <i>B</i>
Carnation, <i>P</i>	Pelargonium, <i>P</i>
Carnation, Marguerite, <i>B</i>	Pentstemon, <i>P</i>
Centaurea, <i>A</i>	Petunia, <i>P</i>
Chrysanthemum, Ann. <i>A</i>	Phlox Drummondii, <i>A</i>
Clintonia, <i>A</i>	Polyanthus, <i>P</i>
Cornflower, <i>A</i>	Poppy, <i>A</i>
Cowslip, <i>P</i>	Primrose, <i>P</i>
Daisy, <i>P</i>	Ranunculus, <i>P</i>
Delphinium, <i>P</i>	Rhodanthe, <i>A</i>
Dianthus, <i>A</i>	Salpiglossis, <i>A</i>
Digitalis, <i>B</i>	Salvia, <i>P</i>
Dimorphotheca, <i>A</i>	Scabiosa, <i>A</i>
Eschscholtzia, <i>A</i>	Schizanthus, <i>A</i>
Forget-me-not, <i>P</i>	Stocks (<i>Intermediate and Brompton</i>), <i>B</i>
Gaillardia, <i>A</i> and <i>P</i>	Stock (<i>Nice Varieties</i>)
Godetia, <i>A</i>	Stocks (<i>Ten Week</i>), <i>A</i>
Gypsophila, <i>A</i>	Stokesia, <i>P</i>
Helichrysum, <i>A</i>	Sweet Pea, <i>A</i>
Heuchera, <i>P</i>	Violet, <i>P</i>
Hunnemannia, <i>P</i>	Wallflower, <i>P</i>
Larkspur, <i>A</i>	
Leptosyne, <i>A</i>	

SUMMER

NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY

Antirrhinum, <i>B</i>	Nasturtium, <i>A</i>
Amaranthus, <i>A</i>	Pansy, <i>B</i> (<i>January</i>)
Anemone (<i>January</i>), <i>P</i>	Petunia, <i>P</i> (<i>October</i>)
Aster, <i>A</i>	Portulacca, <i>A</i>
Balsam, <i>A</i>	Phlox Drummondii, <i>A</i>
Calliopsis, <i>A</i>	Primula (<i>January</i>)
Calceolaria (<i>January</i>), <i>B</i>	Pyrethrum, <i>A</i>
Celosia, <i>A</i>	Ricinus, <i>B</i>
Cineraria, <i>B</i> (<i>January</i>)	Rudbeckia Sorts, <i>A</i>
Clianthus Dampierii, <i>A</i>	Scabiosa, <i>A</i>
Coleus, <i>P</i>	Stocks of sorts (<i>Jan'y</i>)
Cosmos, <i>A</i>	Sunflower, <i>A</i>
Coreopsis Lanceolata, <i>P</i>	Sweet Peas, <i>A</i> (<i>Winter Flowering</i>)
Gomphrena, <i>A</i> (<i>Nov.</i>)	Zinnia, <i>A</i>
Helianthus, <i>A</i>	Mesembryanthemum, <i>A</i>
Marigold, <i>A</i>	

ANDERSON'S SEEDS

are
ALWAYS
RELIABLE
and are Post Free to
any address,
except where otherwise mentioned.

WINTER

MAY JUNE JULY

Antirrhinum, <i>B</i>	Larkspur, <i>A</i>
Aquilegia, <i>P</i>	Linaria, <i>A</i>
Calliopsis, <i>A</i>	Linum, <i>A</i>
Campanula, <i>P</i>	Lupinus, <i>A</i> and <i>P</i>
Candytuft, <i>A</i>	Mignonette, <i>A</i>
Carnation, Marguerite, <i>B</i>	Nasturtium, <i>A</i>
Centaurea, <i>A</i>	Nemophila, <i>A</i>
Coreopsis Lanceolata, <i>P</i>	Pansy, <i>A</i>
Daisy, <i>P</i>	Phlox Drummondii, <i>A</i>
Delphinium, <i>P</i>	Rhodanthe, <i>A</i>
Dianthus, <i>A</i>	Sweet Pea, <i>A</i>
Eschscholtzia, <i>A</i>	Stocks (<i>Intermediate and Brompton</i>), <i>B</i>
Forget-me-not, <i>P</i>	
Godetia, <i>A</i>	

FOR NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES

The Flower Garden

—ANDERSON'S PRACTICAL HINTS TO THE AMATEUR—

THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

—It is absolutely necessary that the soil in which flower seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly well dug over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and that the top soil should be worked into a fine tilth if the best results are aimed at, and before sowing, a good dressing of old stable manure or other suitable fertiliser should be dug in, and if the land is of a clayey nature, the addition of sand, loam, charcoal or wood ashes or decayed vegetable matter, worked into the top soil, will very much improve it; and again, if it is poor white sand, a dressing of peat, loam, or even clayey soil, broken up very fine, will help to give it body, and greatly increase the vigorous growth of the plants. Keep the soil well stirred, so as to allow the air to penetrate freely and sweeten it; and during the summer months especially, the surface should never be allowed to become hard.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.—Nearly all flower seeds are very small, some of them being like fine sand, and they must therefore be sown very near the surface, with only a slight sprinkling of soil over them, and no seeds should be covered to a depth of more than two or three times their diameter. Do not sow thickly, otherwise you will have to thin out the seedlings, or have them drawn. When the soil has been prepared as advised, level it with the rake, and pat it down with the spade to make it firm, and sow the seed over the surface in rows or patches, as desired, but not too thickly. Cover very lightly, and sprinkle a little fine, well-rooted manure over the soil, water carefully, and the operation is completed.

TRANSPLANTING.—Do not plant too close; take into consideration the size of the full-grown plants when you are planting out. Seedlings should be lifted from the seed-bed with a trowel, so as to secure a ball of earth round the roots, but when they are growing thickly in clumps they must be separated, and the best-rooted seedlings, with plenty of small fibrous roots,

should be selected. The ground having been dug over and manured, mark off the positions which the plants are to occupy by the aid of a garden line; open a space with a trowel sufficiently large to accommodate the plants which have been lifted with a ball, and carefully place them into it, filling in the soil around them and making firm. The seedlings with bare roots can be planted by making a hole with a pointed stick large enough to allow the roots to drop down and hang perpendicularly; the soil should then be filled in and made firm. Zinnias and Stocks can be planted in such a way as to allow for thinning, as they always produce a percentage of single flowers which are useless, and as they flower when the plants are small, the single ones can be detected and pulled up, leaving the double flowered plants plenty of room.

THINNING OUT.—As flower seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

ARRANGEMENT OF COLOURS.—Beautiful effects can be produced in the flower garden by the blending or contrasting of the various colours, and we offer special facilities for so doing, as we supply the leading annuals in separate colours in collections. Of Phlox Drummondii, for instance, we offer 12 distinct colours; these can be sown separately and planted out in a bed according to the taste of the gardener. He will choose his favourite colours for a first place, and the less important ones will be planted sparingly to give variety, and perhaps the whole bed will be margined with pure white; in this way one can carry out any favourite arrangement or design of colours.

SOW OFTEN FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM.—By making frequent successive sowings at intervals, you can have in perfection the bloom of any annual during the entire length of its flowering season, and it

can be arranged that the early sowing will have flowered and died off just as the second sowing is coming into bloom; in that way a succession of flowers is secured throughout the season.

THE SEASONS.—Favourable or unfavourable seasons will greatly prolong or curtail the usual sowing period; thus a good fall of rain in September would allow the gardener to make a late sowing of many annual plants with every prospect of success, which he would not attempt under less favourable circumstances. Again, early frosts would check autumn sowing considerably.

KEEP THE GARDEN BRIGHT WITH FLOWERS.—As soon as annual plants are past their best, pull them up; they never recover after they have bloomed freely and gone off; remove all dead flowers, leaves and seed pods, and you will prolong the blooming season of the plants and give a freshness to their appearance.

FEED YOUR PLANTS WELL.—Do not forget that all plants grown from seed can be greatly improved by liberal treatment. Old stable or cow manure can be used to advantage, but artificial fertilisers, such as blood or bone manure, superphosphates and the many "special" garden manures we offer if used in smaller quantities, will give wonderful results; not only will they increase the vigour of the plants to which they are applied, but they will improve the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Charcoal or wood ashes, decayed vegetable matter to be found under old trees, are both invaluable as fertilisers in the flower garden.

MULCHING AND WATERING.—A top-dressing of old stable manure placed around the plants will prolong their blooming season and render watering more effective. During the heat of summer water freely and thoroughly. One good soaking weekly is worth a dozen sprinklings, which often do more harm than good.

The Useful Shade and Shelter Frame, and How to Make it.

A few boards or battens to form the sides and ends, and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that is required to provide a frame such as we have referred to so frequently in our calendar.

It can be made of any required size, and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than six inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed enclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and

divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull, cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seed sown in such a frame will make rapid progress, even in the hottest weather, as the moisture which can be given to them at any time and the sun's heat will make fine strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel, with a ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large, and the weather is unfavourable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be

improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favourable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way, will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made any size.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of having to sow the seed; this would save several weeks, and prolong the blooming season.

FLOWER SEEDS

with hints
on
Cultivation.



AMARANTHUS.

ANAGALLIS (Pimpernel) 6d. per pkt.

35 *Grandiflora*. Choice mixed.

A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. Prefer rich soil. Sow in autumn or spring.

ANEMONE 6d. per pkt.

45 *Japonica*. Very pretty; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24in.

46 *Coronaria*. Mixed; various colours. 12in.

47 *St. Brigid*. The Irish poppy-flowered Anemone. Large, single and semi-double flowers of an endless variety of colour.

Tuberous-rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours; blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. Requires good, rich, well-drained, light soil. *Japonica* is a hardy perennial. Sow early in autumn.

See Bulb List for Tubers of Anemones.

ANCHUSA 6d. per pkt.

41 *Capensis*. Bright azure blue.

A free-flowering hardy perennial; excellent for bouquets; like a strong-growing Forget-me-not. Sow in autumn and spring.

ANTIRRHINUMS
ON SPECIALTY
PAGES.

ANGELONIA

6d. per pkt.

50 *Grandiflora Alba*.

A handsome upright growing plant, producing numerous spikes covered with pure white flowers; blooms freely during the autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

52 *Anderson's Choice*.

3d. per pkt.

Unsurpassed for beauty of spikes; many of the flowers are distinctly and beautifully striped. 3d.

53 *Brilliant*. Scarlet, golden and white.

54 *Delila*. Carmine, white throat.

55 *Galathea*. Very fine crimson.

56 *Picturatum*. Showy, striped, spotted.

58 *Grandiflorum "Queen Victoria"*. Pure white spike; very large.

59 *Grandiflorum "Romeo"*. Deep rose flesh and foliage.

60 *Grandiflora "Striatum"*. Magnificent striped variety.

61 *Tom Thumb*, 9in. high; various colours, and very attractive.

62 *Extra Choice Mixed*. Containing all the newest tall varieties. 6d. pkt.

A beautiful tribe of showy biennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour; self colours, striped and spotted flowers; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. Tall varieties, 36in.

ABRONIA 6d. per pkt.

1 *Umbellata*. Rosy-lilac, fragrant.

Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy Verbena-like flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6in.

ACROCLINIUM 3d. per pkt.

5 *Album, Single*. Graceful white, with yellow centre.

6 *Roseum, Single*. Rose, dark eye.

7 *Roseum, Double*. Pretty bright rose, with yellow centre.

Beautiful everlasting; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring. 12in.

ADONIS 6d. per pkt.

40 *Vernalis*. Perennial; star-shaped yellow flowers.

41 *Aestivalis*. (Flos Adonis). Annual. Crimson scarlet.

Free flowering; feathery foliage; very showy. Sow in spring. 12in.

ALYSSUM 3d. per pkt.

47 *Maritimum* (Sweet Alyssum). Hardy annual; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote new growth.

18 *Maritimum Compactum* (Little Gem). Very dwarf, erect variety.

19 *Saxatile*. Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial; yellow flowers; leaves hoary margined.

20 *Saxatile Luteum*. A new and improved variety, with yellow flowers. Compact. Suitable for rockeries. Sow autumn or spring.

AMARANTHUS 3d. per pkt.

22 *Salicifolius* (Fountain Plant). Crimson and yellow plume. 4 to 5ft.

23 *Tricolour* (Joseph's Coat). Leaves red, yellow and green. 3ft. to 5ft.

24 *Henderii*. Leaves carmine, orange yellow and green. 4ft.

25 *Firebrand*. Large leaves, deep blood-red, bright yellow edges, 6ft.

27 *Caudatus* (Love-lies-bleeding). Racemes of drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3ft. This variety is quite distinct from the other "Amaranthus," and is not a foliage plant.

28 *Tricolour "Aurora"*. Pyramidal-shaped bushes, with vari-coloured leaves; very ornamental.

29 *Choice Mixed*. A selection of the best varieties. 1/- pkt.

Magnificent foliage plants, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow; colours deeper in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil, and a warm position. *Salicifolius* is, perhaps, the best—a most lovely variety—but *Tricolour* is also a gem. Both are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. They are hardy annuals. Sow during September, October, November and December.



ANTIRRHINUM.

Anderson & Co Ltd

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) 6d. per pkt.
67 *Cœrulea Hybrida*. Single long-spurred varieties. Mixed.

68 *Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba* (White Spurred). Snow-white flowers of elegant shape.

71 *Mixed*. Finest sorts; various colours. 3d. pkt.

73 *Rose Queen*. Long-spurred single, rose-coloured, white centre, yellow anthers.

74 *Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain*. A magnificent strain of single flowers, unexcelled. 1/- pkt. See Specialty pages.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 in.

ARABIS (Rock Cress) 3d. per pkt.

76 *Alpina*. White, very dwarf.
For borders or rock work, blooming freely; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. 6 in.

ARCTOTIS 3d. per pkt.

78 *Grandis*. Flowers single, white, with pale violet centre.

ASTER 6d. per pkt.

82 *Crown*. Various colours; white centre.

83 *Christmas Tree*. Free flowering; rich coloured. 20 in.

85 *Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered*. Various colours.

86 *Dwarf Victoria*. One of the best classes; various colours.

87 *Giant Comet*. Superb large flowers, long petals; various colours.

88 *Giant Comet White*. Extra fine.

89 *Globe Flowered*. Various colours, showy. 3d. per pkt.

92 *Mignon*. Mixed colours—light blue, lilac, rose. 3d. per pkt.

94 *Perfection*. Large, double, incurved.

95 *Pyramidal Flowering*. Dwarf; various colours.

96 *Queen of the Market*. Branching loose habit.

97 *Quilled Mixed*. Striking cols., 3d. pkt.

98 *Single Marguerite*. Valuable for cutting.

102 *Hohenzollern*. Superb class, large flowers, excellent for cutting; mixed colours.

ASTERS—Continued.

103 *Simple's Branching*. Late flowering; tall growing; double; mixed colours.

105 *Hercules*. Very strong, white flowers.

106 *Elegance*. First-class single, vigorous grower.

107 *Invincible*. Branching, white; large flowers.

108 *Invincible*. Branching, mixed; large flowers.

A particularly fine strain; free flowering. 3d. per pkt.

108b *Mauve Queen*. Very large flowers.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, 3 or 4 in. across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water.

For Tasmanian Saved Aster Seed see Specialty pages.

AUBRETIA 6d. per pkt.

109 *Leichtlini*. Luminous carmine rose.
Hardy perennial, suitable for edgings and borders.

AURICULA 6d. per pkt.

112 *Choice Mixed*. Various colours, best sorts. 6 in.

Requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. The entire flower appears as if dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn and spring, and transplanted when fit to handle.

BALSAM 6d. per pkt.

114 *Carnation*. Striped and flaked, attractive.

115 *Solferina*. Streaked and spotted; distinct.

116 *Camellia Flowered*. Self-colours.

117 *Camellia Flowered*. *Alba Perfecta*. Flowers white, double.

118 *Camellia Flowered*, *Prince Bismarck*. Flower double, brilliant salmon rose, very fine.

118a *Camellia Flowered* "*Primrose*." Extra double, compact. 2 in. across.

119 *Choice Mixed*. 3d. per pkt.

A favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outside cultivation and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer.



BALSAM—CAMELLIA FLOWERED.



ASTER—BRANCHING.

BEGONIA 1/6 per pkt.

124 *Tuberous Rooted Single*. Charming colours.

125 *Tuberous Rooted Double*. Beautiful shades.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful drooping flowers, most attractive tender perennials. Sow the seed in spring. 18 in.

127 *Semperflorens*. A strain of bedding Begonias, with deep green shining foliage and profusion of flowers. 6d. pkt.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy) 3d. per pkt.

130 *Iberidifolia*. Bright blue flowers.

131 *Iberidifolia Alba*. Pure white flowers. Hardy annual, compact, stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion; prefers rich, light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 in.

BROWALLIA 6d. per pkt.

133 *Alata Cœrulea*. Large; bright blue.

134 *Alba*. White; very pretty variety.

136 *Speciosa Major*. Large blue flowers.

Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15 in.

CALANDRINIA 6d. per pkt.

138 *Discolour*. Pretty rose lilac.

139 *Umbellata*. Beautiful magenta crimson.

Dwarf, free-flowering showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil, an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 in.

CALCEOLARIA 1/6 per pkt.

143 *Shrubby*. Self colours—yellow, brown.

144 *Finest Mixed*. Selected strain; robust, floriferous.

A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory, or bush-house culture only. Requires rich, light fibrous soil, and plenty of pot room. To raise the seed successfully, sow on the surface in the lightest soil and cover with a sheet of glass, and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots. Give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Calceolarias cannot be grown as border plants. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 in.

Anderson & Co Ltd

CALENDULA (English Marigold) 3d. pkt

150 Meteor. Double, golden coloured, striped.
151 Prince of Orange. Double, rich orange, striped.

152 Pluvialis (Cape Marigold). White, petals shaded maroon.

Favourite annual; capital for bedding or border; hardy. Sow in spring or autumn.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS 3d. pkt.

- 155 Drummondii. Yellow, crimson centre.
156 Grandiflora. Perennial; golden yellow.
157 Lanceolata. Perennial; fine yellow.
158 Atropurpurea. Rich brownish crimson.
159 Bicolor Hybrida. Double flowers.
160 Coronata Maxima. Golden yellow.
161 Marmorata. Yellow, splashed crimson.
162 Golden Ray. Elegant and graceful.
163 Fire King. Deep bright scarlet, cactus shaped petals.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals; a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be 2ft. apart. Sow autumn and spring. 2ft.

CAMPANULA 3d. per pkt.

- 165 Pyramidalis Alba. A magnificent white flowering variety with long spikes.
166 Pyramidalis. Blue, magnificent spikes.
167 Persicifolia Grandiflora. An exceedingly fine strain; large flowers; mixed.

CANTERBURY BELLS 3d. & 6d. pkt.

- 175 Double Blue, 6d. pkt.
176 Double Rose, 6d. pkt.
177 Double White, 6d. pkt.
178 Single White, 3d. pkt.
179 Single Blue, 3d. pkt.
180 Single Rose, 3d. pkt.

(All of the Finest Strain.)

181 Calycanthema. Charming saucer-like outer petal. 3d. per pkt.

182 Striata. White (streaked violet). 3d. pkt.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema, double and pyramidalis varieties, are magnificent. Easily raised from seed. Sow in frame or box, and plant out in the border later. Free bloomers; hardy perennials. Sow in autumn or spring.

CANARY CREEPER (See Tropaeolum)

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) 3d. per pkt.

185 Dobbie's White Spiral. Pure white spikes 4in. long.

186 Giant Hyacinth Flowered. Immense spikes of pure white flowers; an improved strain. 15in.

187 White Rocket. Magnificent spikes.

188 White. Large, effective and handsome.

189 Purple. Large, fine, trusses.

190 Carmine. Flowers rich carmine.

191 Creamy White. Delicate colour.

192 Empress. Trusses of pure white.

193 White Perennial (Iberis Sempervirens). Snowy.

194 Tom Thumb. Pure white; dwarf.

195 Dwarf Crimson. Rich glowing colour.

196 Little Prince. Charming dwarf variety; pure white.

The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful for cut flowers. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to six inches.

CANNA 6d. per pkt.

205 Madam Crozy. Crimson, with gold margin.

206 Crozy's New Hybrids. Mixed; very effective.

See also "Plant Section" of this Catalogue.

Ornamental plants with handsome foliage, brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house, half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4ft. Sow autumn and spring.

CARNATION 1/6 per pkt.

PERENNIAL SECTION.

213 Bizarre. Flaked and striped; excellent.

214 Grenadin. Brilliant, double scarlet.

215 Anderson's Choice Double Mixed. Superb stock, best sorts.

216 Perpetual Flowering. Superb free bloomers, mixed.

217 Yellow Ground Perpetual. Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow.

218 Riviera Market ("Nice Giant"). Superb mixture; saved from the largest blooms.

218b Australian

Saved Carnation.

Seed fertilised and saved from finest crosses of Australian and American Carnations; a superb mixture. 3/6 pkt.

CARNATION—Marguerite Section

219 Mixed, Anderson's Special Strain. Flowers the first season from seed. Large proportion of fine double flowers of varied and beautiful colours. Habit robust; very useful for bedding. 6d. per pkt.

CARNATION—MARGUERITE.

220 White. Beautiful pure white, 6d. per pkt.

221 Malmaison. Enormous double flowers, but is rather difficult to grow, and only a small percentage of double flowers can be expected. 1/- per pkt.

222 Giant, "Golden Yellow." The "Golden Yellow" provides a colour much sought for in this type of flower. 1/- per pkt.

The perennial varieties should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. Sow in pots or boxes in light soil, and place in a frame or conservatory and keep carefully watered until the plants are large enough to prick out; can also be successfully raised in a canvas frame. The Marguerite varieties are very hardy, and are easily raised from seed, and flower the first season. Sow autumn and spring.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

6d. per pkt.

233 Dwarf Varieties, Mixed. Choice selection, coloured heads.

234 Dwarf Crimson. Standard variety.

235 Carter's Empress. Crested, bright scarlet.

236 Thompsoni Magnifica. A feathered Cockscomb of great beauty; crests of various colours, from golden to dark crimson.

The three first-named produce large cockscomb-like heads. Thompsoni bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit. 2ft. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)

3d. per pkt.

243 Emperor William. The charming Single Blue cornflower; the best of the section.

246 Mixed. Single.

247 Cyanus fl. pl. Various shades; produces large percentage of double flowers.

248 Nana Com. Hybrida (Miniature Cornflower). Finest mixed.

249 Nana Compacta, Victoria. Blue cornflower; dwarf.

CENTAUREA MOSCHATA (Sweet Sultan)

3d. per pkt.

252 Blue. Double. 255 Odorata Marguerite. Large white, sweet-scented.

253 Purple. Double. 256 Saaveolens. Yellow Cornflower.

254 White. Double. 257 Imperialis. Assorted cols., very large flowers.

258 Centaurea Americana. Large flowers to 3 to 4in. in diameter. Mauve colour. 6d. pkt.

The Cornflower, so common in the English fields, is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets in winter and spring. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Sow in autumn and spring.



CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDI.

Seeds & Plants

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA

260—Valuable perennial foliage plant for ribbon bordering; very effective when massed with other bordering; very effective when massed with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12in. Sow in autumn. 6d. per pkt.

CENTROSEMA

262 *Grandiflora*. Flowers, 1½ to 2½in. across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape; rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white. 6d. per pkt.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber; easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow in spring.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual Marguerite)

265 *Double Hybrids*. Double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow, and crimson; various coloured centres. 3d. per pkt.

269 *Tricolor Dunnettii*. Single; very showy.

270 *Coronarum Sulphureum*. Double. Flowers pretty lemon colour.

272 *Segetum* (Corn Marigold). Pretty yellow.

273 *Tricolor Coccineum* (Tom Thumb). Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers.

274 *Golden Wheel*. Golden yellow, purple centre.

275 *Carinatum*. "Northern Star." A giant flowering variety; blooms 3½in. across. White, passing to soft yellow in centre.

276 *Coronarum*. "Primrose Gem," dwarf compact var., beaut. double flowers.

277 *Silver Wheel*. Silvery white.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are one of our finest garden plants. Sow during autumn or spring. 18in. to 2ft. apart.



ANNUAL MARGUERITE—SINGLE.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Leucanthemum Section (Perennials)

278 *Maximum* (Moon Penny Daisy). A lovely flower. 3d. pkt.

279 *Frutescens* (Paris Daisy). Lovely flower, hardy, bushy growing.

280 *Grandiflorum Hybridum* (Shasta Daisy). One of the hardest of its class; requires no special cultivation. Dwarf habit. Flowers pure glistening white. Single, yellow centre. 6d. per pkt.

281 *Gigantic Shasta Daisy "Alaska"*. Flowers white; 4½ to 5in. in diameter. 1/- pkt.

Double Perennial Varieties

This section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums so much prized in our gardens.

284 *Inodorum*. Double white. 6d. per pkt.

285 *Indicum fl. pl.* The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 6d. per pkt.

286 *New Early Flowering*. Of the Japanese type; very abundant bloomer. 6d. per pkt.

CINERARIA

290 *Hybrida Grandiflora*. Single flowers; charming colours, superior to the double varieties. 1/6 per pkt.

292 *Hybrida Grandiflora*, Double. Very select strain, producing large percentage double flowers.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or greenhouse plant. Should be raised in a frame, in pots and boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon the smaller are well filled with roots. Use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Can also be grown as border in sheltered suitable position. Sow in autumn. 18-24in.

SPRAY WITH
NIKOTEEEN
FOR APHIS.



CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

CINERARIA

(Ornamental Leaved Variety)

296 *Maritima Candidissima*. Large leaves, 6d. per pkt.

This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant; 12in. Sow in spring.

CLARKIA

298 *Elegans*. Single purplish rose. 3d. per pkt.

299 *Elegans*. Double.

A showy hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18in.

CLIANTHUS

301 *Dampierii* (Desert Pea). 1/- per pkt.

A native of the driest portions of Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking, rendering it one of the most beautiful and attractive plants in cultivation. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam it will bloom well.

302 *Puniceus* (Glory Pea).

A very handsome perennial shrub, resembling the *Dampierii*, but more easily grown, and of more erect habit.

303 *Puniceus Alba*. A white variety, much prized on account of its highly decorative character.

CLINTONIA

307 *Pulchella*. Rich blue colour, yellow eyes. 6d. per pkt.

Charming little plant for edging, pots or rockeries.

Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring.

COLEUS (Climber)

308 *Scandens*. Purplish blue. 6d. per pkt.

309 *Scandens Alba*. White.

Useful ornamental climber; magnificent large, bell-shaped flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

COLEUS

311 *Splendid Mixed*. 1/6 per pkt.

312 *New Large Leaved*. Finest mixed.

As a pot-grown foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; it is admirably adapted to our climate; requires careful sowing, as the seed is very fine; must be grown freely in good rich soil, with plenty of moisture, light and air, when the colours will be magnificent. As a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house, it is charming, but in sheltered situations and in the warmer parts of the State, it is a magnificent border plant. Sow September and Summer.

COLLOMIA

314 *Coccinea*. Scarlet and yellow. 6d. per pkt.

Hardy annual; flowers Bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in spring. 12in.

COLUMBINE (See Aquilegia)

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory)

316 *Minor*. Dwarf; mixed various. 3d. per pkt.

317 *Major*. Tall; mixed, beautiful climber.

318 *Mauritanicus*. Hardy perennial; for hanging baskets and rock work; beautiful blue.

A bed of the charming, free-blooming annual, *Convolvulus Minor* variety, is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick-growing creeper of the annual type none can surpass *C. Major* and its varieties. Sow in spring.



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII.

Anderson & Co Ltd

COREOPSIS (See Calliopsis)

CORNFLOWER (See Centaurea)

COSMIDIUM 6d. per pkt.

- 321 **Burridgeanum.** Crimson and yellow. Showy hardy annuals. Well adapted for massing and for cutting or table decorations. Sow autumn or spring. 18in.

COSMOS 3d. per pkt.

- 322 **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
 323 **Dawn.** Early dwarf; flowers white, tinted rose.
 324 **Sulphurea.** Yellow.
 325 **Choicest Mixed Mammoth Flowering.**
 326 **Klondyke.** Floriferous; orange, distinct foliage.
 327 **"Lady Lennox."** Giant pink flowering variety.
 328 **Pink.** Large flowering.
 329 **Purple.** Large flowering.
 330 **"Crimson Ray."** Flowers large; most brilliant crimson overlaid with a velvet sheen.
 331 **Double Crown or Crested, pink.**
 332 **Double Crown or Crested, white.**
 333 **Double Crown or Crested, crimson.**
 334 **Double Crown or Crested, mixed.** 6d. pkt.

A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing single flowers of great beauty; white, mauve, purple, etc., with fine foliage; most useful for table decoration. Sow spring. 6ft.

COWSLIP (Primula Veris)

6d. per pkt.

This old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, where it can be grown to perfection. It should be sown in boxes and transplanted to some sheltered shady situation to flower. Hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9in.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

1/6 per pkt.

- 337 **Papilio "Butterfly."** Colours various; petals crested and twisted; very striking.
 339 **Giganteum.** Immense flowers; mixed colours.
 340 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy white flowers.
 A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm, sheltered corner of the bush-house; will repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

DAHLIA

6d. per pkt.

- 343 **Large Flowered Double.** Fine select mixed.
 344 **Pompon.** Finest mixed; very small flowers; dble.
 346 **Single Perfection.** Fine giant-flowering strain.
 348 **Single Cactus.** Twisted petals.



DIANTHUS—LACINIATUS.



COSMOS.

DAHLIAS—Continued.

- 349 **Double Cactus.** Finest mixed.
 350 **Double Cactus.** Colonial saved seed, from the best varieties. 1/- pkt.
 351 **Double Giant, or Pæony Flowered.** A very distinct strain. 1/- pkt.
 352 **Collarette.** Choice mixed. 1/- pkt.
 Easily raised from seed if sown in a shelter frame, but there is a great probability of plants producing a large percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are very small double varieties, but the Cactus are finest of all. Hardy perennials. Sow in spring. 4 to 5ft.

DATURA (Trumpet Flowers) 6d. per pkt.

- 355 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped pink and white flowers, beautifully sweet scented; very useful, hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36in.
 356 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2ft. high, and bearing large golden funnel-shaped flowers.

DAISY (Bellis Perennis) 6d. per pkt.

- 360 **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose.
 361 **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower; pure white.
 362 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
 363 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.
 364 **Monstrosa Ranunculiflora.** Ranunculus-shaped Giant-flowered Daisy; red; quite distinct.
 These favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring. 6in.

DIANTHUS (Garden Pink) 3d. per pkt.

- 368 **Heddewegii.** Single; beautiful.
 369 **Heddewegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
 370 **Heddewegii "Queen of Holland."** Pure white, occasional rose tints in centre.
 371 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
 373 **Crimson Belle.** Beautiful crimson. Single.
 374 **Atropurpureus.** Double; various.
 375 **Atropurpureus Albo Marginatus,** "Mourning Pink."
 377 **Diadematus (Diadem Pink).** Fine double.
 378 **Laciniatus.** Large, single; fringed.
 379 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double flowers, striped.
 382 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
 383 **Atrosanguinea (Double Variety).** Dark blood red.
 384 **Plumarius.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
 385 **Chinensis (Indian Pink).** Fine double flowers, beautiful colours.

DIANTHUS—Continued.

- 386 **Snowdrift.** Double white, laciniated.
 387 **Plumarius Double, "Mrs. Sinkins."** A beautiful double white strain; very attractive. 1/- pkt.

- 392 **Barbatus (Sweet William).** Hardy perennial. Large trusses, splendid colour.

- 393 **Barbatus (Auricle-eyed).** Distinct variety; very brilliant and beautiful.

The Heddewegii, Laciniatus, and Imperialis sections of Dianthus will bloom nearly the entire season. They are magnificent flowering biennials, with many colours and shades of colours. The flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. 392 and 393 are the old favourite Sweet William, of perennial duration, which produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12in.

DELPHINIUM

(Perennial Larkspur) 6d. per pkt.

- 398 **Cashmerlanum.** Fine variety, dark blue.
 399 **Chinese.** Fine mixed; a splendid strain
 401 **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
 402 **Hybrids Mixed.** Choice selection, best varieties. Colonial Saved Seed, 1/- pkt.
 403 **Nudicaule.** Bright scarlet; dwarf, compact.

Charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers, very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3ft. when in flower.

Am highly pleased with the Cactus Dahlias I got from you.—Mr. ALF. ROWLANDS, Neville.—27/2/16.



DELPHINIUM.

Seeds & Plants



DIMORPHOTHECA HYBRIDS.

DESERT PEA (See *Clianthus*)

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) 3d. per pkt.

410 *Gloxinoides*. Superb variety; all colours.

411 *Ivery's Finest Spotted*. Superior strain.

Well-known favourite; does very well here, of easy cultivation; striking and showy when in flower; requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3ft. when in flower.

DIMORPHOTHECA 6d. per pkt.

412 *Aurantiaca*. Dark orange-coloured flowers.

413 *Aurantiaca Hybrida*. This strain of Hybrids resembles the beautiful "Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca"; but in addition to the orange-coloured blooms we now have a most varied range of colours, from pure white, through all shades of cream and yellow, to salmon tints.

This annual is of easy culture and very hardy; suitable for border or other purposes. Sow in autumn.

DOLICHOS 3d. per pkt.

414 *Lignosus*. Small, lilac, pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters.

415 *Lignosus Albus*. White.

A charming, quick-growing climber, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; one of the best hardy perennials. Sow in spring or autumn; evergreen. 20ft.

ERIGERON 6d. per pkt.

422 *Coulteri*. Single white flowers, with golden centre, very suitable for cutting.

A hardy perennial plant from North America, growing 1½ft. Very handsome, with Daisy-like flowers.

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA

424 (Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia) 6d. per pkt.

Bushy plants, 4 to 5ft. high, with glossy green leaves, which form at the ends of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear, and immediately colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA 3d. per pkt.

426 *Californica*. Bright yellow and charming.

427 *Californica Alba Plena*. Beautiful double white.

429 *Procea*. Deep yellow, lovely shade.

431 *Mandarin*. Rich orange colour inside.

432 *Maritima "Golden West"*. Large flowers, light yellow and orange; spot at base of each petal; foliage whitish grey.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued.

433 *Crimson King*. A beautiful red, very showy.

One of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, will thrive in any ordinary soil; perfectly hardy. Sow autumn and spring. 9in.

EVERLASTING PEA 3d. per pkt.

439 *Lathyrus Latifolius*. Mixed.

440 *Lathyrus Latifolius Albus*. White.

441 *Lathyrus Pubescens*. Blue. 1/- pkt.

This perennial is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours various; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring.

FORGET-ME-NOT (See *Myosotis*)

FOXGLOVE (See *Digitalis*)

FREESIA 6d. per pkt.

443 Hybrid. Improved strain, in various colours.

FUCHSIA 1/6 per pkt.

445 Hybridum. Single and Double.

The seed we offer has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots; only a percentage of double flowers can be expected. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36in.

GAILLARDIA 3d. per pkt.

450 *Grandiflora*. Large, single, yellow flowers with crimson centre; long, stout stems.

452 *Amblyodon*. Fine deep red, tall.

455 *Picta*. A single variety; red and yellow.

456 *Lorenziana*. Double, yellow and deep crimson.

457 *Lorenziana, "The Bride."* Very long stems, double creamy white. 6d. pkt.

Hardy annuals and perennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18in. to 2ft.

GENTIANA (Blue Gentian) 6d. pkt.

461 *Acaulis*. Pretty little light blue trumpet-shaped flowers, exceedingly beautiful.

Hardy perennial; one of the most charming of our Alpine Plants, suitable for the cool districts only. Sow during autumn and spring. 4in.

GERANIUMS (See *Pelargoniums*)

GEUM 6d. per pkt.

468 *Mrs. Bradshaw fl. pl.* Double scarlet. A hardy dwarf perennial plant; of service as border; bright and showy. Sow aut. or spring.



GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.



GERBERA.

1/6 and 2/6 pkt.

GERBERA

469 Mixed Hybrids.

This beautiful Daisy can be raised from seed, and we are now able to offer locally saved seed of strong germination. Cultural directions with each packet.

GLADIOLUS 6d. per pkt.

465 *Gandavensis* Mixed.

466 *Lemoinei* Varieties.

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colours and tints obtainable is endless; use sandy loam for raising seedlings. Sow in spring. 36in.

GLOXINIA 1/6 per pkt.

470 *Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta*. Distinct and beautiful flowers, erect, spotted and blotched; immense size, lovely foliage; one of the finest.

473 *Giant Flowered*. Strong growing and erect variety; flowers 4in. diameter; very beautiful.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy, velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme. Tender perennials. Sow during autumn.

GLOBE AMARANTH (See *Gomphrena*)

GODETIA 3d. per pkt.

478 *Fairy Queen*. Dwarf variety, large white flowers, with carmine spots; very beautiful.

480 *Splendens*. Pretty purple blotch on each petal.

481 *Duchess of Albany*. Satiny white.

482 *Princess of Wales*. Crimson rose, large.

483 *Lady Albemarle*. Bright crimson, large.

484 *Duke of York*. A handsome dwarf variety, flowers bright scarlet carmine.

485 *Grandiflora Maculata*. Large white flowers, with crimson spots.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season, and cut flowers keep well in water. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 12in. to 2ft.

GOLDEN FEATHER (See *Pyrethrum*)

GOLDEN GLOW (Plants only. See page 86).

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth) 3d. per pkt.

490 *Globosa*. Mixed.

492 *Nana Compacta*. Dwarf variety, purple. 6in.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit, a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in spring and early summer. 18in.

GYPSOPHILA

493 *Paniculata Compacta*. Semi-dwarf; hardy; white.

494 *Elegans Grandiflora Alba*. Newer type; very elegant.

494a *Muralis*. Dwarf, pink, pretty for borders.

A very free flowering, hardy family of plants, particularly suitable to decorative work. Sow autumn.

3d. per pkt.



RED SUNFLOWER.

HEARTSEASE (See Pansy)

HELICHRYSUM

495 *Monstrosum*. Double; mixed varieties, very fine colours. 3d. per pkt.

496 *Compositum Purpureum*. Double; crimson. 498 *Roseum*. Double; beautiful delicate rose. 499 *Alba*. Double. Pure white.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about 4ft.; produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals, but will often bloom for a whole season. Sow autumn and spring.



DWARF SUNFLOWER.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)

3d. per pkt.

504 *Annuus*. Single; primrose coloured. 505 *Argophyllus*. Pretty, ornamental. Silvery foliage.

506 *Californicus*. Large, double yellow. 8ft. 507 *Cucumerifolius*. Branching, nice foliage, golden yellow flowers. 4 to 5ft.

508 *Stella*. Flowers 3in. across; pure golden yellow; black disc. Plants 4 to 5ft.

509 *Diadem*. Single flowers; light citron colour. 5ft.

510 *Hybridum fl. pl.* Double and semi-double. 5ft.

511 *Globosus Fistulosus*. Double golden, fine. 6ft.

512 *Nanus*. Single; dwarf habit; golden yellow. 3ft.

513 *Nanus*. Double; 3ft. high; fine golden yellow.

514 *Orion*. Small flowers, crisped or twisted petals, orange and lemon shades; very attractive. 5ft.

515 *Red or Gaillardia Sunflower*. Flowers vary in colour.

These well-known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8ft., with flowers of enormous size. The small flowered varieties—*Stella*, *Cucumerifolius*, and *Orion*—are most decorative and useful for cutting; one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

HELIOTROPIUM

(Heliotrope) 6d. per pkt.

522 *Choicest Mixed*. Best dark and light colours.

Sow in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Delicious perfume, tender perennial, border plant. Sow autumn and spring. 2 to 3ft.

HEUCHERA

525 *Sanguinea*. Bright crim. colour, splendid for cutting. 6d. per pkt.

526 *Hybrida*. Finest mixed. Graceful spikes, var. shades. Beautiful, hardy perennial, or dwarf, compact, branching habit. Sow in autumn or spring.

HIBISCUS

528 *Africanus*. Annual, with beautiful cream coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty. 6d. per pkt.

The perennial varieties cannot be grown from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The annual variety here offered should be sown in spring. 18in. high.

HOLLYHOCK

530 *Extra Choice* (Chater's). Supb. strain; all cols.; dble. 6d. per pkt.

This noble plant produces flower spikes 6ft. high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms some 3ft. of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn and generally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennial.

HONESTY

535 (*Satin Flower, Lunaria Biennls*) 6d. per pkt.

Free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, cut and dried for winter decoration. Sow during autumn and spring. 18in.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS (Japanese Hop)

539 *Variegated*. Very handsome foliage. 6d. per pkt.

Annual climbers, beautiful foliage; rapid grower, hardy; requires a rich soil.

HUNNEMANNIA

542 *Fumaricifolia*. Fine feathery foliage and buttercup yellow, single flowers, cup-shaped, with red stamens. 3d. per pkt.

A charming little perennial, erect growth, about 18in.; easily raised from seed and quite hardy in the open border. The flowers keep well when cut, one of the most beaut. dinner-table decor. plants grown. Sow autumn.

IBERIS

545 *Gibraltarica*. Large flowers, lilac shading to white. 6d. per pkt.

Very hardy and compact growing. Peren. Candytuft.

ICE PLANT (See Mesembryanthemum)

IMPATIENS 1/- per pkt.

546 *Holstii*. New Hybrid Mixed. The East African Balsam—an excellent pot plant, succeeding best under the shade of a bush or glass house. Large flowers of bright colour.

IPOMEA (Convolvulus)

548 *Hederacea Superba*. Ivy-leaved, various. 6d. per pkt.

550 *Mikado*. Most brilliant colours.

551 *Grandiflora Alba*. Magnificent white flowers.

552 *Bona Nox*. Most beautiful, large, blue flowers.

IPOMEA—Continued.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage; handsome Convolvulus-like flowers, all very beau., hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

555 *Quamoclit* (Cypress Vine). Scarlet flowers.

The above is quite distinct, elegant feathery foliage, with small scarlet flowers, very attractive and handsome.

IPOMOPSIS

560 *Elegans*. Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers. 6d. per pkt.

Succeeds best in light, rich soil.

Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted, graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3ft.

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

568 *Pueraria Thunbergiana*. 6d. per pkt.

A vine of very rapid growth; foliage large and lobed, purple-pea-shaped flowers in clusters; a valuable perennial. Frost cuts down the vine, but it comes along again in spring. Sow autumn and spring.

KOCHIA

569 *Tricophylla*. An annual plant growing quickly from seed; slender and light green leaves; flowers bright scarlet. 6d. per pkt.

flowers bright scarlet.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)

570 *Dwarf Rocket*. Double, various. 3d. per pkt.

571 *Pure White*. Double; branching.

573 *Ranunculus Flowered*. Various.

574 *Giant Hyacinth Flowered*. Spikes of beautiful double shades.

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes 6 or 8in. in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18in.

LEPTOSYNE

583 *Maritima*. Deep lemon yellow; very early; a charming plant. 6d. per pkt.

A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. *Maritima* is very beautiful and fine for cutting.



HOLLYHOCK.

List of Choice Sweet Peas

and other Attractive Flower Seeds

for 1918



A Group of Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

The Latest and Best in Sweet Peas

and other Flower Seeds

Early or Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

Anderson's Sweet Pea Novelties for 1918

Winter Flowering Spencers

- DUNMORE BLUE BIRD**—Dark blue. The finest Blue Spencer. 1/- pkt.
MURIEL—A dainty flower of the true Spencer type. White, with crimson edge. 1/- pkt.

Anderson's General List of Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

- | | |
|---|---|
| NIOBE .—Light blue. | BLANCHE .—Lavender, with red tinge. |
| SYLVIA .—Sky blue. | PHYLLIS .—Mauve. |
| PHOEBE .—White, pink edge. | KOSCIUSKO .—White. |
| ESTHER .—Maroon. | DOROTHY .—Primrose. |
| PRINCE .—Dark blue. | MAUDE .—Light pink. |
| GLORIOUS .—Salmon orange. | CYNTHIA .—Cream ground, picotte edge. |
| YOLANDE .—White, chocolate stripe. | LAURA .—Purple wings, maroon standard. |
| SYBIL .—Rose pink. | DUCHESS .—Deep cerise. |
| MARJORY .—White ground, blue flaked and striped. | |

Each variety 6d. per pkt.; 8 varieties for 3/6; 12 varieties for 5/-; 17 varieties for 6/9.

SUPERB MIXTURE, above colours. Packets, 1/- and 2/6 each.

The following varieties received awards at the Sweet Pea Trials, held in Adelaide during 1917.

Silver Medal..	..	..	"DOROTHY."—Cream.
1st Class Certificate..	..	..	"LAURA."—Bicolour.
"	"	..	"BLANCHE."—Lavender.
"	"	..	"ESTHER."—Maroon.
Award of Merit	..	..	"NIOBE."—Light blue.
"	"	..	"DUCHESS."—Deep cerise.
"	"	..	"PHYLLIS."—Mauve pink.
"	"	..	"SYLVIA."—Mauve, pale.
"	"	..	"MAUDE."—Pink.

The above set of 9 varieties for 4/-.

Motte's Novelties for 1918

- MOTTE'S CRIMSON**—The finest of its color; extra long, strong stems, growth most vigorous. Silver Medal, Adelaide Trials, 1917. 10 seeds, 1/6 pkt.
MARIE CHESLYN—Pale cream pink, with a glorious touch of salmon; growth most vigorous; long stems carrying nearly all fours. One of the most beautiful Peas, whether for decoration or exhibition. Equal in type to Mrs. May Hassett, but of a daintier shade. First-class Certificate, Adelaide Trials, 1917. 12 seeds, 1/6 pkt.
PIANOLA—Deep buff cream or apricot, lightly marked with carmine rose. Quite a distinct shade, the uncommon tones making it an immense favorite with ladies. Growth vigorous; stems long and strong. 10 seeds, 1/6 pkt.
MOTTE'S MAUVE—Very large, deep mauve; most vigorous grower, with long, strong stems; a new color; valuable both for decoration and exhibition. 10 seeds, 1/6 pkt.
MOTTE'S BLUSH CREAM—Similar to Albury Cream Picotee, which has been withdrawn through not being fixed. The new cross is now absolutely fixed, and a much more vigorous grower. The type is quite equal to that of any Sweet Pea in this list, while the color is most charming. 12 seeds, 1/- pkt.
MOTTE'S SHELL PINK—A very dainty luminous pink, giving an enormous quantity of bloom. A great favorite with florists. 12 seeds, 9d. pkt.

Superb Delphiniums

The Perennial Larkspur or Delphinium has many admirers, and justly so, for it is without question one of the most glorious summer-flowering plants. Our seed, being Australian, is acclimatised, and the plants will be sure to give good results. This is a very special strain. 1/- and 2/6 pkt.

Motte's General List

- MRS. MAY HASSETT**.—Deep cream pink, large and very waved. Stems long and strong. A magnificent variety. 1/6 pkt.
DAISIE MOTTE.—Very vigorous and prolific. Very large and waved White Pea, quite equal to King White. 1/- pkt.
ALBURY BEAUTY.—Magnificent orange pink, stems long and strong. Very telling under artificial light. Should be shaded from strong sunshine. 1/- pkt.
DONALD JOHN COGHILL.—Rose-coloured flake on white ground, 1/- pkt.
MOTTE'S GREY FLAKE.—A most uncommon pea, which never fails to excite admiration. 1/- pkt.
THE BRIDE.—White, or white flushed with pink. Black-seeded Pea, not so waved as the other varieties. Excellent for cutting. 6d. pkt.
AGLAIA MOTTE.—Deep cream, large and waved. 1/- pkt.
ALBURY CARMINE.—Rich deep colour and large size. 6d. pkt.
ALBURY LAVENDER.—Large and very well waved. 9d. pkt.
HAIDEE MOTTE.—Large pink bi-colour, wings paler than the extra waved standard, stems of great length. 9d. pkt.
MRS. HAMILTON C. MOTTE.—Purple-blue standard, blue wings, extra waved. 1/- pkt.
THALIA MOTTE.—Glowing crimson, large waved. 9d. pkt.
ALBURY MAROON.—Fine large dark maroon of great substance. 6d. pkt.
ALBURY MIXED SPENCERS.—Saved from choice waved flowers. 6d. pkt.
MOTTE'S MIXED FLAKES.—Exceedingly choice. 1/- pkt.
 The collection for 15 varieties for 11/9, post free.



DELPHINIUM SEED saved from the originals of the above illustration AVAILABLE.

Flower Seeds of Special Merit

A Novelty in Zinnias

DISTINCT from all other Zinnias hitherto raised by the shape of its petals, which are partially tubular at the base and expand in a cactus-like form towards the tip, thereby displaying a rich variety of color, mostly of the warmer shades, such as pale rose, deep rose, salmon, lilac, scarlet, and coppery golden yellow.

On the reverse side the petals are of a lilac tint, varying from light to dark, and by their singular contour they produce in the flower a rare and beautiful combination of color never before seen amongst Zinnias.

The plant is a very free and strong grower, producing an abundance of very double flowers on stalks borne well clear of the foliage. The individual blooms often attain a diameter of five or six inches, and, besides its highly decorative effect in the garden, this new Zinnia can be strongly recommended as a cut flower.

Zinnia Grandiflora—"Achievement," 1/- per pkt.

Giant Zinnias (*Zinnia Grandiflora Robusta Plenissimal*).

This type of Zinnia has become a wonderful favourite with gardeners. These distinct colours possess all the great merits of the original plant in extreme robustness of habit, and the gigantic size of the flowers will always give a great effect in bordering or massing.

<i>Zinnia, Giant Crimson</i>	<i>Zinnia, Giant White</i>
" " Violet	" " Golden Yellow
" " Sulp. Yellow	" " Flesh Colour
" " Purple	" " Scarlet

Each variety, 6d. per pkt.

3 large packets for 1/6; 6 large packets for 2/9; 8 large packets for 3/6.

Collection of 8 small packets, 2/3, post free.

For Full List of Other Varieties, see Page 39.

Schizanthus "Grandiflorus Maximus" (Hybrid Strains)

The plants of this fine strain are more robust, and the blooms larger than any other variety previously listed.

Plants grow from 1½ to 2 feet in height, and the blooms measure from 1 to 1¼ inches across.

There is great variety of colour, the lighter shades showing a ground colour of white, pink, buff, red and yellow, with beautifully marked centres surrounded with deeper shades.

Can be grown successfully out of doors as well as under glass or bush-house.

Price, 1/- per pkt.

Pentstemon, "Hartwigii Albus"

Attains a height of about 2½ feet, branching freely from the base and developing a beautiful green foliage, and numerous flower spikes thickly studded with large blooms. The buds are at first a cream colour, but change to clear white when fully expanded. Sow Autumn and Spring. Price, 6d. per pkt.



ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA—"ACHIEVEMENT."

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons

MAJUS VARIETIES

MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

"Cerise King"

Cerise pink, white throat and white lip, flowers very large, borne on fine long robust spikes, very showy and attractive. 9d. per pkt.

MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

"Pink Beauty"

A deep rose pink self, enormous spikes of flowers, individual blooms, exceptionally large, a most vigorous grower. 9d. per pkt.

MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

"Feltham Beauty"

Blooms enormous, according to the raiser; colour: deep rose pink with white centre. Spikes very long. Strong grower. 9d. per pkt.

MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

"Orange Beauty"

Tall-growing variety, producing fine spikes with very large flowers. Colour: Lovely orange scarlet with gold lip. 9d. per pkt.

MAJUS.

"Rose Pearl"

Tall-growing variety, producing flowers of bright, soft rose, white lip and throat, slightly tipped yellow. Showy and distinct. 9d. per pkt.

MAJUS.

"Pink Pearl"

A charming variety, the ground colour being white, the upper portion being shaded peach blossom, the lip being a deeper shade, which gives a most pleasing effect to the whole flower. 6d. per pkt.

NANUM VARIETIES

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

"Ivoryine"

Of sturdy and vigorous growth, and throws a very fine spike of large blooms. Colour: Ivory white.

9d. per pkt.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

"Yellow Gem"

Very fine rich, deep golden yellow. Strong, sturdy habit, with long spike and large well-formed flowers. 9d. per pkt.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

"Flamingo"

Flowers deep terra cotta, with orange-yellow centre and white throat. Very large flowers; sturdy habit of growth. 9d. per pkt.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

"Captivation"

A charming rich chamois shaded pink, a unique colour. Very large flower, fine spike, free flowering. A perfect gem in Antirrhinums.

9d. per pkt.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM.

"Golden Beauty"

Fine rich golden yellow, very large flowers. The plants are of good habit, throwing large sturdy spikes of blooms, a great advance.

9d. per pkt.

NANUM GRANDIFLORUM

"The Fawn"

A delightful blend of terra cotta, pink and pale yellow; very soft and pleasing to the eye; quite distinct; flowers exceptionally large.

6d. per pkt.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds of Special Merit



AQUILEGIA—LONG-SPURRED.

Aquilegia, Long-Spurred Hybrids

Mrs. Scott-Elliott's Strain, 1/- per pkt.
We again beg to draw attention to the magnificent strain of this splendid summer flowering perennial.

It embraces the most delicate colours, ranging from deep blue, rose, terra cotta, cream to pure white.

We also offer locally saved seed of Long Spurred Aquilegias. Very choice strain. 1/- per pkt.

Tasmanian-saved Aster Seed

Asters have been and always will be a great favourite as a cut flower, and the success attending the introduction of the seed saved in Tasmania has proved beyond question the suitability of the plant to our trying summer climate.

GIANT BRANCHING ASTER—Mixed and in Separate Colours.
Mixed 6d. pkt. Red 6d. pkt.
Pink 6d. Dark Blue 6d. "
White 6d. Light Blue 6d. "
Ostrich Feathered, mixed 6d. "
Six Packets for 2/6.

Crego Giant Asters

An American strain of Branching Aster, producing very large flowers—pink, purple, azure blue, lavender, rose pink, crimson, and white; also mixed. Each colour 6d. per pkt., or mixed, 6d. and 1/- per pkt.

Gerbera Hybrids

We have pleasure in offering locally saved seeds of the beautiful Gerbera Hybrids. Full cultural directions in each packet. 20 seeds, 1/6; 40 seeds, 2/6.

New Dwarf Sunflower, "Sunlight."

A new and distinct variety, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Larger flowered than the ordinary Miniature. Flowers golden yellow, with dark centre, single cactus flowered, dwarf bushy habit, very free flowering. 1/- per pkt.

Grow Onions

THERE are thousands of acres in N.S.W. and other States which are suitable to the cultivation of onions.

With thorough cultivation and a good season the returns will be satisfactory, and it is seldom that rates ruling in Sydney market fall below a good payable price.

The one great essential is good seed. We offer a specially fine strain—all bulbs for seed purposes being selected and of the highest standard.

Market Model



ANDERSON'S MARKET MODEL ONION

For Full Cultural Directions, see page 46

Good Solid Brown-skinned Onion. Magnificent Cropper and Long Keeper.

Price, 15s. per lb. 5s. quarter lb. Post Paid.

Rose Novelties for Season 1918

- CHARLES CRETTE** (H.T.)—Growth vigorous, splendid elongated bud, flower very large, of beautiful, velvety rose color. Excellent. 3/6 each.
- CLEMENT PACAUD** (H.T.)—Growth vigorous, flower very large, color brilliant carmine, flowering continuously. 3/6 ea.
- CLIMBING CHATENAY**—A true climbing sport of this popular rose. 3/6 each.
- COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD** (H.T. Decorative)—A brilliant rose. Its blood-red, velvety, crimson, beautifully-finished blooms are produced in great profusion on erect stems; growth vigorous and branching. Pure tea perfume. Named in remembrance of Col. Oswald Fitzgerald, a lover of roses, who perished with his chief, Lord Kitchener. 3/6 each
- C. V. HAWORTH** (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—An imposing rose, its shell-shaped, massive petals are an intense, black scarlet, with rich crimson pile: a most glorious color. The blooms are of good size, perfectly formed and very freely produced; growth vigorous. Deliciously fragrant. This rose was greatly admired at the R.H.S. Show, Holland House, 1916, where it received an Award of Merit. 3/6 each.
- CLIMBING SUNBURST**—In all respects, except growth, identical with the popular dwarf. This will be a valuable addition to our yellow climbers. 3/6 each.
- ETHEL DICKSON** (H.T.)—Strong upright growth, producing its large, full and beautifully-formed flowers in endless profusion. Blooms resemble "Madam Abel Chatenay" in type, but in habit and inflorescence may be clearly stated to be a great advance on that well-known rose. Color deep salmon rose, silvery reflexes. Gold Medal Irish Rose & Floral Soc. 3/6 ea.
- GLADYS HOLLAND** (H.T.)—Rose of magnificent form and size. Color buff, shaded orange yellow, outside of petals soft rose and pearly peach. Gives faultless blooms with continuous freedom on rigid stems, sweetly scented. Gold Med. N.R.S. 3/6 ea.
- GOLDEN SPRAY** (H.T.)—A garden rose of unique habit and inflorescence. The growth is quite distinct, the plant sending up long, arching shoots which form great, loose, elegant sprays, every bud of which opens in succession. The flowers in the bud state are very long, pointed and beautifully formed, of deep Marechal Neil yellow, opening to very large, almost single blooms of great beauty; when fully expanded the color is clear, lemon yellow. Gold Medal N.R.S. 3/6 each.
- H. D. M. BARTON** (H.T.)—Upright, vigorous growth, flowers moderately large and very full, with long pointed buds. Color, deep, rich, velvety crimson, which does not blue with age. A garden and bedding rose of the type of "Gen. MacArthur." Gold Medal, Irish Rose and Floral Society. 3/6 ea.
- K. OF K.** (H.T. Decorative)—A startlingly, dazzling, semi-single rose of intense scarlet, of absolutely pure color; its huge petals are velvet-sheened, solid scarlet throughout. The growth is vigorous and branching. Blooms are produced in great profusion throughout the season and deliciously perfumed. A rose of marvellous beauty and distinctness, and one that will ever hold a highest place of admiration wherever it is grown. Named as a tribute of respect to, and admiration for, a genuine British soldier. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 3/6 each
- KOOTENAY** (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—A magnificent rose of large size, globular form and good substance, with

vigorous and erect growth. The blooms, which are produced in great profusion, are a beautiful primrose color. In our opinion, a vast improvement on "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," being much larger, more vigorous in growth, and equally free flowering. 3/6 each.

- LADY BOWATER**—Creamy white suffused pale apricot, very large, conical form, carried erect. 3/6 each.
- LILIAN MOORE** (H.T.) (The Ten Thousand Dollar Prize Rose).—Color, deep, pure Indian yellow, with slightly deeper centre. The flowers are large and very full, of perfect Camellia shape, buds long and pointed, opening freely in all weathers. Growth vigorous and branching, and very floriferous. A superb rose for every purpose. Awarded Silver Medal, American Rose Society. 3/6 each.
- MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL** (H.T.)—Very vigorous growth and branching habit, very large globular flower, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with large petals; color, pure sulphur yellow, deeper in centre. 3/6 each.
- MADAME MEHA SABATIER** (H.T.)—Very vigorous growth of spreading, branching habit, velvety crimson bud, large, full, globular flower; color, bright crimson. This variety will prove an excellent bedding rose, being very free flowering, with a very strong growth. 3/6 each.
- MADAME ROBERT** (H.T.)—Vigorous and erect growth, bud long, flower large and double. Color, naked yellow, with chamois reflexes; very floriferous. 3/6 each.
- MISS WILMOTT** (H.T.)—The color is practically a uniform soft, sulphur cream, with the faintest flush towards the edges. Shape and form is a model of perfection, blooms produced with a freedom that is marvellous. Growth free and branching. Sweet scented. Gold Medal, R.N.S. 3/6 each.
- MOLLY BLIGH** (H.T. Exhibition and Decorative)—Blooms are large, ideal shape, deep, spirally pointed, of deep maddery pink, heavily zoned orange madder at base of the petals. Exquisite musk rose perfume. Growth vigorous and branching, very floriferous. Truly grand rose, much admired at Chelsea Show, 1916, gaining Award of Merit, R.H.S. 3/6 each.
- MRS. G. E. SHEA** (H.T.)—Color, brilliant madder red, shot with glowing scarlet, the outer petals show a deep rose shading on an orange base. Growth very free and branching. A lovely decorative, garden and bedding rose, with a distinct perfume. Card of Commendation, N.R.S. 3/6 each.
- MRS. FRED. SEARL** (H.T.)—A superb rose, producing flowers of very large size and spiral, globular form, of fawny shell pink; the reflex of petals is warm, silvery carmine-rose, deeper at edges; inside of petals richest fawn, very strongly tea perfumed. Growth vigorous and branching, and blooms produced in generous profusion. Good exhibition var. 3/6 ea.
- SENORITA CARMEN SERT** (H.T.)—Vigorous growth, with erect, branching habit, large, full, globular flower. Color, Indian yellow shaded with pale carmine pink, the top of petals bordered with bright carmine. 3/6 each.
- ULSTER STANDARD** (H.T.)—A single rose of great merit and free-branching growth. The shoots, which grow to a uniform height of two feet, branching into loose corymbs covered with buds, which open to large, round flowers of intense deep crimson, with prominent yellow anthers. 3/6 ea.

ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

- ADA PAULIN**.—Apricot, shaded bronzy yellow. 2/-.
ALADDIN.—Buds coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow; very fragrant. 2/-.
BLANCH FROWEIN.—Copper overlaid with yellow; fragrant. Award of Merit. 2/-.
CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME.—Identical with the normal type. True climber. 2/-.
CIRCE.—Flesh-white shaded with carmine and yellow; good for exhibition. 2/-.
CLARICE GOODACRE.—Biscuit chrome on ivory white; stiff petals; vigorous grower. 2/-.
CLEVELAND.—Coppery yellow, flushed reddish copper; flowers very large. 2/-.
CLIMBING MADAM SEGOND WEBER.—Climbing sport, colour same as dwarf variety; good. 1/-.
COLCESTRIA.—Pillar rose, large satin rose colour, perfumed. Awarded the "Clay Cup." 2/-.
COMTESSE DE RAFELIS ST. SAUVEUR.—Semi-double, reddish orange, shaded coral red. 2/-.
CRIMSON CHATENAY.—Beautiful bright crimson, strongly perfumed; very decorative. 2/-.
CRIMSON EMBLEM.—Glowing crimson, free flowering, sweetly scented. Gold Medal. 2/-.
DONALD MACDONALD.—Orange carmine colour; perfumed; splendid for bedding. 2/-.
FLORENCE SPAULL.—Deep rosy pink; blooms large and very full; perfumed. 2/-.
GLORIE DE BELGES.—Vivid colours in carmine and cochineals. Silver Medal. 2/-.
HADLEY.—Dark crimson scarlet; good grower. 1/-

- HENRIETTA**.—Fiery orange crimson, changing to soft coral salmon; perfumed. 2/-.
HON MRS. R. C. GROSVENOR.—Outer petals porcelain flesh, centre deep orange yellow. 2/-.
ISOBEL.—Single, carmine-red flushed orange scarlet. Gold Medal. 2/-.
MADAME FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dwarf Polyantha).—Single flowers, rich velvety crimson. Certificate of Merit. 2/-.
MADAME LOUISE LARROQUETTE.—Beautiful long buds, rosy carmine, shaded silvery satin. First Class Certificate. 2/-.
MDLLE. ARGENTINE GRAMON.—White shaded rose, good for cutting. Silver Medal. 2/-.
MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY.—Pale pink or soft rose, very large and perfumed. A grand rose for massing. Gold Medal. 2/-.
MAJOR PEIRSON.—Similar to "Wm. Allen Richardson." Sweetly scented. 2/-.
MARQUISE D'HAUTPAUL.—Rich pink with salmon shadings; perfumed. 2/-.
MELANIE NIEDIECK.—Large lemon yellow. 2/-.
MODESTY.—Pearly cream, faintly flushed rose. Gold Medal. 2/-.
MRS. A. GLEN KIDSTON.—Rosy carmine, shaded orange, rich perfume. 2/-.
MRS. ARCHIBALD MACKAY.—Deeper in colour than "Belle Siebrecht," fragrant. 2/-.
MRS. BRYCE ALLAN.—Carmine rose, highly perfumed. Gold Medal. 2/-.
 v.

- MRS. DUNLOP-BEST**.—Reddish apricot, base of petals coppery yellow; perfumed. 2/-.
MRS. GEORGE ROUPELL.—Coppery yellow, shaded orange. A good garden variety. 2/-.
MRS. J. FRED HAWKINS.—Very floriferous, large trusses of bloom, salmon pink. 2/-.
MRS. JOHN FOSTER.—Rich vermilion, dwarf habit, perfumed. Good for exhibition. 2/-.
MRS. MONA HUNTING.—Deep chamois yellow opening to pure fawn. Silver Gilt Medal. 2/-.
MR. P. L. BAUDET.—Carmine rose, flecked with salmon yellow. Awarded Highest Prize of the Netherlands Rose Society. 2/-.
NELLIE PARKER.—Creamy white, cream centre. Silver Gilt and Gold Medals. 2/-.
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Hybrid Wichuriana).—Vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson; suitable for pillars and pergolas. Gold Medal. 2/-.
PRINCE CHARMING.—Deep reddish colour with old gold base; medium sized flowers. 2/-.
QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Salmon pink. Gold Medal. 2/-.
RED CROSS.—Orange crimson scarlet. 2/-.
STEIL RAMBLER.—Climber, clusters of geranium red flowers, resembles "Orleans Rose." 2/-.
TIPPERARY.—Deep yellow, free flowering and perfumed. Certificate of Merit. 2/-.
ULSTER GEM.—Large single, primrose yellow. Silver Gilt Medal. 2/-.
W. C. GAUNT.—Vermillion, tipped scarlet crimson, maroon reverse; medium sized pointed blooms; perfumed. First Class Certificate. 2/-.
 v.

Two Grand New Australian Roses

Raised by Alister Clark, Esq.,
at "Glenara," Bulla, Victoria.

"SUNNY SOUTH"

A Decorative Hybrid Tea Rose of vigorous growth, handsome foliage, strong constitution and good habit. The flowers are of beautiful coloring and form, being a lovely pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base, altogether a most distinct and charming combination, hitherto unknown in any rose. It has been well tried and has proved most suitable to the Australian climate, flowering continuously throughout the season, and in mid-summer sending up strong shoots crowned with flowers that last a long time when cut, and which require no artificial support to enhance their decorative value in the house, where the delicate coloring of the well-shaped flowers is best seen.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of Victoria the first time it was staged, and was placed first in the class for decorative bunches.

Price, 3/6 each.

"BORDERER"

The introduction of this charming rose makes an advance in the perpetual flowering Polyantha Roses, as it blooms right through the season, and carries the perfume of the Wichuriana roses, which usually only flower in the Spring.

Wonderfully free flowering, of good foliage, and dwarf habit of growth, it makes an excellent bedder and is very effective in bold masses or as a border rose. The flowers are double, and difficult to describe, but shades of pink, copper and amber, go together to make a very charming and distinct rose.

This rose also has been well tried, and proved most reliable and suitable to our Australian climate.

Price, 3/6 each.

New Cactus Dahlias for 1918

Green plants only. Ready November. 2/- each, or the set of 6 for 11/-, postage extra.

BEAUTY OF PENSHURST.—A charming silvery pink, yellow at base of petals; a beautiful variety.

BASILISK.—Orange scarlet, fine and large; an excellent variety for show or garden.

ECLIPSE.—Yellow, shading to amber, somewhat reflexed; a very dainty color for cutting.

MELODY.—Lower half of flower clear yellow, with white points; a very pleasing contrast.

JEAN WATSON.—White, with delicate tint of pink, flowers large and of good form; suitable for show or garden.

VERA.—Scarlet crimson throughout, of beautiful form, with long petals.

New Pæony Dahlias for 1918

Green plants only. Ready November.

2/- each, or the set of 8 for 15/-, postage extra.

BERTHA VON SUTNER.—An immense blush pink, shaded with salmon dwarf habit.

IDEAL.—Bronzy yellow; large size, good stem and form.

MIKADO.—Maizy yellow flushed bronze; good form.

ORANGE PERFECTION.—A first-class orange, large bloom of good form with good stem.

PEARL.—Soft creamy rose, lighter centre.

RUBY.—An immense ruby crimson, large blooms of good form and stem.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.—Large snow white bloom, true pæony form; the finest white yet raised.

STANDARD.—Deep amaranth crimson, yellow centre, an ideal and perfect stem.

Unique Single Dahlia Novelty

Green plants only. Ready November.

2/- each, postage extra.

UNION JACK.—White, with broad band of scarlet round each petal, very free and showy.

The New Star Dahlia

Green plants only in November.

Price, 1/6 each. The set of 4 for 5/-, postage extra.

This new type of Dahlia will become exceedingly popular, either as a decorative plant in the garden or for cutting. The flowers are light and graceful and are borne on strong stems requiring no artificial support whatever, and lasting in perfection for a remarkable time. The flowers are best compared with a giant Cosmea, and have been termed Cosmea-flowered Dahlias. The following varieties were gratefully admired here last autumn.

CRAWLEY STAR.—Color, a lovely shade of clear rose pink, base of petals crimson. This is particularly nice by artificial light, the crimson base of petals forming a continuous band around the golden disc. Awarded F.C.C., National Dahlia Society (England).

LOWFIELD STAR.—Color, pale rose pink, base of petals suffused with yellow; a free flowering and decorative variety.

WHITE STAR.—Color, a pure glistening white with a rich golden yellow disc. The habit of the plant is perfect, growing 4 feet high and 3 feet through, and producing enormous quantities of blooms on stiff, wiry stems. A gem for cutting. Awarded a F.C.C., National Dahlia Society and Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society (England).

WORTH STAR.—Color, a pleasing shade of old rose, with white bars down the numerous florets. A remarkably free-flowering and decorative variety. Awarded F.C.C., National Dahlia Society, and Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society (England).

Collarette Dahlias of Recent Introduction

Green plants only. Ready November.

1/6 each, or the set of 7 for 9/-, postage extra.

AGATHA.—Soft pink with lemon collar; a large round bloom, good form.

ALBERT.—Rose pink with lighter edge, collar white, yellow disc around centre of bloom.

AVONA.—A beautiful bloom of a rose pink shade, with light pink collar.

BEAUMONT.—Orange scarlet with lighter tips, cream collar, and a fine large bloom.

CUTHBERT.—A crimson cerise with white edge, yellow disc, and a white collar.

GLADYS.—Pinkish heliotrope with similar collar; a bold, refined flower.

PHYLLIS HODGINS.—Rich rosy cerise, tipped creamy white, collar cream, shading to white.

The New Parisian Single Dahlia

Green plants only in November. 2/- each, postage extra.

Nothing more exquisite and unique in the Dahlia world than the Parisian Single has yet been introduced. The flower is single, but not of the familiar conventional type; for nature and art have blended to produce a new species. The petals, which possess remarkable substance, are of virgin whiteness in the centre, bordered by vividly-contrasting colors of unusual depth and brilliancy.

This charming little Dahlia should have a long and prosperous reign.

PARIS.—White, bordered rich crimson; very striking.

NOTRE DAME.—White, bordered amber; unique and beautiful.

S. LEMOT.—White with purple border.

TROCADERO.—White, edged bright purple.

New Double Japanese Chrysanthemums

The following five are a special selection, and as exhibition blooms, they will prove a grand acquisition to the Chrysanthemum collection.

Price, 2/6 each, postage 9d. extra; or the full set for 11/-, postage, 1/6 extra.

GOLDEN CHAMPION.—Beautiful golden yellow, bronzy yellow centre. Very dwarf and free flowering. An extra large bloom. Suitable for exhibition.

JOHN REID.—Wine purple color, silvery reverse. A very full flower of exhibition size.

LADY H. M. FERGUSON.—White. A lovely reflexing type of very large dimensions, with strong stems and large foliage.

LOUISA POCKETT.—Is the most remarkable variety raised. Enormous, alike in stem and flower. Color, pure white, later buds often showing blush. A number of blooms have already been exhibited in Australia measuring fully 11½ inches in diameter and 11½ inches deep. Exhibition blooms of this phenomenal variety contain upwards of 1000 petals, which are of a refined, incurved type.

MRS. ROGER THOMPSON.—A most beautiful, broad-petalled, incurving yellow. Dwarf grower, with stout stem and very fine foliage. Good for exhibition.

New Single Japanese Chrysanthemums

The following four are selected as the very best of the latest introductions. Beautiful wide petals. For effect they have no equal.

Prices, 1/6 each. We are offering the set for 5/6, postage extra.

MODEL.—Terra cotta red, gold centre, end of petals tipped yellow. Very showy and one of the best for decoration.

MONA.—Color, lavender pink, white ring around the centre. A splendid variety for show, and one of the best for the garden.

SADIE.—Pale pink with white ring around yellow centre; fine trusses, and good for any purpose.

WHITE WINGS.—Pure white. The best single white raised.

Japanese Double Chrysanthemums of Recent Introduction

ALFRED WILSON.—A splendid crimson, buff reverse.

EDITH CAVELL.—Light chestnut, gold reverse.

HAMMOND PHILLIPS.—Silvery pink, reflexed, of large size.

LADY STANLEY.—Mauve pink, silver reversed; excellent.

MRS. NORMAN BAYLES.—Large yellow, slightly incurved.

NELLIE FRANCIS.—Old gold marked reddish brown; good.

SOLDIER BOY.—Rosy crimson with gold tips; unique.

W. P. FRANCIS.—A very dark crimson; good bloom.

WOODSIDE.—A fine yellow of the largest size; distinct.

Price, 1/- each or the set of 9 for 8/-, postage extra.

New Perpetual Carnations for 1918

All ever-flowering and non-bursting varieties, being grown and proved in our nurseries.

We offer the set of eight for 15/-, postage 1/6 extra.

Plants ready in March, 1918.

DUNTROON.—Ground color crimson, flaked maroon, pink and white; smooth petals and strong perfume. 2/- each.

HURLSTONE.—Pearly white ground, lightly laced deep pink; very good. 2/- each.

LADY OLIVIA.—Color, buff edged and striped cerise. 2/- each.

MISS E. COCHRANE.—Dark salmon pink, shaded light pink; good sound calyx and nice long stems; smooth petals. 2/- each.

MISS PRUDENCE.—Color, pure white, striped very pale pink; strong grower and does not burst. Highly scented. 2/- each.

PRIVATE BINDOFF.—Red and white, striped and mottled; very effective. 2/- each.

VIOLET.—The color is deep violet with a pure white centre; very unique and large blooms. 2/- each.

WIMMEREAX.—A dazzling red on long stems, and sweetly scented; a splendid variety for cutting. 2/- each.

New Ferns for 1918

ADIANTUM ELEGANS PULCHRUM.—A new and good fern, with splendid upright habits and glorious foliage of medium size, and deeply pinnate. 3/6 each.

ADIANTUM GLORIOSUM ROSEUM.—A notable introduction of most distinct and beautiful habits; the young fronds come deep pink and as they develop become a bronzy shade until they finally turn into a most perfect Farleyense type; the plant thus has at the same time foliage of various tints. It is hardy and soon makes an ideal plant. 10/6 each.

ADIANTUM MICROPINULUM.—This is the finest foliaged Maider Hair to date, and makes a splendid pot plant. 2/6 each.

BLECHNUM BRAZILIENSE CRISTATA.—A splendid crested variety of this popular fern. Stock limited. 3/6 each.

CYRTOMIUM FALCATA VARIEGATA.—This is a pretty variegated form of the old variety. 2/- each.

CYRTOMIUM ORMONDI.—A hardy and very pretty fern, with deeply serrated and curled foliage, effective and of good habits. 2/6 each.

GYMNOGRAMMA TARTARICA.—A new crested variety of the Silver Fern, far superior to the old variety. 2/6 each.

PTERIS HASTATA.—This variety is exceptionally good for rockery work and similar places; it has distinct and showy foliage, also makes a good pot plant. 2/6 each.

PTERIS SEMIPINNATA.—One of the best of its species. Foliage is prettily pinnated on one side, of a nice light green color, and as it is hardy it should become a general favorite with fern lovers. 3/6 each.

New Fruit Trees and Plants for 1918

New Fruit Trees for 1918

Apricot

COLORADO.—Very large, handsome and of good quality, heavy bearer; a splendid new Apricot from the United States. 2/6 each.
JAPANESE APRICOT.—Fruit round and smooth, brownish red and very sweet. The growth is short, thick, with large foliage; distinct in appearance to any other Apricot. 2/6 each.

Nectarine

MUIR'S SEEDLING.—A new Nectarine of the Goldmine type, resembling that variety in size and colour, but ripening when Goldmine is finished. 2/6 each.
RADIUM.—A new Nectarine of large size, orange shaped, highly coloured, very sweet; ripens just after Goldmine. 2/6 each.

Peach

ALTON.—Deep red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, melting, quality best, very hardy, good bearer and grower; recommended in U.S.A. as superior to Carmen. 2/6 each.
ARP BEAUTY.—Of American origin, blushed and mottled, bright crimson, very attractive, firm, juicy, and excellent flavour; good shipper and heavy cropper. 2/6 each.

Peach—continued.

CHAMPION ROYAL.—Fruit of largest size, beautiful deep red skin, flesh white, enormous cropper, ripens about Anniversary Day; a splendid new market variety; slipstone. 2/- each.
WATT'S EARLY CHAMPION.—A local production of great merit, raised by Mr. C. Watts, of Dundas. It is a red freestone, ripening in favourable seasons before the end of October. It is the first Peach of the season in the Sydney market, and commands top prices. The tree is a strong grower and very prolific. A splendid market variety. 2/6 each.

Pear

CORONA.—A new Pear from South Australia, similar to William's Bon Chretien, but a better keeper, and with more colour. 2/- each.

Japanese Plum

BEAUTY.—A new Japanese variety, raised by Burbank, and probably the earliest of all Jap. plums; of good size and a heavy cropper, it is ready to market at the end of November; has fruited in the Epping district for two seasons; trees scarce. 2/- each.
PATERSON RIVER EARLY.—A new Japanese Plum, raised in Newcastle district; good bearer, bright colour. 1/6 each.

New and Rare Plants

- ACACIA ACCOLA.**—Is a tall bushy shrub or small tree growing from 12 to 18 feet high. The young leaves are usually carried up to about 3 to 4 feet high, giving the plant an ornamental appearance when young; these are succeeded by narrow linear leaves with minute hook-like points. The plants carry immense trusses of orange or golden yellow fluffy balls of flowerets. Grows in the Sydney district, and is also suitable for cooler districts up to 2000 feet altitude. 1/6 each.
- BAUHINIA SCANDENS.**—One of the loveliest of flowering climbers, which, through difficulty of propagation, has been almost lost sight of. It is a vigorous grower in warm, moist situations, and for graceful foliage and flower is unequalled. The flowers are borne in long sprays, and are deep apple blossom pink and white. We have procured a stock of this superb climber, which we can thoroughly recommend. 2/6 each.
- BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA VARIEGATA.**—A magnificent variety, introduced from England, with bright white and green foliage. This is the best variegated Bougainvillea we have. 2/6 each.
- BOUARDIA AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY.**—A very good double; deep pink, after the style of President Garfield, which it surpasses both in colour and size. 2/6 each.
- BOUARDIA MRS. GAZZARD.**—A very distinct and showy bright pink; very good. 1/6 each.
- BOUARDIA MOUNT TOMAH.**—A variety of local origin. Colour, intense deep blood red, not excelled by any Bouvardia in this respect. The foliage is beautifully variegated, each leaf being neatly margined white. 1/6 each.
- BOWKERIA TRIPHYLLA.**—An evergreen shrub, white flowers one inch long, born in subterminal cymes; a really good and hardy variety; very showy. 3 feet. 2/6 each.
- CANNA HUNGARIA.**—Pure, clear pink, the colour of a La France rose; height only 2 feet; immense upright trusses; each flower 5 inches across if well grown. 1/- each.
- CUPRESSUS BRUNNIANA AUREA.**—A golden form of Cupressus Macrocarpa. Identical in growth except that the leaves are a beautiful golden yellow, which keeps its colour in the sun. 2/6 each.
- CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA VARIEGATED.**—This beautiful golden variegated form of the well-known Cypress is very little known in Australia. It is a rapid grower, beautifully furnished, and makes an excellent specimen for the centre of a lawn. 2/6 each.
- DURANTA PLUMIERI VARIEGATED.**—A lovely variegated form of this well-known hedge plant. Foliage is green margined with broad band of white; makes a splendid hedge and is quite hardy. 1/- each; 11/- doz.
- FOKIENIA HODGINSII.**—In its native country the tree is of rapid growth, attaining 40 feet in height and 3 feet in girth. The upper surface of the leaves is green, while the lower is marked with a conspicuous white band, which gives the whole plant a decidedly beautiful and unique appearance. 3/6 each.
- HIBISCUS INDICA.**—Flowers a striking and distinct colour, which is best described as rosy apricot. A good strong grower and very free flowering; height, 6 feet. 2/6 each.
- HIBISCUS ROSE SCOTT.**—Another notable variety of these popular shrubs, of the evergreen sinensis type, and having blooms of a light red colour, with almost white centre; good growth and habits. 3/6 each.
- LASIANTRA MACRANTHA GRANDIFLORA.**—One of the finest evergreen autumn flowering shrubs we have. The rich purple flowers are freely produced on the ends of the branches, and are fully 6 inches across. Its free flowering qualities and rare colour place it in the front rank of dwarf ornamental plants. Height, 5 feet. 2/6 each.
- LEPTOSPERMUM NICHOLII** (Crimson Manuka).—A rare New Zealand shrub, with rich ruby crimson flowers. Makes a fine specimen plant for the shrubbery. 2/6 each.
- LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM ELEGANTISSIMUM** (New Golden Privet).—A fine new dwarf variety of variegated privet, specially adapted for single specimens and hedges. The small leaves have a broad golden margin, which makes a very effective show, especially after clipping. We anticipate a great demand for this splendid variety, and can strongly recommend it. Hardy in any climate. 2/- each; 22/- doz.; £8 100.
- LITHOSPERMUM COERULEA.**—A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and with blooms of the most intense royal blue. It is very free flowering and evergreen. 3/6 each.
- MUSA COCCINEA.**—A scarlet flowering Banana, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and with lovely heads of brilliant coloured blooms. 3/6 each.
- NERIUM SOUVENIR DE FELIX DUVAL.**—A splendid addition to these popular evergreen shrubs. The flowers are deep rose and semi double. 1/6 each.
- PRIMULA MALACOIDES.**—A lovely mauve bedding plant. This is a beautiful miniature of the Primula Obconica type; very suitable for the bush-house, or bedding right out in the open; will stand hot sun, wind, and frost with impunity. It grows about 8 inches high, throwing out long stems, bearing bunches of flowers of a beautiful rosy lavender tint, shading to mauve. Strong seedlings can be supplied in spring and autumn. Price, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100.
- VIBURNUM CARLESII.**—A new hardy deciduous spring flowering shrub from Corea. The flowers are pure white and very fragrant, having a strong odour of carnation and violet. 5/- each.

New Strawberry— Ettersburgh No. 80

THIS variety is of very robust and vigorous growth, and attains a height of at least two feet in the second season. The fruit ripens evenly, is of dessert quality, with a delightful distinctive flavour, with firm flesh, and its excellent carrying quality makes Ettersburgh No. 80 easily the best commercial Strawberry on the market.

The plants are large, the blossom large, the fruit large. It is a beautiful berry, usually almost globular, and of high quality.

This feature of solidity, combined with firmness, makes No. 80 also the best shipping berry.

The fruit is produced in clusters on a strong stem, intermingled with the foliage, and results in little or any of the fruit reaching the ground, and this in itself is a great advantage, particularly so, should the weather at time of ripening prove damp.

The plants are very productive and long lived, producing great crops, year after year.

Plants 1/- each; 10/- dozen; 35/- 50; 65/- 100.

Available end of April.



NEW STRAWBERRY—ETTERSBURGH No. 80.

Seeds & Plants

LINARIA

3d. per pkt.

- 587 *Bipartita Splendida*. Beautiful dark violet.
588 *Reticulata Aurea Purpurea*. Yel. and purple.
589 *Maroccana*. Mixed colours; improved strain.
590 *Maroccana "Pearl"*. Snowy white.
591 *Cymbalaria*. Perennial, known as Kenilworth ivy, useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc.

6d. per pkt.

592 Maroccana Yellow Prince.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

LINUM (Flax)

3d. per pkt.

- 593 *Grandiflorum Coccineum*. Fine scarlet flowers; foliage good. Sow in spring. 12in.
595 *Perenne*. Perennial; mixed colours.

LOBELIA

3d. per pkt.

- 597 *Miranda*. Covered with bright rosy purple flowers with white eye.
599 *Speciosa Erceta*. Dark blue, for bedding.
600 *Royal Purple*. Beautiful deep blue, clear white eye.
602 *Crystal Palace*. Fine dark blue, large. 6d. pkt.
604 *Barnard's Perpetual*. Ultramarine blue, with pure white marking; splendid.
605 *White Lady*. Large flowered, white.
606 *Cardinalis (Queen Victoria)*. Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial; prefers cold climate. 1/- per pkt.
607 *Sapphire*. Deep blue, with a clearly-defined pure white eye. Excellent for basket, window box or rockery work. 6d. pkt.

Exceedingly beautiful, free-blooming, hardy annuals; good for edging, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. *Cardinalis*, though a true *Lobelia*, is quite distinct from the annual varieties, and is a perennial. Sow during autumn and spring.



FRENCH MARIGOLD.

LOPHOSPERMUM

6d. per pkt.

- 611 *Scandens*. Large purple flowers.
Handsome deciduous climber; raise in a box or sheltered position out of doors. 10ft. Sow autumn and spring.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING

(See *Amaranthus*)

LUPINUS (Large)

3d. per pkt.

- 690 *Blue*. A nice bright colour.
691 *Rose*. Light rosy red, pretty.
692 *White*. Bright pure white.
693 *Yellow*. This variety is fragrant.
Handsome tall spikes of flowers. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3ft.

LUPINUS

3d. per pkt.

- 694 *Hartwegii*. Very pretty blue.
695 *Dunnettii Superbus*. Purple, yellow, white.
696 *Cruickshankii*. Fine variety. 6in.
697 *Nanus*. Pretty dwarf, blue.
The flowers are most attractive; all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.
701 *Polyphyllus Mixed*.
Perennial strain, producing superb spikes of flowers.

LYCHNIS (Chinese Catchfly)

6d. per pkt.

- 706 *Chalcedonica*. Scarlet flower in trusses.
Attractive hardy perennials. 2ft. Sow autumn and spring.

MANDEVILLEA

6d. per pkt.

- 709 *Suaveolens*. Pure white fragrant single flowers. Useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial climber. 20ft.

MARGUERITES

(See *Chrysanthemum*)

MARTYNIA

6d. per pkt.

- 711 *Fragrans*. Crimson purple flowers.
Beautiful sweet-scented hardy annual; very handsome spikes. 2ft. Sow in spring.

MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*)

3d. per pkt.

(See also *Calendula*)

- 712 *French Dwarf*. Finest mixed, various. 18in.
713 *French Yellow*. Double sulphur yellow. 18in.
714 *African Lemon*. Lemon colour. 2½ft.
715 *African Orange*. Orange; tall. 2½ft.

Hardy, constant. French varieties have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. African varieties have large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring and summer. 18in. to 2ft.

MATHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock)

3d. per pkt.

- 720 *Bicornis*. Beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant, which open in the evening.
Hardy annual. Sow in spring. 18in.

MATRICARIA

3d. per pkt.

- 722 *Eximia fl. pl.*. Pure white double flowers.
Beautiful hardy annual; pretty for bouquets, 10in. Sow during autumn and spring.

MAURANDYA

6d. per pkt.

- 724 *Barclayana*. Beautiful blue flowers.
725 *Alba*. Pure white flowers.
726 *Rosea*. Rose-coloured flowers.

A most superb climber, remarkably quick growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich, friable soil. Sow autumn and spring.

MEDEOLA

6d. per pkt.

- 728 *Asparagoides*. Small white flowers, orange scented.

Very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it valuable for vases. Can be used either to climb or droop. Soak seed in tepid water some hours before sowing. Hardy perennials. Sow in spring in pots.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

6d. per pkt.

- 732 *Tricolor*. Crimson, white and purple; suits sandy soil well; only grows to height of 3in.
733 *Crystallinum* (Ice Plant). Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; pretty. 6in.
734 *Cordifolium Variegatum*. A pretty variegated leaved variety. 6in.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage, which looks as if the plant was covered with ice. *Cordifolium* is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow spring and summer.

MIGNONETTE

3d. & 6d. per pkt.

- 736 *Large Flowered*. Very fragrant, fine spikes.
737 *White Machet*. Sweet-scented.
738 *Crimson Giant*. Large flowers, fine colour.
739 *Crimson Queen*. Beautiful spike, deep red.
740 *Gabrielle*. Robust, large spikes, red. 6d. pkt.
741 *Gollath*. Enormous spikes, double red. 6d. pkt.
742 *Ruby*. "Machet" variety, coppery scarlet. 6d. pkt.
743 *Victoria*. Very dark red, fine spikes.
744 *Miles' Hybrid*. Spiral. Dwarf, long spikes.
745 *Machet*. Dwarf massive spikes, scented, red.
746 *Machet Golden*. Large spikes, yellow flowers.
747 *Machet "King of Dwarfs"*. Charming variety, robust growth, large spikes.
749 *Golden Queen*. Bright yellow; pyramidal.
750 *Giant Pyramidal*. Fine spikes and fragrant.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)

6d. per pkt.

- 760 *Tigrinus*. Snowy, spotted; single and double mixed.
761 *Tigrinus Grandiflora, Duplex*. A new and improved variety; flowers fine, double.
763 *Moschatus* (Musk). Scented yellow flower.
Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich, light soil and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground,



LUPINUS.

MIMULUS—Continued.

where soil and situation are favourable. *Moschatus*, the well-known musk, has a delightful fragrance, is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

767

MINA LOBATA 6d. per pkt.

Its beautiful cream white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 20ft., produces abundantly. Sow in spring.

MUSK (See *Mimulus*)

Moschatus)



MINA LOBATA.

Anderson & Co Ltd



MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS GRANDIFLORA.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)

3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 770 *Palustris*. Bright blue; the true Forget-me-not.
- 772 *Alpestris Stricta Rosea*. Upright growing, unique; flowers pink. 6d. per pkt.
- 773 *Alpestris Grandiflora* (Royal Blue). Large flowers, very deep blue. 6d. per pkt.
- 775 *Elegantissima*. White, blue and rose.
- 776 *Victoria*. Dwarf; globular habit; sky blue flowers with double centre. 6d. per pkt.
- 778 *Robusta Grandiflora*. Very large flowering; blooms quickly from seed; blue. 6d. per pkt.

This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

The *Amaranthus* Seeds that I got from you some months ago have done wonderfully well up here, and the colouring is beautiful. The plants stood the hot summer here very well. Visitors from the south tell me they have never before seen them so fine in size and colouring.—Mrs. D. STEVEN, Dillalah Station, Dillalah Siding, Western Line.—Queensland.—25/2/17.

NASTURTIIUM

3d. per pkt.

DWARF VARIETIES.

- 781 *Beauty*. Pretty yellow and scarlet.
- 782 *Crimson*. Striking colour.
- 783 *Empress of India*. Bright; beautiful scarlet.
- 784 *Golden King*. Very handsome variety.
- 785 *King of Tom Thumbs*. Scarlet.
- 786 *King Theodore*. Darkest of all, nearly black.
- 787 *Pearl*. A clear, soft white.
- 788 *Rose*. Delicate, soft rosy colour.
- 789 *Scarlet*. Bright and beautiful.
- 790 *Yellow*. Bright rich colour.
- 791 *Finest Mixed Tom Thumb*.

TALL VARIETIES.

- 793 *Queen "Crimson Beauty"*. Variegated foliage. 6d. per pkt.
- 794 *Queen "New Hybrids"*. A mixture of seven or eight colours, all with variegated foliage. 6d. per pkt.
- 795 *Moonlight*. Flowers pale straw colour, crinkled.
- 796 *Sunlight*. Flowers clear rich golden yellow.
- 797 *Spitfire*. Bright scarlet flower.
- 798 *Regalianum*. Lovely purple violet.
- 799 *Tall, mixed*. All the best varieties.
- 801 *Lobb's Climbing Varieties*. Very suitable for vases or hanging baskets; mixed collection.
- 802 *Lobbianum Lilliput*. Mixed; charming new class, with very small flowers and foliage.
- 803 *Ivy-leaved*. Unique foliage and flowers.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be overestimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than gin., and form compact bushes and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12in. apart; hardy annuals. The tall varieties will spread or climb 15ft.

Sow autumn and spring.



NASTURTIIUM.



NEMESIA.

NEMESIA

6d. per pkt.

- 804 *Strumosa Grandiflora Suttoni*. The best of this class. Flowers various.
- 805 *Compacta "Triumph"*. Large flowers, with very vivid colours.
- 805a *Nemesis Strumosa Reticulata*. Large mottled flowers, colours ranging from crimson to almost white.

Pretty compact-growing annual of great merit. Sow in autumn.

NEMOPHILA

3d. per pkt.

- 806 *Insignis*. Flowers a pretty blue. Best.
- 807 *Atomaria*. White, with black spots.
- 808 *Discoidalis*. Black-brown margin.
- 809 *Marginata*. Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, profuse bloomers, and charming colours; dwarf. *Insignis* is a lovely azure blue, while *Discoidalis* is white, tipped with dark brown. Sow autumn and spring. 6in.

NIEREMBERGIA

3d. per pkt.

- 823 *Gracilis*. Light blue flowers. Charming hardy annual; dwarf.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist)

3d. per pkt.

- 824 *Damascena Double White*. Clear pure white.
- 825 *Damascena Double Blue* (Miss Jekyl). Companion flowers.

A pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage.

The flowers are nearly hidden in light, feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in Autumn or spring.

NICOTIANA

6d. per pkt.

- 827a *Affinis, Hybrids*. Finest mixed.
- 829a *Sanderæ, Hybrids*. Finest mixed.

PAEONY

6d. per pkt.

- 836 *Choicest Mixed*. Finest varieties and colours. 18in.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed. Must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass; require a cool climate; hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

Our Sweet Peas have been beautiful, and still are. They have borne most profusely—fine large blooms, and four and five on the stem, and the colours are magnificent. They are the finest Sweet Peas I ever saw. I must say that your seeds are most reliable, and are always a great success.—Miss E. KING, Bulliwallah, Clermont, Queensland.—21/8/17.

Anderson's Pansies

(Pansy or Heartsease)

Superb Strains our

Great Speciality.

THESE beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection. The assortment of Pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England and elsewhere. Our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies many years ago was followed by the magnificent "Jewel" Pansy. Both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies, and we have received a large number of testimonials as to their excellence. Should be sown in boxes or in the canvas frame in autumn, and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich, sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. Sow early in February.

- 838 **Anderson's Jewel.** Charming strain, robust growth. Flowers large, curled, margined, and blotched; magnificent colours and shades. 1/- pkt.
- 839 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The finest strain grown; colours are most beautiful, and include the grand shades of mahogany, crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings and substance. 6d. pkt.
- 840 **Bugnot's Exhibition.** A superb strain; flowers of fine substance; new colourings and markings. 1/- pkt.
- 842 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective. 6d. pkt.
- 843 **Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals. 6d. pkt.
- 844 **Masterpiece.** Petals curled on margins, most attractive shades of colour; fine shape and large. 6d. pkt.
- 845 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous plants; flowers of every shade of rich colour. 6d. pkt.
- 846 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked, with flowers like the French varieties. 6d. pkt.
- 847 **Orchid Flowered.** Flowers of loveliest colours and shades. 6d. pkt.
- 848 **Peacock Giant.** Flowers of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. 6d. pkt.
- 851 **Striped.** Distinct class, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large, well-shaped blooms. 6d. pkt.
- 852 **Trimardeau Giant.** Fine race of Pansies; very vigorous, compact habit; flowers rich, large. 6d. pkt.
- 854 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers; great variety of colours. 3d. pkt.
- 855 **Mammoth.** A magnificent strain, showing some very attractive features; robust and hardy. 1/- pkt.
- 859 **Eros.** Deep velvety brown, with broad yellow margin. 6d. pkt.
- 860 **Splendor.** Large blooms, with unique colourings, with very distinct appearance. 6d. pkt.
- GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES.**
- 865 **Yellow,** with black eye, 3d. pkt.
- 866 **Golden Yellow,** 3d. pkt.
- 867 **Mahogany Coloured,** 3d. pkt.
- 868 **White,** with black eye, 3d. pkt.
- 869 **Snowflake Giant,** white, 3d. pkt.
- 870 **Faust, or King of Blacks.** Darkest true, 3d. pkt.

TUFTED PANSY.

- 871 **New Hybrids.** Finest new Hybrid varieties. Most adapted for bedding purposes. 6d. pkt.

PANSY

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL EXHIBITION

A mixture of the finest and most distinct types of Show strains in cultivation.

2/6 per Packet

PANSIES IN COLLECTIONS. See pages 41 and 42

Papaver

POPPY 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 880 **Glaucum** (*Tulip Poppy*). Dwarf, vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals, one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free-blooming.
- 881 **Danebrog** (*Danish Flag*). Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
- 882 **The Shirley**. Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
- 883 **Snowdrift**. Flowers are a glistening white mass; 3ft.; charming variety.
- 884 **Umbrosium**. Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18in.
- 885 **The Bride**. This lovely Poppy is pure white in colour, and of very large size.
- 886 **Miss Sherwood**. Single flowers of shiny satiny white.
- 887 **Alpinum**. Mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 889 **Cardinal Nanum, mixed**. Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18in. Large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. 6d. per pkt.
- 894 **Nudicaule Mixed**. Contains all shades of the "Iceland Poppy." 6d. per pkt.
- 895 **Oriental**. Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black; perennial.
- 896 **Mikado**. Double, pure white and scarlet.
- 897 **Ranunculus Flowered**. Beautiful, double, various.
- 899 **Double French**. Exceedingly showy.
- 900 **The Admiral**. Large, round, smooth-edged, white flowers, with band of brilliant scarlet.
- 904 **Hansa**. Pure white ground, finely fringed crim. edge. 6d. per pkt.
- 905 **Salmonica**. Double variety, delicate salmon rose to salmon orange. 6d. per pkt.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world. The Single Shirley, Iceland and Tulip Poppies are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated, like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 to 24in.

PASSIFLORA 3d. per pkt.

- 914 **Edulis** (*Passion Fruit*). This splendid creeper has fine foliage of a dark green colour and delicious fruit. A first-class verandah or trellis plant, flowers not very attractive; hardy perennial and evergreen; grows to 15ft. Soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.
- 915 **Cœrulea Grandiflora**. Very large blue flowers; handsome. 6d. per pkt.

PELARGONIUM (Geranium) 1/6 per pkt.

- 918 **French Blotched**. Superb strain; distinct.
- 919 **Fancy Varieties**. Handsome, showy.
- 920 **Large Flowered Regal**. From named sorts.

The above named are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geraniums," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow autumn.

- 921 **Tricolor**. All the best varieties. Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of Geranium, with shades of green, crimson, brown and gold in the leaves. 1/6 per pkt.

PENTSTEMON 6d. per pkt.

- 924 **Sensation**. A Gloxinia flowered variety; brilliant colours; flowers 2in. across.
- 926 **Finest Mixed**. Choice strain; best sorts.

A fine hardy genus, free-flowering and bearing fine spikes, 2ft., and pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; invaluable for massing in a mixed border, or for cultivation in beds by themselves; hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring.



POPPY—SINGLE.

All Packet Seeds except
Peas, Beans and Sweet
Corn are Post Free.



PETUNIA.

PERILLA 3d. per pkt.

- 929 **Nana Compacta**. Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry black foliage.

PETUNIA 6d. to 1/6 per pkt.

- 932 **Hybrida Single**. Finest mixed. 3d. per pkt.
- 935 **Grandiflora Inimitable**. Flowers beautifully blotched and striped. 1/- per pkt.
- 936 **Grandiflora Marginata**. Green-edged, beautiful single flowers, all shades. 1/- per pkt.
- 937 **Grandiflora Single**. Large-flowered, superb mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 939 **Fimbriata Single**. Fringed, mixed. 6d. per pkt.
- 940 **Double Inimitable**. Striped and blotched. 1/- per pkt.
- 944 **Double**. Fringed and plain edged; finest variety; mixed. 1/- per pkt.
- 945 **Double Fringed**. Large flowering. 1/6 per pkt.
- 947 **Grandiflora Superbissima**. Mixed single. 2/6 per pkt.

A magnificent strain of colonial selection, containing a marvellously fine assortment of colours.

Petunias suit our climate admirably, and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties, however, will produce 70 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials. Sow in a frame in spring or autumn, and plant you.

PHACELIA 6d. per pkt.

- 955 **Campanularia**. Flowers beautiful rich blue.

A highly interesting Californian annual. The plant is much branched and of spreading habit. Hardy annual. 12in. Sow during spring.

PHASEOLUS 6d. per pkt.

- 956 **Caracalla** (*Snail Flower*). A charming perennial climbing plant, with bunches of sweet-scented purple and white curiously-twisted flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

PERENNIAL PHLOX 6d. per pkt.

- 957 **Phlox Decussata**. Various colours. This is quite distinct from the Annual or Phlox Drummondii section; produces spikes of flowers, some 2ft. in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. Sow in spring.

PICOTEE 1/6 per pkt.

- 959 **Choicest Mixed**. From the finest flowers.
- 960 **Perpetual Flowering**. Delicate marking; exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming plant, which is included in the family of the Carnation, is a general favourite; must be sown in seed pans or boxes, or in canvas frame, and transplanted. Hardy perennial; the seed should be sown in autumn. 12in.

POLYANTHUS 6d. per pkt.

- 963 **Floors Castle**. Mixed. Superb gold-laced flowers. 6in.
- 964 **Grandiflora Mixed**. Excellent quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; prefer a cool climate, but can be grown in the coastal districts in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

POPPY (See Papaver)

The half a dozen or so packets of Stock Seeds I got from you last January were a great success—Giant Nice type. I've never seen better Stocks, nor, so I've been informed frequently, have anything like them been seen about this district. I planted out 160, and they made a great show.—Mr. H. N. NEWTON, Commercial Bank, Kiama.—26/8/16.

Seeds & Plants

PHLOX DRUMMONDII 3d. per pkt.

- 967 *Grandiflora*, Finest Mixed. Lovely large flowered variety, with beautiful markings, finest mixed strain in cultivation. 3d. and 6d. pkt.
- 968 *Grandiflora* Alba. Single white; very pretty and free blooming.
- 969 *Grandiflora*, Dark Purple. Beautiful rich colour.
- 970 *Grandiflora*, Scarlet. Most brilliant colour.
- 971 *Grandiflora*, Red, White Striped. Very effective.
- 972 *Grandiflora* Stellata Splendens. Pure white, with stellated centre.
- 973 *Alba Oculata Superba*. Pure white flowers, with carmine red eye.
- 975 *Cuspidata*. Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals, commonly known as "Star Phlox"; attractive.
- 977 *Nana Compacta*. A beautiful dwarf variety, with a profusion of exquisite flowers; bush-like habit.
- 979 *Cecily*. Large flowered and dwarf. 6d. pkt.

Among our summer blooming annuals the Phlox Drummondii takes a first place. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. A later sowing, in early spring, will give plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and if planted in beds, produce a most dazzling effect, as the plants are covered with flowers, which often entirely hide the foliage. The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour; it is dwarf in habit, growing not more than 12in. high; hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

(For PHLOX PERENNIAL, see No. 957).



PORTULACCA—DOUBLE.

PORTULACCA 3d. per pkt.

- 994 *Grandiflora*. Double, beautiful, free flowering, large size; mixed.
- 998 *Grandiflora*. Single mixed.

Portulaccas are particularly well adapted to our climate, and flower magnificently in the warmest situation; colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases or rock work; very dwarf, of a trailing habit; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer. Do well in any ordinary soil.

POTENTILLA 6d. per pkt.

- 1012 Finest Mixed. Colours are shades of red and brown, some striped.
- Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12in.

PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose). 1/6 per pkt.

- 1015 *Fimbriata*, Finest Mixed. Lovely shades.

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free-flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should as soon as the plants are fit, be transplanted; pot them off into small pots, and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

PRIMULA MALACOIDES 1/- per pkt.

- 1023 Mixed. Pale lavender and white; suitable for bedding in shelter. Sow autumn.

PRIMULA OBCONICA 1/- per pkt.

- 1024 Finest Mixed. A very beautiful flowering variety, excellent pot plant; requires similar treatment to *Primula Sinensis*.

PRIMULA VULGARIS (English Primrose) 6d. per pkt.

- 1025 A charming little plant, found in the fields of England; succeeds best in a cool, shady situation.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

(See Japanese Kudzu Vine).

PYRETHRUM 3d. per pkt.

- 1027 *Aureum*. Flowers insignificant, but by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are of a bright golden colour, most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; called Golden Feather; a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9in.

- 1028 *Aureum Cristatum*. This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit; only grown for its foliage.

- 1029 *Selaginoides*. A very pretty form of *Aureum*, with crest-like leaves; distinct, and handsome for carpet bedding.

- 1030 *Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum*. Quite distinct from all others. Beautiful perennial flowering plant, single flowers, produced on long wiry stems; good foliage. Suitable for colder districts. 18in. 6d. pkt.

RANUNCULUS 6d. per pkt.

- 1034 *Asiaticus Superbissimus*. Producing flowers of a great variety of colour the same season seeds are sown. Seed should be sown in early autumn.

Roots or tubers of the above can be obtained in March. (See Bulb List.)

REHMANNIA 1/- per pkt.

- 1035 *Angulata*. Herbaceous perennial; for sheltered border or green and bush-house. Sow autumn.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting) 3d. per pkt.

- 1036 *Maculata*. Beautiful rosy pink.
- 1037 *Maculata Alba*. Pure white.
- 1038 *Manglesi Major*. Large bright pink.

One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. *Maculata* is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12in.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS ARE POST FREE.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant) 3d. per pkt.

- 1041 *Gibsoni*. Large handsome purple foliated plant; has a strikingly graceful appearance; dark purple stems and large leaves. An erect growing, branching shrub. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring or summer; 4 to 5ft. in height.
- 1042 *Zanzibariensis*. A highly ornamental variety; immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ft. across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

ROCKET, or DAME'S VIOLET 3d. per pkt.

- 1044 *Sweet*. Very delicious; fragrant flowers, purple and white.
- Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18in.

ROMNEYA (Californian Tree Poppy) 1/- per pkt.

- 1045 *Coulteri*. Pure white flowers 4 to 5in. in diameter, with delicate perfume.

RUDBECKIA 3d. per pkt.

- 1050 *Bicolor Superba*. Large flowered, yellow, with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2ft.
- 1051 *Neumannii*. Vivid yellow; dwarf; very floriferous, and constant bloomer.

A beautiful class of annuals, which make very effective garden plants; splendid for cutting. Sow in spring.



PRIMULA SINENSIS.

SAINTPAULIA 1/6 per pkt.

- 1054 *Ionantha*. Fleshy leaves of a beautiful dark green; flowers clear blue, violet tint, shading to yellow.

A beautiful plant for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it. Biennial. Sow in spring.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII—GRANDIFLORA.

Anderson & Co Ltd



SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS.

SALVIA 6d. per pkt.

- 1056 *Splendens Grandiflora*. Scarlet; very showy.
 1057 *Ingenieur Clavenad*. An improved Splendens; flower spikes large, fiery scarlet.
 1058 *Argentea*. Silvery; flowers pinkish white.
 1059 *Patens*. Intense bright blue. 1/- pkt.
 1061 *Bonfire*. Dwarf and bushy, covered with erect spikes of scarlet flowers. A beautiful dwarf variety.

Most striking garden plants, easily grown, and very hardy; in suitable situations will bloom all the year round. Highly recommended. *Patens* is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) 3d. pkt.

- 1065 *Finest Dwarf Double Mixed*. Red, white, lilac and purple. Showy and compact; hardy annual; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 18in.

- 1067 *Caucasica*. Soft lilac blue. 6d. pkt.
 1068 *Maxima*. A much improved strain, annual, large double flowers, mixed. 2ft.
 1069 *Azure Fairy*. Lavender blue, quite distinct. 6d. pkt.

A handsome, hardy perennial; 2 to 3ft. high; excellent for cut flowers, which last a long time in water.

SCHIZANTHUS 3d. per pkt.

- 1070 *Grahami*. Beautiful red and shades.
 1072 *Pinnatus*. Beautiful bright blue.
 1074 *Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb)*. 10in. Various colours, pyramidal.

- 1075 *Wisetonensis Hybrids*. A superb strain, excellent as a pot plant. 6d. pkt.

Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation, well suited for pot culture, handsome foliage, and bearing thousands of butter-fly like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24in., except dwarf variety.

SENSITIVE PLANT 6d. per pkt.

- 1078 *Mimosa Pudica*. Very pretty foliage. A tender annual for bush-house culture; curious from the fact that when touched, its leaves close and drop for a time—hence its name. Sow in spring. 18in.

SHASTA DAISY

(See *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*).

SILENE (Catchfly) 6d. per pkt.

- 1080 *Pendula*. Single, bright rosy red. 18in.
 1081 *Compacta Rosea*. Double dwarf, bright rose. 6in.

This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

SINNINGIA

1/6 per pkt.

1082 Regina Hybrida Erecta.

Belongs to same family as Gloxinia; has proved a most decorative glass-house plant; easy of cultivation; magnificent foliage, dark green, veined with silver. Cultivation same as Gloxinia. Sow March or April.

SNAPDRAGON

(See *Antirrhinum*)

SOLANUM

6d. per pkt.

- 1083 *Hybridum (Empress)*. Beautiful plant, laden with coral-red berries.

1084 *Wetherill's Hybrids*. Choice strain. This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral-red berries, and is highly esteemed for table decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

SALPIGLOSSIS

3d. per pkt.

- 1088 *Variabilis Grandiflora Superbissima*. A superior strain. 2ft.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the autumn and spring. 18in.

STATICE

6d. per pkt.

- 1098 *Perennial Variety*. Mixed. A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as ever-lasting. Sow in spring.

STOCK 3d. & 6d. per pkt.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES.

- 1100 *Large Flowered Dwarf*. Very showy, large flowers, in colours.
 1101 *Giant Perfection*. Beautiful double spikes. One of the best strains. 6d. pkt.
 1102 *Victoria Bouquet*. Beautiful strain, double flowers.
 1104 *Princess May*. Pyramidal ten-week variety; beautiful primrose colour.
 1105 *Perpetual Flowering*. Hardy, constant bloomer; various colours.
 1107 *Princess Alice*. Pure white.
 1108 *Wallflower Leaved*. Choice mixed.
 1112 *Ten-week Mixed*. Anderson's special strain. 1/- pkt.

INTERMEDIATE AND BROMPTON VARIETIES.

- 1114 *East Lothian White*. Very fine pure white. 6d. pkt.
 1115 *Brompton Scarlet*. Very showy and distinct.
 1116 *Brompton White*. Fine spikes of clear pure white.
 1118 *Intermediate*. Finest mixed. 6d. pkt.
 1119 *Queen of Whites, Intermediate*. Ever-blooming variety. 1½ to 2ft.
 1119a *Empress Elizabeth*. Large, rose-shaped flowers, lovely dark red, early; large percentage double. 6d. pkt.
 1120 *"White Lady"*. Produces strikingly large double flowers of a lustrous snowy white; grows about 20in.; handsome foliage. 6d. pkt.

STOCK—NICE STRAINS. 6d. pkt.

The suitability of this particular strain of Stocks has been extensively proved under all circumstances. Their floriferousness and large proportion of double flowers have made them most popular. Best treated as annuals.

- 1120a *Abundance*. Fine shade of carmine rose, sturdy branching habit.
 1121 *Beauty of Nice*. Large fragrant flowers, delicate shade of flesh pink.

STOCK (Nice Strain)—Continued.

- 1121a *"Bianca."* Distinct from the already existing white Nice Stocks. Very large and early.
 1122 *Queen Alexandra*. Delicate rosy purple; same class Beauty of Nice.
 1123 *Crimson King*. Large flowered.
 1124 *Almond Blossom*. Delicate shade.
 1124a *Soliel de Nice*. Sulphur yellow.
 1124b *Pride of Keller*. Beautiful dark purple.
 1124c *Nice, Mixed*. Anderson's special mixture. Contains all the above sorts. 1/- per pkt.
 1124d *Violet de Parme*. Blue-mauve, sturdy habit. 6d. pkt.
 1124e *Belle de Naples*. Old rose colour. 6d. per pkt.
 1124f *Cote d'Azur*.—Distinct, light purplish-blue. 6d. pkt.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our State if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The intermediate and Brompton Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders; like manure, and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12in. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphid, but one or two applications of "Surpazol" easily kill the pests.

For Collection of Stocks see page 41.



"NICE" STOCK.

Seeds & Plants



VERBENA.

STOKESIA (Stokes Aster)

1125 Purple. 6d. pkt.
1125b Alba. 1/- pkt.

Hardy perennial of great value; herbaceous in character, forming an excellent addition to any garden; free flowering, easily raised from seed. Sow in autumn and spring.

STREPTOCARPUS

1125a Single Hybrids. An exceedingly choice mixture of this beautiful flowering plant. Sow seed under glass. Suitable only for green or bush-house cultivation. 1/6 per pkt.

SUNFLOWER (See Helianthus)

SWEET PEAS (See page 40)

SWEET WILLIAM (See Dianthus Barbatus)

TAGETES

1128 Signata Pumila. Bears an abundance of bright orange-yellow flowers. 3d. per pkt.

A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12in.

THUNBERGIA

1130 Choicest Mixed. Flowers brilliant, and various colours. Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36in. 6d. per pkt.

TITHONIA

1131 Speciosa. Known as the Mexican Sunflower. Sow spring and summer. Colour, bright orange. 6d. per pkt.

TORENIA

1133 Bailloni. Flowers are yellow, brownish red throat. 1/- per pkt.
1134 Fournieri Grandiflora. Large purple and white flowers. An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; a tender perennial, suitable only for glass or bush-house cultivation. 12in. 6d. per pkt.

TROPÆOLUM

1135 Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Foliage delicate, flowers golden. Beautiful tender annual; fine creeper, free grower. Sow in spring.

VERBENA

1140 Mammoth Hybrid. Mixed, extra large flowers. 6d. per pkt.
1141 Auricula Flowered. Mixed colours, 6in.
1142 Coccinea. Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6in.
1143 Italian Striped. Handsome striped.
1144 Corulea. Shades of blue; contrasts well; effective.
1145 Candidissima. Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular as to soil or situation; blooms in profusion. Sow autumn and spring.

VIOLET

1150 Odorata (Sweet Violet). The old, well-known fragrant variety; very hardy, and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6in. 6d. per pkt.

VIOLET.—Continued.

1151 The Czar. Very large, fragrant; great improvement on old variety; purple. 6in.

1152 Alba. Pretty, white; distinct. 6in.

1154 Princess of Wales. Very large flowers.

1156 White Czar. Large flowers.

VERGINIAN STOCK

1157 Red. Good rich colour. 6in. 3d. per pkt.

1158 White. Fine pure white. 6in.

Very dwarf; free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings.

Sow the seed in the early spring.

WALLFLOWER

1160 Blood Red Single. The old favourite; distinct. 3d. & 6d. per pkt.

1161 Choicest Mixed. Single; colours from blood red to pale yellow.

1162 Cloth of Gold. Distinct rich golden yellow.

1164 Ruby Gem. Single; a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby violet; flowers extra large.

1165 Early Single. An annual wallflower, beautifully sweet scented; charming pot plant.

1166 Double Mixed. Grand strain, choicest double, all colours; most beautiful. 6d. pkt.

Favourite English flowers; double varieties are handsome plants. Single varieties have delicious perfume; hardy biennial. Sow autumn or spring. 12in.

WHITLAVIA

1171 Grandiflora. Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6in. 6d. per pkt.

1172 Gloxinoides. White and blue; showy. 6in.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.



WALLFLOWER, DOUBLE.

ZINNIA

1174 Grandiflora Plenissima. A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth, various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6in. across; colours intense. 3d. per pkt.

1175 Grandiflora Queen Victoria. Double white.

1176 Elegans Curled and Crested. Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive appearance.

1177 Elegans Double Striped or Zebra. Flowers distinctly striped. 18in.

1178 Elegans Pumila fl. pl. A surprisingly beautiful dwarf strain, wonderful shades of colour, and flowers nearly all double.

1179 Elegans Tom Thumb Double. Various brilliant colours; very dwarf; only 6in.

1180 Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Mixed. A charming very small flowering class of double Zinnias, suitable for front borders; flowers adaptable for bouquets.

1181 Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Scarlet Gem. Double; flowers bright scarlet.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation, and has been wonderfully improved of late years. Zinnias flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted.

Sow seed in spring and summer for succession. Tall varieties from 2½ to 3ft.



ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA GIANT ROBUSTA.

Giant Flowered Zinnias

8 Distinct
Colours



See Special
Pages

The Finest of all Zinnias

FOR
FLOWER
SEEDS
IN
COLLECTIONS
OF
DISTINCT
COLOURS,
SEE
PAGE
41.

Anderson's Sweet Peas

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS)

Anderson's
Special List of
SWEET PEAS
published in
January each
year.

THE prevailing demand in Sweet Peas in the surroundings of Sydney and along the coastline and throughout Queensland is for the **Winter Flowering Types**.

The selection and improvement in the various flowers is carefully followed by the individual raisers, with the object of maintaining a superior collection.

For names and descriptions of **Anderson's Winter Flowering Sweet Peas**, refer to page ii. of speciality pages, also for **Motte's Celebrated Early Flowering Types**.

To secure the best results from Sweet Peas, the ground must be well and deeply dug, also enriched with manure or some good fertiliser. For Spring Flowering Varieties sow seed in March and April, and for Winter Flowerers sow January to March.

The Rainbow Sweet Peas are considered very choice by all who see them, and I am sure every seed came up of all the packet you sent me.—Miss I. BLOW, Shoalhaven Street, Kiama.—29/8/17.



Hatcher's Strain of Early Flowering Spencers.

Eric Hatcher. Pink, large size, good form. Beautiful table flower.
Brookvale. Purple bi-colour, good form and size.
Molly. A rich purple, with deeper shading, very floriferous.
Dawn. Ivory white, tinged with faintest violet. Large size, beautiful form.
Gallipoli (late Anzac). Brilliant scarlet; a very taking colour.
Dairymaid. Standard shade of red, wings pink shading to white.
Devonshire Cream. A pure cream, good type.
Milkmaid. Pure white, beautifully waved.
Purplea. Purple violet, with a silky sheen.
Cecil Hatcher. Maroon, large size, strong grower.
Little Boy Blue. Light blue, medium size.
Miss Rowley. A light rose heliotrope. The florists' favourite.
Each variety 1/- pkt.; 6 pkts. for 5/-.
Mixed Seeds, 1/- pkt.

Californian Strain of Early Flowering Spencers.

"Early Morning Star." Deep orange scarlet, 1/- pkt.
"Early Song Bird." Soft shade of pink white, 1/- pkt.
"Early Melody." Deep shade of pink on white, 1/- pkt.
"Early Spring Maid." Light pink, cream ground, 1/- pkt.
"Early Snowflake." White, 1/- pkt.
"Early Heather Bell." Rich mauve, 1/-
One pkt. each of the above 6 for 5/-

Other Varieties of Winter Flowering Spencers

Yarrowa. Shades of pink, 6d. pkt.
Concord Radiance.—Salmor cerise, 9d. pkt.
Concord Exquisite. Cream pink shade, 1/-
Concord Daybreak. White, with tinged edge, 9d. pkt.

General List of Spring and Summer Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas, 6d. pkt.

In the cooler districts of the State this class of Sweet Pea succeeds most admirably, and the flowers produced are of the very finest character, The following are all of the Spencer type, and embrace the best of this class:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1641 King White. The white is pure and opaque; almost universally four blooms on each stalk; immense petals of finest frilled type; perfectly pure and true; vigorous grower. | 1665 Othello. Very deep pure maroon. |
| 1642 Illuminator. Strong vigorous growth, the flowers well placed on long stout stems, standards bold, expanded and attractively waved. A glowing orange-scarlet. | 1666 Primrose. A pronounced primrose. |
| 1643 Wedgewood Spencer. The best blue Spencer. Unique shade of Wedgewood blue. Flowers large, well placed upon long stout stems. | 1669 St. George. Fiery scarlet standard, wings slightly deeper. |
| 1644 Empress Eugenie Spencer. A delicate tone of light grey, flaked with light lavender; flowers large, beautifully waved; very free bloomer. | 1670 Senator. Deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope. |
| 1646 Afterglow. Standards magenta-rose, wings blue, tinged purple. | 1671 Tennant. Rosy purple self. |
| 1648 Elfrida Pearson. Light pink, with a deep blush margin. | 1672 White. Flowers three and four to the stem. |
| 1649 Stirling Stent. Light salmon, with metallic coppery tint. | 1673 W. T. Hutchins. Light apricot, overlaid with blush pink. |
| 1651 Asta Ohn. Soft lavender, suffused with mauve. | 1674 Ethel Roosevelt. Ground colour cream, flaked and mottled pinkish rose. |
| 1652 Aurora. Brilliant orange rose, striped and flaked on white ground. | 1675 Florence Nightingale. Largest and best of all lavenders. |
| 1653 Beatrice. White, tinted with soft pink and buff; blotch of brighter pink near base of wings. | 1677 Mrs. Townsend. White, shaded mauve at edge. |
| 1654 Captain of the Blues. Bluish purple, with distinct margins of lilac. | 1678 Elsie Herbert. White, with pink edge. |
| 1655 Countess Spencer. Giant pink. | 1679 Evelyn Hemus. Primrose and bluff, edged with rose. |
| 1658 Helen Lewis. Giant orange pink. | 1680 Nell Gwynne. Bright pink, suffused primrose. |
| 1659 John Ingman. Rose crimson, veined. | 1686 Masterpiece. Lavender Spencer. |
| 1660 King Edward. Enormous flowers; rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect. | 1688 Mrs. Breadmore. Cream ground, pink edge. |
| 1661 Lovely. Light blush pink, with blotch of rose. | 1689 Mrs. Cuthbertson. Perfect form; standard clear rose-pink, wings white, flushed rose. |
| 1662 Marie Corelli. Brilliant rose-carmine or red. | 1695 Thos. Stevenson. Dazzling orange scarlet, good substance. |
| 1664 Mrs. Routzahn. Buff on apricot ground, flushed and suffused delicate pink. | 1698 Fiery Cross (Burpee). Colour a scorching fire-red or scarlet, without any shading. |
| | 1699 The President (Dickson). Intense rich and dazzling orange-scarlet. |
| | 1700 Lord Fisher. A rich red maroon, without a tinge of purple shade in wings or keel. |
| | 1706 Constance Acomb. Creamy white, suffused delicate mauve, with buds opening deep cream and wire edged mauve. |

Sweet Peas in Mixture.

- 1620 **Rainbow Mixture.** Our own mixing. Contains English and American varieties of the tall-growing section of Sweet Peas. A superb assortment. 3d. and 6d. pkt.; 9d. oz.; 1/6 4 ozs., post free.
- 1622 **Mixed Spencers.** A mixture of all true Spencer types. 6d., 1/- pkt.
- 1624 **Winter Flowering Mixture.** 6d. pkt.
- 1625 **Anderson's Special Winter Flowering Spencers.** 1/- and 2/6 pkt.

Collections of Sweet Peas.

1	pkt. each of 24 sorts of Spencer Sweet Peas, as per list above,	8/6
1	" " " " " " " "	6/9
1	" " " " " " " "	4/6
1	" " " " " " " "	2/6

Flower Seeds in Collections



ASTER

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from these superb collections a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 in., bloom freely; are excellent for cut flowers.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf, Pæony Perfection	1	6
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf, Pæony Perfection	2	0
6 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	1	6
8 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	2	0
12 Distinct Colours, Victoria Dwarf	2	6
6 Distinct Colours, Giant Comet	1	6
12 Distinct Colours, Giant Comet	2	6
6 Distinct Colours, Ostrich Plume	1	6
6 Distinct Colours, Branching	1	6
6 Distinct Colours, Marguerite, single varieties	1	6

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

This favourite border plant blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes.

12 Distinct Colours, Tall	2	0
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf	2	0

BALSAM.

Beautiful tender annuals, suitable for pots or garden culture, producing splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade and colour. Must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

6 Distinct Colours, Camellia-flowered	1	6
6 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1	3
8 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1	6

CARNATION AND PICOTEE.

These charming plants are everybody's flowers; their brilliant colours and delightful fragrance render them great favourites. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

12 Distinct Colours, finest	3	6
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DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII AND CHINENSIS.

Present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

10 Distinct Colours	1	6
12 Distinct Colours	2	0

CELOSIA THOMPSONI (Feathered Celosia)

Favourite annual; particularly attractive.

6 Distinct Colours	1	6
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HELICHRYSUM

Everlasting flowers. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in bunches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way they will keep their colour for a year.

6 Distinct Colours	1	3
10 Distinct Colours	1	9

THE advantage of these Collections of distinct colours over packets containing seeds of mixed colours is, that in planting out, the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite shade can be planted more largely than the others. Massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours. For information as to sowing season, see Calendar on page 23.

Distinct Colours. Sealed Packets. All Post Free.

We are unable to offer as many collections as hitherto, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining stocks of several varieties. Those we list are made up from our usual choice strains.

HOLLYHOCK.

For the cooler districts we strongly recommend this most effective plant; spikes 6ft. high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

6 Distinct Colours	1	6
12 Distinct Colours	2	6

LARKSPUR.

One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

6 Distinct Colours	1	3
12 Distinct Colours	2	0

PANSY.

One of the most popular flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we offer are of charming varieties and fine strains.

6 Distinct Colours	1	9
12 Distinct Colours	2	6
18 Distinct Colours	3	6

PETUNIA, DOUBLE.

Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in flower beds.

6 Distinct Colours, fringed	2	6
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PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA

Beautiful annuals, of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours, from pure white to brilliant scarlet with eye, purple rose, and dark crimson; very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for months.

6 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1	3
12 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	2	0

STOCK, TEN-WEEK.

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, but prefer strong land, however, as they must grow quickly.

6 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1	6
8 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	1	9
12 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering	2	3

STOCK, BROMPTON.

Biennial varieties of this favourite flower; very hardy, of robust growth, long flower spikes. Sown in the autumn they will bloom in the following spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1	6
8 Distinct Colours	1	9
12 Distinct Colours	2	3

SWEET PEAS, SPENCERS.

6 Varieties	2	6
12 Varieties	4	6
18 Varieties	6	9
24 Varieties	8	6

SWEET PEAS. (WINTER FLOWERING).

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL STRAIN.

8 Varieties	3	6
12 Varieties	5	0
17 Varieties	6	9

FOR VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE, ALSO II. SPECIALTY PAGES.

WALLFLOWER, SWEET SCENTED.

An old favourite; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1	9
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ZINNIA ELEGANS, GRANDIFLORA.

Charming hardy plants, of robust growth; fine large flowers, of brilliant colours. Should be sown in spring and summer.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1	3
8 Distinct Colours, Double	1	6

FOR ZINNIA PLENISSIMA GIANT, DISTINCT COLOURS, SEE SPECIALTY PAGES.



ANDERSON'S POPULAR COLLECTIONS OF Flower Seeds & Grasses

Annuals, Biennials & Perennials

"Gem" Collection of 12 Beauties, 2/6 post free.

OUR "GEM" COLLECTION of Flower Seeds has attained a marvellous popularity amongst amateur gardeners. We supply twelve packets of beautiful Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, priced at 3d. each in our General List, in whichever varieties our customers may choose, for 2/6, post free. To assist our clients in making up their selections, we give the following list of several of the best-known flowering plants, all highly esteemed for the decoration of the garden. Information regarding the proper seasons for sowing will be found on pages 23 and 24, and in the various cultural notes throughout the Flower Seed Section of our Catalogue.

Amaranthus. Beautiful border plants.
Antirrhinum. Very showy.
Aquilegia. Mixed. Fine for border.
Aster. Very choice, profusion of bloom.
Balsam. Favourite annual.
Calendula. Capital for bedding.
Calliopsis. Beautiful colours, hardy.
Candytuft. Useful for cutting.
Canterbury Bells. Mixed. Colours distinct and rich.
Chrysanthemum Tricolor. Mixed; very showy.
Cornflower (Centaurea). Charming flowering plants.
Cosmos. Beautiful single flowers.
Dianthus (Single and Double). Many colours and shades of colours.
Digitalis. Well-known favourite.
Eschscholtzia. One of the most beautiful annuals.
Gaillardia. Very attractive.
Gomphrena. Everlasting.

Helianthus (Sunflower). Majestic appearance.
Larkspur. Beautiful colours, graceful foliage.
Marigold (African). Large self-coloured flowers.
Mignonette. Old favourite; delicious perfume.
Nasturtium. Fine for decorative purposes.
Nigella. Attractive flowers; graceful foliage.
Pansy. General favourite.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Mixed; great variety of colour.
Poppy. Lovely colours and shades.
Portulacca. Fine for vases or rockwork.
Rudbeckia. Splendid for cutting.
Salpiglossis. Showy; richly coloured.
Scabiosa. Excellent for cut flowers.
Stock. Very showy; delightfully perfumed.
Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers in every colour.
Wallflower. Old favourite.
Zinnias. One of the finest annuals.

Choice Biennials and Perennials

Collection of 12 Varieties, 5/-
Aquilegia, Angelonia, Dahlia, Delphinium, Heliotropium, Hollyhock, Mimulus, Pentstemon, Petunia, Perennial Phlox, Salvia, etc., or any twelve packets of Flower Seeds our customers may choose, not more than 6/- in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted.

Tender Biennials and Perennials

Collection of 6 Extra Choice Varieties, 8/-
Primulas, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, etc., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 9/- in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

Pansies "Sunshine" Collection 9 VARIETIES, 1 packet of each, 3/6 post free.

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn, and transplanted. Rich sandy soil is most suitable.

Anderson's Large French Stained. Finest strain grown; colours beautiful.

Odier's Choice Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance.

Masterpiece. Petals curled on margin; all shades.
First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours.

Trimardeau. Beautiful strain; vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large.

Lord Beaconsfield, Giant. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; distinct.

Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with light-coloured margin.

Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain, with all shades of rich colour.

Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, lateral petals deep scarlet.



PANSIES-"SUNSHINE" COLLECTIONS

Ornamental Grasses

These grasses, from their graceful habits and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over-estimated.

Agrostis Nebulosa (Fairy Grass). Very ornamental; graceful habit.

Avena Sterilis (Animated Oat). Curious large spikelets; very elegant habit.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best-known of these grasses.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass). Strong growing; foliage covered with down.

Erianthus Ravenne. Handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; stems sometimes attain a height of 6ft.

Eulalia Japonica. Very ornamental; suited for growing in large pots or tubs.

Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail). Distinct long feathery plumes.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). Thrives well in almost any situation.

Penisetum Rupellanum. Most elegant variety; long slender leaves and stems, and beautiful plumes; charmingly decorative; one of the best.

Stipa Elegantissima (Emu Grass). A very attractive addition to our list.

Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.

Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass). Strong grower; very ornamental.

Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize). 6ft. Packets of the above Ornamental Grasses in Mixture, 6d. each.

Six Beautiful Varieties, named sorts, 1/-. **Eight Beautiful Varieties, named sorts, 1/3.** **Twelve Beautiful Varieties, named sorts, 2/-.**

Creepers and Climbers

All of which can be grown from Seed

Centrosema Grandiflora. Perennial climber, great beauty; beautiful pea-shaped flowers. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing. 6d. pkt.

Cobaea Scandens. Produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers, is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Sow in rich soil during autumn or spring. 6d. pkt.

Cobaea Scandens Alba. White flowers. 6d. pkt.

Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual; beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue. 3d. pkt.

Dolichos Lignosus. Pink hardy perennial creeper; very ornamental and vigorous grower. Flowers very freely, and makes a beautiful dense screen. 3d. pkt.

Dolichos Lignosus Alba. 3d. pkt.

Everlasting Pea. A hardy perennial climber; strong grower; useful for cutting. 3d. pkt.

Everlasting Pea (Lathyrus Pubescens). Blue; a splendid climber. 6d. pkt.

Humulus Japonicus Variegatus. Handsome foliage; annual climber; rapid grower and hardy. 3d. pkt.

Ipomoea. Handsome convolvulus-like beautiful flowers. Quamoclit is quite distinct, elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, small scarlet flowers.

Hederacea Superba. 6d. pkt.

Limbatia Elegantissima. 6d. pkt.

Quamoclit. Scarlet, small handsome foliage, 6d. pkt.

Mikado. Brilliant colours. 6d. pkt.

Grandiflora Alba. Mag. white flow. 6d. pkt.

Bona Nox. Large blue flowers. 6d. pkt.

Japanese Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana).

A remarkably rapid-growing vine of perennial duration. Large foliage and purple Wistaria-like cluster of flowers. Sow autumn and spring, according to climate. 6d. pkt.

Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber; purplish-violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty. The foliage is handsome. 6d. pkt.

Mandevilla suaveolens. Beautiful pure white flowers; foliage small; habit rather straggling. 6d. pkt.

Maurandya Barclayana. Lovely little climber, delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers. It grows closely to a wire or other trellis. 6ft. 6d. pkt.

Medeola Asparagoides. Foliage plants of great beauty, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush-house it is very beautiful. 6d. pkt.

Mina Lobata. Pretty half-hardy annual; beautiful creamy-white flowers, are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud a vivid red. Grows 20ft. 6d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Lobbs' climbing variety. Especially suitable for vases. 3d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Tall, hardy, free-growing annual climber, flowers in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. 3d. pkt.

Nasturtium. Ivy-leaved sorts, mixed. 6d. pkt.

Passiflora, Coerulea Grandiflora. Large blue flowers. 6d. pkt.

Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah it cannot be surpassed. 3d. pkt.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower). Perennial climber; bunches of sweet-scented curiously-twisted flowers. 6d. pkt.

Tropaeolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Tender annual climber of great beauty; foliage small and fimbriated; flowers golden yellow. Raise in pots or boxes, and plant out in spring. 6d. pkt.

Anderson's Farm Calendar.

TWELVE MONTHS' WORK ON THE FARM.

IN arranging the following Calendar we have taken the climate of Sydney and the coastal districts of New South Wales as our basis, but for the colder districts of the State all that is required will be to make an allowance for the variation of climate; for instance, should it be known that the season of any particular district is a month later than that of Sydney, it will only be necessary to take January Calendar as a guide for February sowing, February Calendar for March, and so on right through the year.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE CULTIVATION OF THE VARIOUS PLANTS REFERRED TO WILL BE FOUND ON THE PAGES DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

— JANUARY —

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat for green crop, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape for sheep feed, Soja Beans for green fodder (late sowing), Maize for green fodder, Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Sorghums, Millets and Tef Grass.

ANDERSON'S "IMPERIAL" is the best all round Swede.

— FEBRUARY —

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape for sheep feed, Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), and Mangel Wurzel, Chou Moellier for stock. White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

— MARCH —

Sow Rape for sheep feed, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Cocksfoot Grass and Clovers for Pasture; Sheep Burnet and Sainfoin for green fodder; Buckwheat (last month to sow); Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye; sow Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, Scarlet Clover for green crop; Carrot (if September sowing has failed), Mangel Wurzel; Chou Moellier for stock. White Mustard mixed with Rape, or as a green manure.

— APRIL —

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape (for winter crop), Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad-leaved Lucerne, Cocksfoot, Prairie, and Rye Grass, and Clovers for permanent pasture, Sheep Burnet, Sainfoin; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crops, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

— MAY —

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Black and Golden Tares for green fodder separately or mixed with Oats, Barley, or Rye, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass and Cocksfoot Grass, Clovers for permanent pasture, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop, Onions.

— JUNE —

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Field Cabbage (on poor soil), to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green crop, Onions.

— JULY —

Sow Onions, Rape, Wheat (late crop) for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts); Barley (Cape and English for grain), Cape, English and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Rye for green crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October; Potatoes (see special list).

Skinless Barley is becoming more and more popular, as it yields a heavier crop of green fodder than the "Cape," and is fit to cut much earlier.

— AUGUST —

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onions in the colder districts; Grass Seeds, Clovers and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable seasons; Oats for green fodder (late districts), Barley, Cape, Skinless and English for grain, Rye for green stuff; plant Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower for fowl feed, and Mangel.

— SEPTEMBER —

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, and Chicory; for green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Sudan Grass and Johnson Grass, Maize for seed and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Tef Grass, Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Clovers, and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list); Cow Peas for green crop or manure.

— OCTOBER —

Best month to sow Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet, Maize and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass; Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower Seed for poultry feed; Cow Peas, Mauritius Beans, Florida Velvet Beans, for green manure.

Cattle Melon and Pumpkin. The latter is not sufficiently grown; it is a splendid reserve food, and is relished by stock. Anderson's Mammoth is a splendid variety; yields large crops.

— NOVEMBER —

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Sudan Grass, Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Pearl Millet, Maize, for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Soja Beans, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed, Cow Peas, Mauritius Beans, Florida Velvet Beans, for green crop and green manuring.

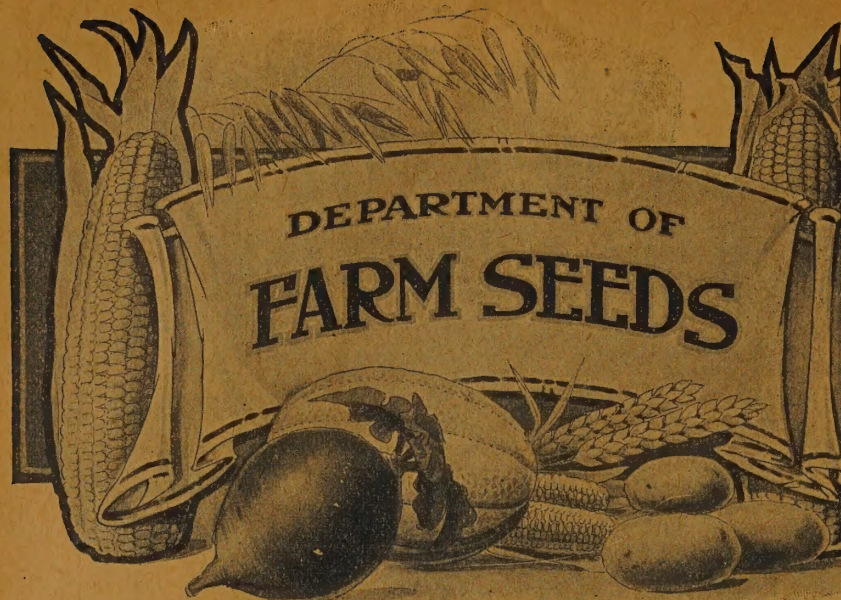
Johnson Grass. This is a splendid grass for waste and poor land, rocky ridges; it is very hardy, spreads rapidly, and produces a large amount of green fodder, but must not be sown on cultivated land, as once introduced it is difficult to get rid of.

— DECEMBER —

Sow for green fodder, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian and Japanese Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans, for green crop. If the weather is favourable sow also Anderson's Purple Top Swede; one of the best of our root crops, and yields enormously; as much as 25 tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

For full information read Anderson's "Manual of the Farm."

Written by MR. FRED. TURNER, F.L.S., &c. Price, 1/6 post free.



OUR FARM SEEDS FOR ALL CROPS ALWAYS THE BEST

Swede and other Field Turnips

3/6 per lb.; post free 4/- Special Prices for larger quantities.

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape, excellent quality, and keeps well.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Heavy cropper, and a well-known variety.

EAST LOTHIAN PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Hardy, and a good keeper.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE.—Fine shape and heavy cropper.

EMPEROR GREEN TOP SWEDE.—Good size, and a fine keeping variety.

The following are suitable for the colder districts:—

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Large, good quality.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Hardy, good keeper.

WHITE POMERANIAN GLOBE.—Large and very useful.

CULTURE.—Any rich, strong land, if well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, will produce fine turnips. The best time to sow Swedes is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

The Aberdeen and White Pomeranian can be sown a few weeks later.

FOR KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR AND CULTURAL NOTES ON HOME-GROWN VEGETABLES, see pages 2, 3 and 4.

Mangel Wurzel

3/- per lb.; post free 3/6.

Or Mangold

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful also for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.

LONG YELLOW.—Excellent for deep, rich, strong land.

YELLOW GLOBE.—Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.

HALF LONG SUGAR, WHITE.

HALF LONG SUGAR, PINK.

CULTURE.—Good, strong, and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. January to March, also in the spring, are the best months to sow.

I have had wonderful success with your seeds. I have had Tomatoes sold out of my garden 28 and 31 ounces in weight, and they were seen by hundreds of people.—Mr. JOHN COSTELLO, Canowindra.—21/6/16.



ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

Anderson & Co Ltd

Field Horse Bean

HELIGOLAND OR TICK.

Price on application.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked; a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June or July. One bushel will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart.

Sugar Beet

Price on application.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, WHITE.
KLEIN WENZLEBEN, WHITE.

This root crop makes an excellent food for dairy cattle and pigs, and yields heavily.

CULTURE.—The cultivation is much the same as that of Mangel Wurzel, but the plants should stand closer in the rows.

Mauritius Bean

FOR SUGAR CANE GROWERS.

This Bean is now considered by experts to be the best of all the Legumes for the fertilisation of the soil, particularly for Sugar Cane. We shall be pleased to give prices for any quantities—delivery from 1st August.

Cattle Cabbage

Robinson's Champion Ox.

Price, 5/- per lb., post free.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made

in January or February, but June is the best month to sow for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich and well worked; and horse, cow or pig manure can be used in large quantities.

Field Carrot

WHITE BELGIAN,
4/6 per lb., post free.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM, } Prices on
LONG RED SURREY, } application.

CULTURE.—Valuable root crop; prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and has had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September. Another sowing may be made in February or March.

Cattle Melon

5/- per lb., post free.

If the soil is sandy and loamy and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent for cattle and pigs.

CULTURE.—Deeply dig or trench the ground, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly; plant in hills three or four yards apart, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. One pound of seed will sow 1 acre.

Sheep Burnet

New South Wales Saved
Seed, 1/- per lb.

Special Price for large lots.

CULTURE.—This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is specially adapted for poor, arid soils which would not grow Lucerne. It produces most nutritious feed for sheep and cattle. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. Burnet can be sown alone, or with grass seed for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre; 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seed.

Buckwheat

JAPANESE.

8/6 per bushel.

CULTURE.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, used for cakes. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked; sow the seed, and then lightly roll the surface. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks in drills, per acre.

OUR FARM SEEDS ARE
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

Soja or Soy Bean

Price on application.

CULTURE.—This plant makes fine green fodder for stock, cut when in flower; it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond. The seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs. per acre. Sow from October to January.

Florida Velvet Bean

Price on application.

It is claimed for this Bean that it is one of the best land fertilisers which can be grown; it is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground in a wonderful manner; stock are also fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in hills 4 feet apart, and the same distance between the rows, 2 or 3 Beans in each drill. 15 to 20 lbs. will sow an acre. Supply of Seed very uncertain.



BUCKWHEAT.



SUGAR BEET.



SOJA OR SOY BEAN.



FIELD CABBAGE.



THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.

Thousand-headed Kale

2/6 per lb.; 3/- post free. Special Price for large lots.

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows 4 to 5 feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. Does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another broadcast sowing, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, may be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in seed beds and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lbs. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked, and horse, cow or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre will not be a too liberal dressing where farm-yard manures are not available.

Chou Moellier

(Fodder Plant)

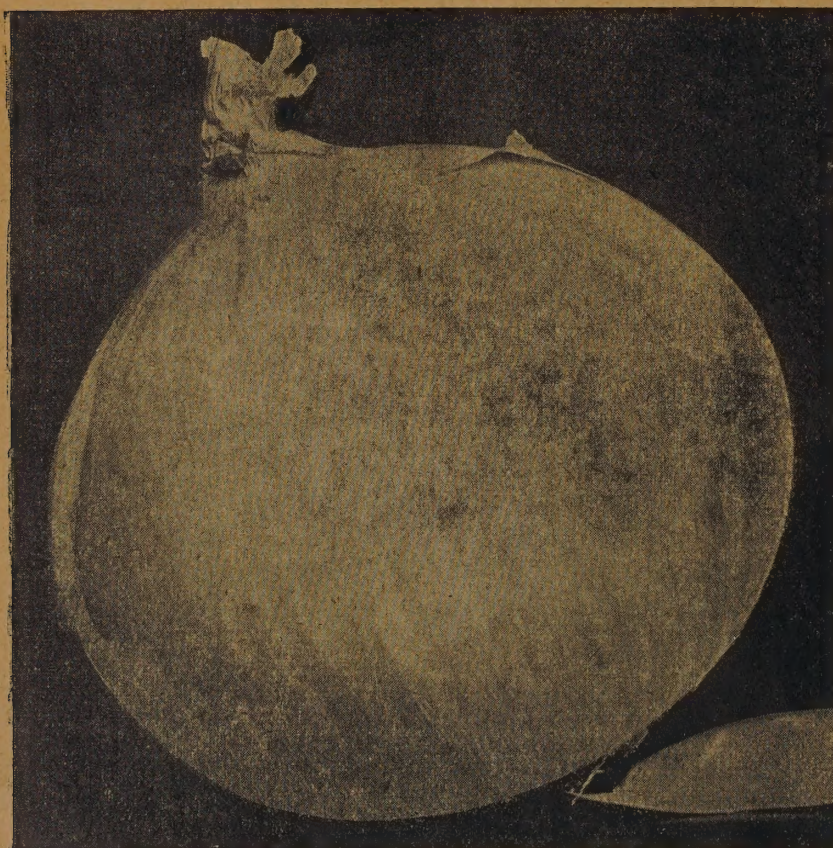
Price on application.

This plant belongs to the same family as the Rape, Thousand-headed Kale, and the ordinary Field Cabbage. It yields an enormous amount of feed; sometimes grows six feet in height. In a young state it can be fed down like Rape, or allowed to mature, and chopped or cut up, and fed to dairy stock.

Cattle are very fond of it; as a milk-producer it is said to be unequalled, and in no way taints the milk. The stalk is soft and succulent and highly nutritious.

Sow seed in autumn or spring in drills two feet apart; young plants can be thinned or transplanted, to stand twelve or fourteen inches apart in the rows.

Your Marigolds from my first order are the finest I ever saw. Your Cabbage Seed produces very robust plants, and your Sugar Peas are splendid; the other Peas are only just through the ground; they look strong and healthy.—Mr. JOHN EVANS, Bular, P.O., Kilkivan, Queensland.—29/8/17.



GLOBE ONION.

Chicory

(Large Rooted).

Price on application.

Chicory is grown for the roots only, which, when dried, are roasted and ground, for mixture with coffee. Stock of all kinds will thrive well on both roots and leaves.

CULTURE.—Cultivated as a root crop. Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to carrots; drills 18 in. apart and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Stable manure must not be used at time of sowing, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds until the foliage overshadows it. Sow during August and September. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.



CHICORY.

ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE FARM,
1/6 post free.

White Mustard

Price, 2/6 lb., post free.

Special quotations for cwt. lots.

Mustard is sometimes grown as an auxiliary forage crop. It is apt to prove too laxative when fed alone, and should therefore be given with caution, especially to animals that have been accustomed to dry food. We recommend the use of it with Dwarf Essex Rape, at the rate of 1 oz. of Mustard Seed to 1 lb. of Rape—the two combined forming a most excellent fodder. As a green manure, Mustard can be used with great benefit to land that is devoid of humus.

Onion

I grew the "Pedigree" Cabbage last year, and got the best results.—Mr. W. WILTON, Enwyllong, via Raymond Terrace.—27/11/16.

as a Field Crop

We have thousands of acres of suitable land in this State to produce all the Onions we require. Given a good season, the returns are large, and it is seldom that rates ruling in Sydney market fall below a good payable price.

per lb.
Anderson's Market Model, 15/-
Brown Spanish 6/-
Brown Globe 9/-

per lb.
Extra Early Flat Red .. 10/-
Extra Early Yellow Globe, 10/-

CULTURE.—The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact with the roller before and after sowing. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering when pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The barley is, of course, pulled up as soon as it has served its purpose. To produce large-sized Onions, the seeds should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant them carefully in rows two feet apart and nine inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is August. In the coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

Sow in Drills, with machine 4lbs. seed to acre, ordinary crop.
Sow in Drills (open), with hand 8lbs. " " "
Sow in Drills, with machine 8lbs. " " " for "pickling" onions.
Sow in Drills (open), with hand 15lbs. " " "
Sow Broadcast 20lbs. " " "

Seeds & Plants



BLUE FIELD PEA.

Cow Pea

(or Catjang Bean)

Prices on Application.

The Cow Pea does well, and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. It has great value as a green manure, and, like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during growth.

WHITE. BLACK. CLAY COLOURED.

CULTURE.—Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3ft. wide, and thinning the plants to 1ft. apart in the drills; about 10lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seeds have formed. For this purpose it can be sown during early summer.

Field Pea

Partridge or Grey . . . Price on application
Large Blue Price on application
Useful either for horse or pig feed. Both seed and straw are valuable.

CULTURE.—Any fair loamy strong soil, if well drained, and deeply ploughed, or a sandy loam will suit this crop; and it is not necessary that land should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. The seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May or June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

It is nearly 40 years since I first bought your seeds at Kame-ruka. They have been satisfactory.—Mr. JOHN SAMPEY, Ballina.—13/2/16.

Peanuts

(Arachis hypogea). 1/- lb.; $1\frac{1}{6}$ post free.

These Nuts do well in most of the warm districts of our State and in Queensland. The soil should be of a very open nature, thoroughly broken up, but not to a greater depth than four or five inches, it being desirable to keep the Nuts as near the surface as possible. Sow the Nuts in September, in drills 3 feet apart, and 9 to 12 inches between the Nuts, and about 3 inches deep; they may be planted whole at the rate of 40lbs. to the acre. It is necessary to keep the soil free from weeds until the vines have covered the ground, when the crop will need but little attention. Harvest when the vines turn yellow, and while most of the Nuts still cling to the roots. After the crop is harvested, pigs or poultry turned on to the ground will soon clear up any Nuts or remnants that may be left.

Cattle Pumpkin

Anderson's Mammoth, $5\frac{1}{6}$ lb., post free.
Gramma . . . 8/- lb., post free.

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before the middle of October, as a field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface, and over the whole area devoted to the crop, and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seed is sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

Genuine Dwarf Essex

Broad-leaved Sowing Rape

Our Stock is first-class in every way. Price on application.

RAPE AS A GREEN CROP.—For fattening sheep and lambs, Rape is one of the best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the Turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Where sheep or lambs are fattened for market, Rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for Rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January. When sown broadcast from 5 to 7lbs. is used per acre. Rape can also be grown for green manure, and ploughed under as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For Barley and Wheat this makes an excellent manure, and it will also rest and clean the land. For sheep the seed should be drilled the same as for Turnips; sow 3 to 4lbs. per acre, and when the seed comes too thickly, thin the young plants like Turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is full grown.

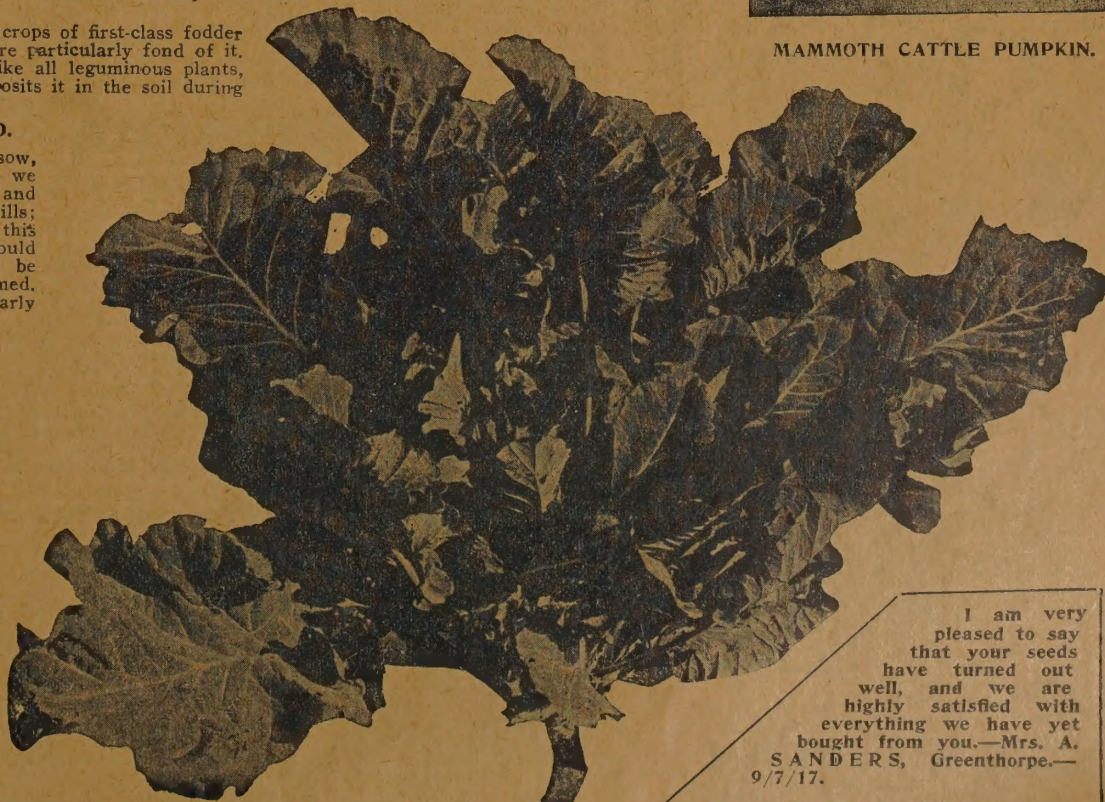


PEANUTS.

I am very pleased to say that the "Pedigree" Cabbage Seed was a success.—Mr. E. J. AUCHTERLONIE, Farm 895, Whitton.—9/12/16.



MAMMOTH CATTLE PUMPKIN.



DWARF ESSEX SOWING RAPE.

I am very pleased to say that your seeds have turned out well, and we are highly satisfied with everything we have yet bought from you.—Mrs. A. SANDERS, Greenthorpe.—9/7/17.

Sudan Grass

Valuable as
a Hay Crop

While Sudan Grass is closely related to Johnson Grass, and resembles it in appearance, the roots, being of annual duration only, do not become a nuisance by spreading about like those of Johnson Grass.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Inspector of Agriculture on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas:—

Sudan Grass is primarily a hay crop. It is probably the most drought-resisting hay plant known. It may be grazed, but it will not then supply the same amount of feed. Sudan Grass will thrive on land that will not grow Lucerne, and will make itself at home on almost any class of soil. These facts should be of vital interest, as it ensures a greater yield per acre than from any crop yet cultivated. If sown early, it is possible to obtain three cuts per season. An area was put under Sudan at Yanco, and its growing period to a height of 6 feet was 81 days. Eight pounds of seed was sown to the acre, which perhaps might be considered heavy, as on account of its stooling propensities the plants are better if planted a little on the thin side. Yields of from three to five tons per acre are obtainable from the first cut, and from two to three tons from the second cut. Sudan may be converted into silage, but its value as a hay crop is greater. It can safely be pastured, but the same amount of feed will not be obtained in that way.

Sow Sudan Grass Seed in the Spring.

Price, 2/6 per lb.

Johnson Grass

Or Evergreen
Millet

(Sorghum Halepense). 1/- per lb.

Special Quotations for large parcels.

If once introduced almost impossible to eradicate; therefore don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks.

CULTURE.—One of the best fodder plants we have for poor land, and while it is known as Johnson Grass, it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown largely on the poorer pasture lands, where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor lands, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as if once introduced it is almost impossible to eradicate it. Its remarkable adaptability to all sorts of soil, however, and its resistance to drought render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give five tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut for that purpose is when the plant comes into bloom. Sow and cover lightly to 15lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

Sainfoin

Or Esparcette

Shelled Seed, 1/- lb.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suitable for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

Rye (Common)

Price on application.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant will grow on poor or rich land, can be sown alone or with Tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.

Sunflower

(Large Russian).

9d. per lb.; 1/3 post free.

CULTURE.—The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant. 7lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.



SUNFLOWER.

Tobacco

(Nicotiana Virginica). 2/- per oz.

White Stemmed Oronoco. The most suitable variety. Other varieties can be supplied.

CULTURE.—The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed in a sheltered position, during July and August, planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed with sand when sowing, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

Tares or Vetches

Large Black and Golden.

Prices on application.

CULTURE.—Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefers rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clayey ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. On average land one ploughing will be sufficient. It is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sow in March, April and May, with barley or rye. Tares yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or in silos, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown with them. The latter keeps the Tares off the ground, and helps to produce a better and heavier crop.

Teosinte

(Euchlaena Luxurians).

6d. per pkt., 3/6 per lb., 4/- post free.

CULTURE.—This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of this State and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It resembles Maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. When it has reached a height of 3 or 4ft., will, if cut for fodder, give three or four cuttings; but if allowed to grow 12ft., cattle will only eat the tops. Sow October and November.

Tagasaste

(Cytisus Proliferus).

4/- per lb.; 4/6 post free.

This plant is sometimes called "Tree Lucerne," but it is entirely distinct from the "Medicago" family. It is a hard-wooded tree shrub, 16 to 18 feet high. A forage plant which stock are fond of—bees are attracted by its flowers. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots deeply, and is very hardy.

CULTURE.—Sow in autumn or spring on poor sandy land, and thin out the plants to 10ft. apart.



TEOSINTE.



TARES OR VETCHES.

Sorghums and Millets for Green Fodder

SORGHUMS

QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PRICES FLUCTUATE.

AMONGST some of the best summer and autumn crops to grow as auxiliary feed for stock are the different varieties of Sorghum. Their drought-resisting properties, their large yields and their fattening qualities, have attracted universal attention from stock-owners during recent years. Several varieties have long been grown in the older dairying districts in this State, and few grasses are held in greater esteem as auxiliary food for milch cows. When judiciously fed to dairy cattle these animals do remarkably well on the herbage, and give large quantities of milk. Most kinds of stock fatten readily on these plants, but, in feeding the herbage, care must be taken not to give the animals too much at a time, or they will be likely to get blown (hoven) and probably die. All stock owners know this, and there is little danger after the plants are two months old; the danger is when they are in a young rich state of growth.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—Very early, and in large demand; good feed.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM (black seed).—Branching habit, excellent fodder.

PLANTER'S FRIEND (brown seed).—Wonderfully productive; can be cut two to three times.

KAFFIR CORN (*Sorghum Tartaricum*).—White seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.

CULTURE.—The precise time to sow the seed will depend upon the season and the district, as local and other influences must be taken into consideration—generally speaking, from September to end of January. In any case seed should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, as cold, damp weather will often prevent germination and a vigorous growth after the seed has sprouted. If the crop is required for hay, it is best to sow the seed broadcast at the rate of about one bushel to the acre. Should the crop be required for feeding to stock in a matured state, or for grain, the seed is best drilled in at the rate of from ten to fifteen pounds per acre. The drills should be about three feet apart.

Re Sudan Grass. My father says it is an excellent fodder, as it was planted before Christmas, after a light shower of rain, and in two months it reached the height of three feet, without a drop of rain. A week ago good rain came, and it reached the height of four feet. He says it is a splendid fodder for pigs, cattle and horses, and every farmer should possess it, for it comes next to Lucerne, and it is a diamond to every farmer.—Mr. F. W. HELWIG, Hexham, Mt. Perry, Queensland.—5/3/16;



MILLETS

QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PRICES FLUCTUATE.

MILLETS are rather tall, rapidly-growing, nutritious grasses, with compact heads. They thrive and give the largest returns when grown on rich, friable loamy soils. Poor thin land must be fertilised, and heavy clays must be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing if satisfactory yields of Millet are expected. Well-decayed farmyard manure is an excellent fertiliser for Millet, and it may be applied to the land at the rate of from ten to twenty tons per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, and lightly ploughed under a short time before the sowing takes place. Failing this, commercial fertilisers containing large percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in readily available form, are the best manures, but they must be used with discretion and lightly harrowed into the land before the seed is sown. Millets attain a height of from three to four feet, and form large masses of strong fibrous roots, drawing their nourishment largely from the surface soil, and when grown on newly broken-up land have an ameliorating effect upon it.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—Excellent for green fodder and hay; 3 to 4ft. only. 10lbs. per acre in drills. 4d. lb.; 28/- cwt. Special prices on application.

MANCHURIAN MILLET.—A dwarf-growing variety; exceedingly hardy and prolific. 6d. lb.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET.—This variety makes very valuable feed and good hay.

PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria Spicata*).—In a young state the roots as prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10ft. The fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties; 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November. 1/- lb.

JAPANESE MILLET.—One of the finest fodder plants, of rapid growth, yielding large quantities of green fodder. Drought resisting. 4d. lb.; 25/- cwt.

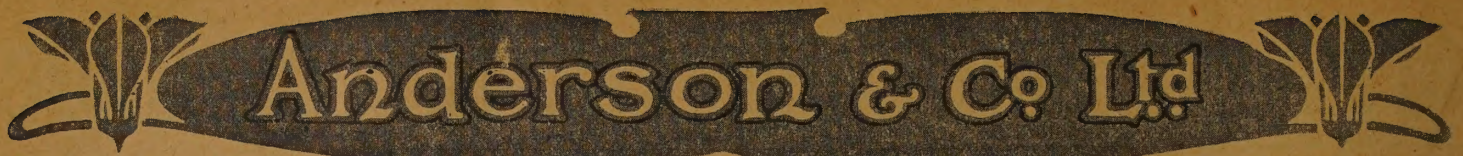
JOHNSON GRASS OR EVERGREEN MILLET (*Sorghum Halepense*).—See page 48.

SUDAN GRASS.—New fodder plant. See page 48.

BROOM MILLET (White Italian).—Valuable only for broom-making. 6d. lb.

CULTURE.—In the coastal districts the seed may be put in any time during September, October, November, December and January, but in the cooler parts, October, November and December will be found the best months to sow. The seed may be drilled in or sown broadcast. Generally there is but little if any choice between the two methods when the crop is to be grown for green feed or cut for hay, except that the drilled-in seed usually results in a more even growth, and a little less seed is required. Where the crop is grown for grain or ensilage, it is advisable to drill the seed in. By this method it takes ten pounds of seed to sow an acre, but, if sown broadcast, fifteen to twenty pounds will be required for the same area.

We show illustrations of the actual growth of our Sorghums and Millets in seed pans removed from our test house. Our stocks are all of select quality and splendid growth.



Anderson & Co Ltd

Anderson's Stocks of Seed Grain

All our Samples have been specially selected and re-machined.

WE SELL SEED GRAIN FOR NETT CASH ONLY, F.O.R., OR F.O.B.,
SYDNEY.
WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND SAMPLES AND PRICES OF SEED
GRAIN ON APPLICATION.



RUAKURA RUSTPROOF OAT.

Seed Wheats

Marquis	Florence
Thew	Federation
Bobs	Comeback
Marshall's No. 3	Cedar
Yandilla King	Firbank
Bunyip.	Steinwedel
Purple Straw	

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available. Samples on application.

The "Ruakura Rustproof Oat"

There has been for many years past an opening for the production of a really first-class Rustproof Oat, and although the "Algerian" has been considered fairly rustproof in some localities, still the desire has not been gratified to any extent. Now, however, by the skill and perseverance of a New Zealand expert, we are able to offer the RUAKURA RUST-PROOF OAT.

We shall be pleased to send sample and quotation to farmers who are desirous of giving the RUAKURA RUSTPROOF OAT a thorough test under local conditions.

Seed Oats and Barley

SEED OATS

White Tartarian Potato
Black Tartarian Algerian
Banner

SEED BARLEY

Cape, English or Malting
and Skinless.

All Finest Seed Samples.

Anderson's Seed Maize.

Selected Samples. Topped and Tailed.

It is so difficult to fix prices for Seed Maize that we only give a list of the varieties we shall probably have for sale during the season, samples and prices of which we shall be pleased to send on application. When possible, the Maizes will be selected cobs, and "topped and tailed," thus securing first-class seed; but they will be as per samples offered.

Early Yellow Dent.—One of the finest Maizes, very early, deep grain, and a heavy cropper.

Clarence Wonder.—Fine maize; very early; deep grain, light yellow in colour, yields well.

Large Red Hogan.—A well-known, reliable maize.

Iowa Gold Mine.—A magnificent early variety; heavy cropper.

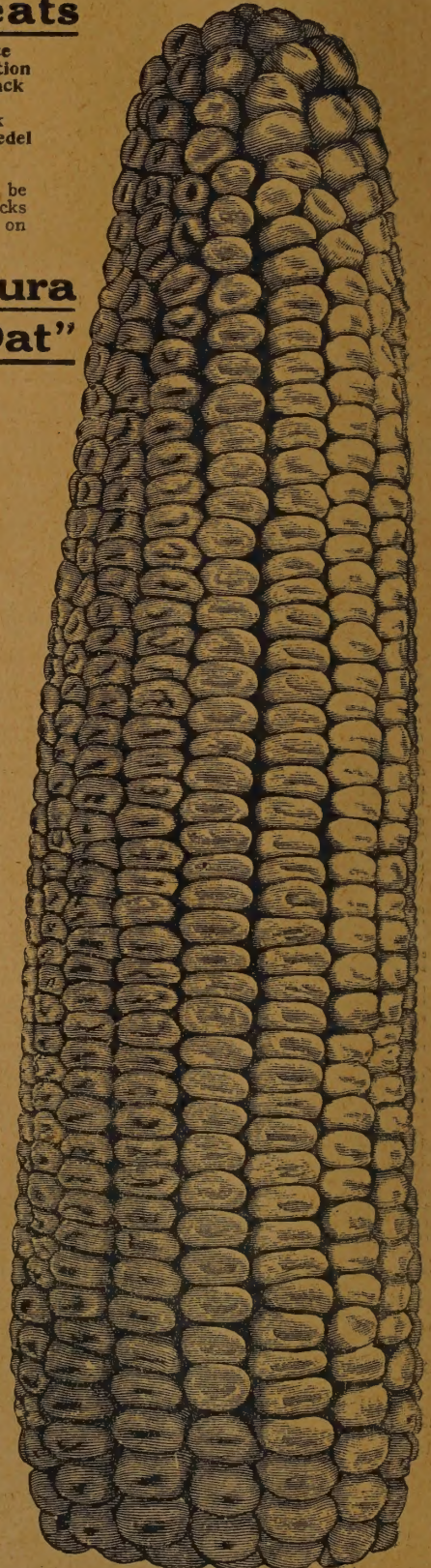
Golden Drop.—A horse-tooth variety, gives excellent heavy crops.

Hickory King (White Ninety-Day).—Yields well; large white grain.

Yellow Ninety-Day.—A variety in large demand for green fodder.

And others.

CULTURE.—A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16lbs. for seed crop in drills 3ft. to 4ft. 6in. apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or ¼-bushel in drills. "Ninety-Day" is best for that purpose. Keep land well scarified between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.



DENT MAIZE.



GRASS SEED MIXTURES

For Permanent Pastures.

All Seeds used in these Mixtures are of the very best quality.

For the Warmer Districts. Mixture I.

Hot in summer, and fairly cool in winter, with fair rainfall and deep good land

- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 5lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 5lb. Italian Rye Grass.
- 4lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Mixed English Grasses.
- 2lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clover Seeds.
- 35lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 Acre at 27/6 per acre.

Mixture II.

- 7lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 5lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 5lb. Italian Rye Grass.
- 2lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 2lb. Crested Dogtail.
- 2lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 2lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 35lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre, at 32/6 per acre.

For the Cooler and Cold Districts, like New England and Monaro. Mixture III.

- 15lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 3lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Dogtail.
- 2lb. Mixed Fescue Grasses.
- 1lb. Rib Grass.
- 3lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 40lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre, at 31/6 per acre.

Mixture IV.

- 20lb. Perennial Rye Grass.
- 10lb. Prairie Grass.
- 5lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 2lb. Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1lb. Rib Grass.
- 2lb. Mixed Clovers.
- 40lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 acre, at 25/6 per acre.

For the Warm Coastal Districts. Mixture V.

- 3lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 10lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 2lb. White Clovers.
- 17lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 Acre, at 26/- per acre.

Mixture VI.

- 7lb. Cocksfoot Grass.
- 4lb. Paspalum Dilatatum.
- 2lb. Rhodes Grass.
- 1lb. White Clover.
- 14lb. Mixed Seeds for 1 Acre, at 20/- per acre.

Hints on Sowing & Cultivation of Grass Paddocks, &c.

SUITABLE LAND.

The best results must always be expected from rich lands, but much can be done with even average soil if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilisers—say 3 cwt. of fine bonedust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

Generally the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood, the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stumps by fire or otherwise, the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 2 or 3 feet. It will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deeply before sowing grass seeds. Cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it, and it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will be desirable.

MANURES FOR GRASS LANDS.

The use of artificial manures cannot be too strongly recommended, because they contain all the fertilising qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow manure, does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and the more easily applied, and, really on consideration, they are best.

SEASONS TO SOW.

Autumn sowing is best, and March and April are the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often render this practicable. August and September are the best spring months, but all sowings should be complete by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

PASTURE GRASSES.

Imported English Grasses cannot be sown successfully in every part of the State. In the very hot and dry districts, which are liable to droughts, these Grasses are not at all suitable; but in districts where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne is successfully cultivated as a forage plant.

THE SEEDS TO SOW.

The selection of grass seeds of a permanent character is an all-important matter; such seeds can only be obtained from old pastures. Farmers should be careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will introduce into their farms all manner of weeds.

NOTE.—The Mixtures V. and VI. are very suitable for rich scrub land, just burnt off, and being seeded for the first time, and with rain following the sowing broadcast, and a good season, the crop of permanent feed resulting will be wonderful.

OUR Permanent Pasture Grasses

IN MIXTURE.

USED FOR THE LAYING DOWN OF PASTURE PADDOCKS, &c.

FROM a very long experience of the requirements of the States, and the conditions as to temperature, rainfall, etc., which obtain in various situations and districts, we have written the following notes for the guidance of clients. We shall be pleased, however, to write special specifications, and to quote prices per acre for any locality, if clients will furnish full details as to area of land, description, situation, etc., and to quote special rates when large quantities are required.

Grass Seeds, in common with many other products of the soil, are in short supply all over the world, consequently prices are considerably affected.

THE SEED SOWING.

This is a simple matter; about 40lbs. mixed seed (equal to 2 bushels) will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly. The heavy seeds—Clover, Rib Grass, etc.—are better sown separately, and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seed. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed; and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

SOWING WITH A GREEN CROP.

This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to sow a green crop first on newly cleared land, as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow. It is advantageous to run a roller over the land when the grass is only a few inches high. The first crop of grass should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them. The second crop can, of course, be pastured. Do not allow young pastures to ripen seed for the first two years at least, as by so doing you weaken them, and the grasses will permanently die out. In the case of Rye Grass, the seed saved from young pastures is worthless; it will not produce plants of a permanent character, dying out after the first season.

IMPROVING POOR PASTURES.

To improve bare or poor pastures we recommend the following course, which will in good seasons give splendid results:—Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30lbs. mixed grass seed to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread the seed in where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk must be faced, as our plan is the best and the only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds, which, when ripe, will sow themselves and thus improve the pasture is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown where not wanted.



Anderson's Selected Pasture Grasses



COCKSFOOT GRASS.
COCKSFOOT GRASS.
(*Dactylis Glomerata*)
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It produces heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown by dairy farmers and graziers, and is one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales, owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the State. Two bushels will sow an acre.

The Lucerne Seed you supplied last season germinated very well. I sowed it at the rate of 13lbs. per acre, and got a better stand than from some other previously sown at the rate of 18lbs.—
Mr. A. W. BOOTES, The Island, Tumblong.—29/3/16.

Prices are liable to fluctuation, but we will adhere, as far as possible, to those quoted on this and the following pages, but owing to war conditions, such as shortage of labour, transport difficulties, etc., prices will be high.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)
2/- per lb. Special price for large lots.
Bermuda Grass of America.
Doob Grass of India.

In dry seasons this grass is invaluable. It is esteemed as a pasture grass for its nutritious and flesh-forming properties. It will grow during the hot months of summer, and start into fresh green growths after rain. Its long succulent shoots run underground, and soon cover the surface of the land, rooting at every joint. It is a summer and autumn grass, and has no rival in dry, hot seasons. For a lawn or bowling-green this is without doubt the most suitable grass for the coastal and warmer districts, and if kept well watered and cut, it will produce a beautiful green carpet during the hottest weather. Sow 10lbs. per acre.

EVERGREEN MEADOW GRASS
(*Poa Sempervirens*).
Price on application.

This grass stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for lawn mixtures for cooler districts.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS
(*Poa Trivialis*). Price on application.

Suitable for pastures, and much relished by stock. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS
Or Kentucky Blue Grass
(*Poa Pratensis*) 1/6 per lb.

A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures; is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS
(*Poa Nemoralis*).

Very scarce and dear. Price on application.

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of yield; desirable grass for pasture mixtures.

HARD FESCUE
(*Festuca Duriuscula*). 1/6 per lb.

A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of a sandy or light nature. It will not grow well on heavy land; a productive and nutritious grass.

*Re-cleaned and
Machine Dressed*

**GRASSES
& CLOVERS**
FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

CHEWINGS FESCUE. 1/6 per lb.

A variety of Hard Fescue (*Festuca Duriuscula*), which originated in New Zealand. An exceedingly useful and hardy variety; a great drought resister.

MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca Pratensis*). 2/- per lb.

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. Its leaves are succulent and tender, and it never forms rank tufts.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE

(*Festuca Rubra*) 1/6 per lb.

Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, making it a desirable grass for binding loose sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods; a fine grass in forming permanent pastures.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.
(*Lolium Perenne*), 7/6 per bushel.
Special quotations for large lots.

An excellent pasture grass; produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring. Possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in an average soil. In the cooler districts of the State it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Samples of Rye Grass Seed differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and therefore very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.



ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

POVERTY BAY PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Price on application.

This is one of the best types of this fine grass, so suitable for the cooler districts. It is vigorous in growth, yields a large amount of herbage, and in every way a superior feed for stock. The supply is uncertain.

IRISH GROWN PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Price on application.

Very permanent, and a strong-growing, vigorous grass; will suit any district where Rye Grasses do well.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium italicum*). Price on application.

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, however, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed bearded. Two bushels will sow an acre.

SHEEP'S FESCUE

(*Festuca ovina*). 1/6 per lb.

A very hardy pasture grass, most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the State; thrives on any average soil, and will ever grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands dry seasons fairly well; relished by stock; suitable lawn grass for cooler districts.

TALL FESCUE

(*Festuca elatior*). 1/- per lb.

Productive and vigorous growing variety, much relished either as a pasture or hay. Strong and moist soils are suitable for its growth.

BROMUS INERMIS.

1/- per lb.

This is one of the finest fodder grasses in cultivation. It yields large crops of rich succulent food, and stands drought well. Sow in spring 25lbs. to the acre broadcast. Stands for years, and can be cut for a hay crop.

CRESTED DOGTAIL GRASS.

(*Cynosurus cristatus*), 1/6 per lb.

A valuable grass for sheep pastures, forms a compact turf, deep rooting, capable of resisting drought. Good lawn grass, but not strong-growing enough for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

The Great Dairying Grass.

10d. to 1/- per lb. Special price for large lots.

FINEST STRONG-GROWING SEED. This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River Districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It luxuriates under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread. The seed, being very light, requires careful sowing, and should be sown at the rate of 2lbs. per acre, mixed with other grasses, or 6lbs. per acre sown alone. The best time for sowing is in spring and early summer.

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.

Very scarce. Price on application.

This fine grass is very suitable for warm districts; does well upon dry land, and withstands both drought and frost. A great stock feed.

PHALARIS BULBOSA.

The Great Winter Grass.

3/- per lb. Special price for quantity.

Seed should be sown from January until April or May, early germination being of great importance if desired for transplanting; give the plants plenty of room; they subdivide well, and are easy of propagation in that way, and if sheltered can be grown on and planted out in spring. It grows very rapidly, attaining a height of 7 to 8 feet, and makes excellent hay, yielding some eight tons per acre. During the growing season the green herbage is very rich and good.

PRAIRIE GRASS (Bromus Unioides).

From 6/6 per bushel. Special price for large lots.

A very fine, rapid-growing grass, which yields a large amount of herbage during the autumn and winter months. It seeds very freely, and soon spreads by self-sowing. A nutritious fodder and pasture grass, one of the most valuable we possess. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of the richest forage, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is first-class, being even richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results in rich, moist land, but will do fairly well on any soil, and should form part of all pasture mixtures. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.



TIMOTHY GRASS.



PRAIRIE GRASS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Same as Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

(*Alopecurus pratensis*), 2/- per lb.

One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to maturity until the second year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pasture mixtures.

RED TOP GRASS. (Tricholaena Rosea),

3/6 per lb.

This is a splendid heavy cropping grass, making splendid hay or chaff, and growing to a height of 3ft. It stands drought well, but dies down during frosty weather, to grow again strongly in the spring and summer; it suits the warmer parts of the State. Seed germinates freely, and the grass is not easily killed by other pasture grasses. Sow in the spring, 2lbs. to 3lbs. per acre, mixed with other grasses; 12lbs. if sown alone.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.

(*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 1/6 per lb.

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures.

TIMOTHY OR CATSTAIL GRASS.

(*Phleum pratense*), 1/- per lb.

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, sown with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring.

WALLABY GRASS

(*Danthonia semilannularis*), 2/6 per lb.

A valuable forage grass that adapts itself to almost any condition of soil or climate, and is recommended for systematic cultivation.

Re Oats and Wheat. I am very pleased with the seed, as it is clean. I use only seed obtained from you, as much as possible, as I can rely on it being clean and sound.—Mr. E. M. LEWES, Barrengarrey, via Moss Vale.—28/3/16.

Rhodes Grass

(Chloris Gayana)

This famous grass has now fully established itself, and is recognised as a most valuable fodder grass. Sow seed autumn and spring, and during summer. 1 to 2lbs. seed will sow an acre. 1/- to 1/6 per lb. Special Price for large lots.

Australian Rhodes Grass

(Chloris Barbata var. decora.)

A native of Australia, very rich in feeding qualities, and more valuable as a nutritive grass than *Chloris Gayana*. In its earlier stages of growth *C. Barbata* is stoloniferous, and when growing vigorously averages 4 to 5ft.; each plant stools out, and gives twice the amount of hay yielded by the ordinary variety. Sow and cultivate in the same way as *C. Gayana*.

Limited supply. Prices on application.

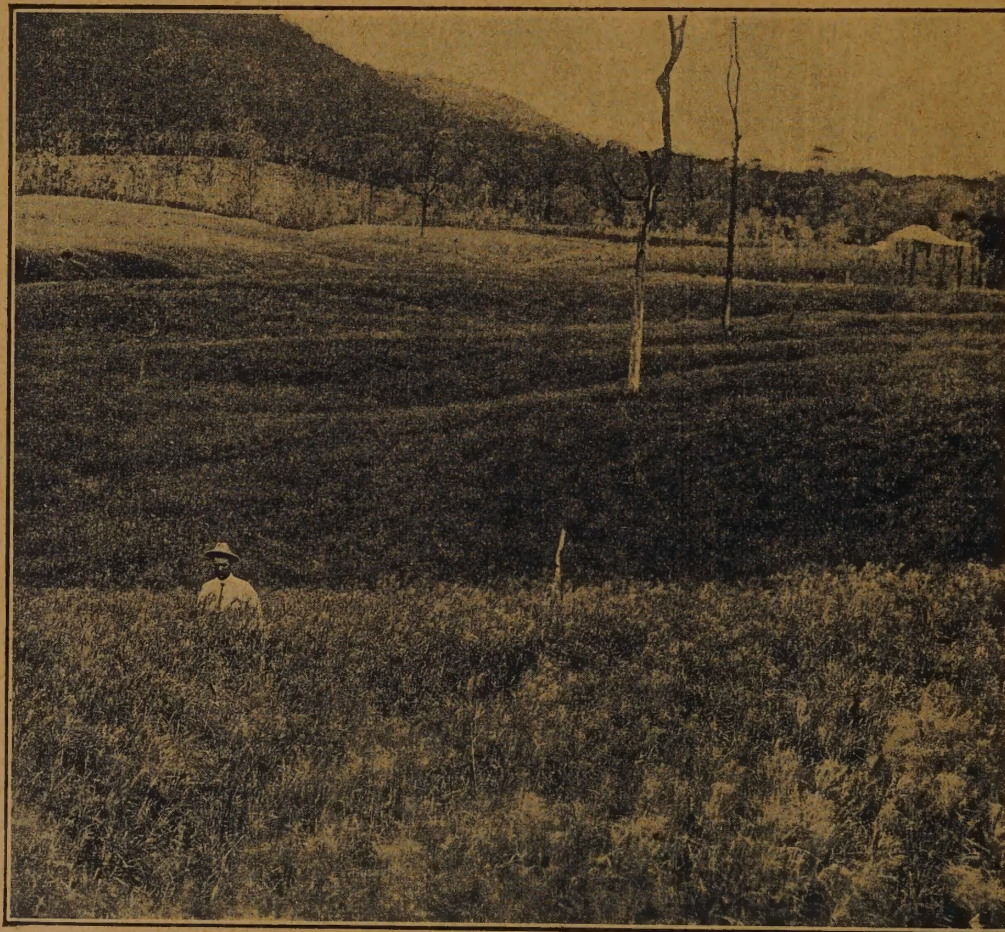
Teff Grass

(Eragrostis Abyssinica)

This is a grass which comes to us with a great reputation from South Africa, and, apparently, enormous areas of it are now to be found there. It was introduced to that country in 1903, through California, from Kew. It is an annual, and a native of Abyssinia, and a good leafy grass of excellent quality for feed, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and is of such rapid growth that it matures in some 7 to 8 weeks from seed, and if cut before seeding for hay or green feed, a second crop can be obtained from same roots. Stock are very fond of it, and it should prove a good addition to our list of grasses. Analysis shows it to be rich in feeding qualities—the seed should be sown in early and late summer—and requires to be carefully done, the seed being very fine, and a fine seed bed is essential, that prepared by a roller after harrowing being the best. 5 to 7lbs. to the acre is enough, and it should be mixed with about twenty times its bulk of soil or sand, it may then be sown broadcast, and covered lightly with a bush harrow or light roller. It yields a heavy crop.

Price, 1/6 per lb. Special Price for large lots.

I only planted a portion of Lucerne Seed sent, but it came up too well, if anything. Every seed must have germinated; it is now 4 to 6 inches high.—Mr. H. N. PILE, Macksville.—28/6/16.



A Paddock of the great RHODES GRASS, from which some of our Seed is saved.

Egyptian Clover

(Trifolium Alexandrinum)

This Clover has been grown largely in South Australia, where it has done remarkably well, averaging from 6 to 8 tons green feed per acre. It should suit New South Wales well, especially the coastal districts; it does fairly well in poor soils, much better than other clovers, and resists drought well. It suits land under irrigation splendidly, and is much relished by stock. It requires to be sown each season, being an annual, and should be sown in spring or autumn, according to the district; 14 to 28lbs. to the acre. Price, 1/6 per lb. Special quotations for large lots.

Rib Grass

(Plantago Lanceolata).

6d. lb.

Special Price for large lots.

In spring and other seasons, when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be included in all pasture mixtures. Sow with grasses 2 or 3lbs., or 20lbs. if alone, to the acre.

Re Sudan Grass. This green fodder and hay plant is all you claim. It is now six weeks since I first cut the grass, and the second growth now stands higher and thicker than the first. The season here has been by no means good, but I believe two cuts of hay could be harvested from the one seeding in this district.—Messrs. NEIL & BUCHANAN, Orchardists, "Pomona," Uralla.—28/2/16.

Clovers and other Pasture Plants

Lucerne

(*Medicago Sativa*)

New South Wales grown Seed of the True Broad-Leaved Type.

Our re-cleaned genuine Colonial-grown samples are always to be relied on, and no dairy farm should be without a large paddock of Lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great standby in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its Lucerne paddock for the same reason, and if the small selector is wise he will make this one of his first cares—to sow a small paddock of this valuable crop on the best land he has, being careful that the soil is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial soil is most suitable, although any well-worked average land will produce fine crops. Sow in drills about 10lbs., and broadcast about 15lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by many growers.

We anticipate supplies will be short this season, and prices high.

Samples and Prices on Application.



PERENNIAL RED CLOVER.

The crop of "Florence" Wheat we got was the admiration of the district, and justified your selection of a Wheat suitable to the coast, and early.—Mr. A. E. WEBBER, Nelligen.—25/5/16.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER OR COW GRASS.

(*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*), 1/9 lb.

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English meadows, which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities, and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the tablelands of the State and cooler districts. A good fodder plant, and makes fine hay. Sow in autumn, 2lbs only when included in pasture mixtures.

RED CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Pratense*), 1/6 lb.

This is a fine Clover for pasture lands, but is a biennial only; the flower is a dull rose colour, and affords a rich feed.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Fragilferum*), 7/- lb in husk.

A fine Clover for low-lying lands; has great fattening qualities. It is of a trailing habit, and quite different in appearance to all other Clovers.

WHITE CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Repens*), 3/- lb.

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures, either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but again makes a vigorous growth in the spring. Sow February to May; 2lbs. to 4lbs. will be sufficient for an acre if mixed with grasses.

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.

(*Lotus Major*), 3/6 lb.

This plant is well deserving of cultivation on light inferior soil, on which it will yield a greater bulk or herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which its roots penetrate it is not liable to be injured by drought. Sow 10 to 12lbs. per acre.

SCARLET CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*), 1/6 lb.

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality; large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock. If sown on grazing land, care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if it is eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Hybridum*), 1/6 lb.

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September if the land is moist, otherwise March or April; 5 to 6lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient.

TREFOIL OR YELLOW CLOVER.

(*Medicago Lupulina*), 1/- lb.

This is a hardy Clover for sheep pasture, and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White Clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate.

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM.

6/- per lb.

The best time to sow this useful exotic Clover is in March, when the soil is in a favourable condition to receive the seed. If sown alone it will take 15lbs. to the acre, but if sown with grass mixtures 4lbs. will suffice for a similar area.

If you can supply Ruakura Oats, I shall be glad to have another bushel. I find it quite free from rust.—Mr. G. W. PLATT, "Plattswood," Fainford.—23/5/17.



SCARLET CLOVER.



LUCERNE—COLONIAL BROAD-LEAVED.



Australian Grasses and Other Seeds

Native Grasses

MITCHELL GRASS (*Astrelba Triticoides*), 7/6 per lb.

This grand perennial Grass is found on rich soil all over the interior, but nowhere in large quantity. Under good cultivation it yields a very large amount of rich succulent herbage, stock being very fond of it. It is said cattle will fatten on its dry, broken stems and leaves.

BLUE GRASS (*Andropogon Sericeus*), 6/- per lb.

A splendid and valuable pasture grass, and makes considerable growth during winter, and is thus doubly valuable to the grazier. During the summer it yields an amount of rich, leafy, bottom herbage, of which sheep are particularly fond, and fatten well on it. It will stand close feeding, and makes capital hay.

Native Hardwood and other Tree Seeds

The value of the timber of the Australian Eucalypti has now been generally recognised all over the world. As hardwood timbers, some of the Eucalypti have no equal, and possess high qualities for resisting the attacks of the dreaded Terebo for submarine work. Some of them are so hard that they may be said to be almost indestructible. For street paving they are the best in the world, and their value is fully recognised. Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum of Tasmania) is of very thick growth; has valuable hygienic properties, well known in Europe.

We publish free a special booklet on Australian Timber Tree Seeds, Wattles, etc., giving details as to height, dimensions, and the various uses of the timbers; and while we use every care in the collecting of these Eucalypti and other seeds, and give special attention to export orders, we supply them on the distinct understanding that they are sold under the Botanical names by which they are known in Australia, and that we are not to be held liable for results.

Special quotations to buyers of large quantities. Write for Special Price List.



AUSTRALIAN BLUE GRASS.



AUSTRALIAN MITCHELL GRASS.

Australian Native Salt Bush Seeds

How to Grow Salt Bush Seed.—The best time to sow Salt Bush Seed is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly. The seed should be sown in patches—about half-a-dozen seeds together—at distances of about thirty yards for the tall-growing kinds, and five yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half-an-inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light decayed vegetable matter. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing.

CREEPING SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Semibaccata*). 4/- per lb.

This is a procumbent or prostrate perennial plant with herbaceous stems, spreading from 1½ to 2 or more feet. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. It is a most valuable plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity, and thrive remarkably well on it. Single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season.

SLENDER-FRUITED SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Leptocarpa*). 3/- per lb.

The drought-enduring qualities of this fine Salt Bush are truly remarkable. Sheep are particularly fond of this plant, and eat it right down to the ground. Leaves are variable, mostly oblong, one or two inches in length.

HALIMUS-LIKE SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Halimoides*). 3/- per lb.

A dwarf bush. The whole bush has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are valuable. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant.

ALL-FRUITED SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Holocarpa*). 4/- per lb.

It produces rich succulent herbage, of which sheep are extremely fond. It is a most valuable fodder plant, and patches of it should be conserved.

BLADDER SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Vesicaria*). 5/- per lb.

An erect bush shrub, 1½ to 2ft. high, with variable but mostly oblong leaves. An excellent forage plant for cattle and sheep.

HALBERT-LEAVED SALT BUSH (*Rhagodia Hastata*). 7/- per lb.

Variety that is used generally as a hedge plant.

ROUND-LEAVED OR OLD MAN SALT BUSH (*Atriplex Nummularia*). 3/- per lb.

This *Atriplex* attains a height of 6 to 10 or more feet. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick.

Anderson's Lawn Grass Seed, and Roots

LAWNS OF COUCH GRASS

For Coastal and Warmer Districts of the State.

In the warm districts of our State there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling-green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about two or three inches, and planting them in rows, about six inches apart, covering them right over. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that any lawn or bowling-green can be kept in good order without constant care; they must be cut regularly with a mowing machine. (Our machines are very light and effective, and not costly.) The grass must be top-dressed at least once a year, and, above all things, it must be thoroughly watered during dry weather. A green velvet carpet can be produced in time with Couch Grass from seed, if sown at the proper season at the rate of about 10 to 15lbs. per acre. Sow September, October and November.

2/- per lb. Special price for large lots.

FINEST MIXTURE OF ENGLISH GRASSES, FOR MAKING NEW AND RENOVATING OLD LAWNS, TENNIS GROUNDS, ETC.

For the Cooler Districts of the State. 1/6 per lb.; 25/- per bushel of 20lb.

We confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and is such as will give great satisfaction and produce a fine sward, but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the State. The seed should be sown thickly, and the grass regularly watered during dry, hot weather. Sow at the rate of 40 to 45lbs. per acre.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stenotaphrum Americanum*)

ROOTS ONLY CAN BE SUPPLIED.

These should be planted about one to two feet apart, according to size of the roots planted, and desire for immediate effect, in autumn and spring. When once established it makes wonderful progress, forming a beautiful close turf. After planting, top-dress with manure, and water regularly until the roots begin to grow. Roots, 2/- per 100; 17/6 per 1,000.

Seeds & Plants

The Orchard. Its Planting and Its Care

—The Land—

It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old and are carefully pruned. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground unless the subsoil is very stiff; then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe or timber drains at a depth of three feet, and twenty to thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth, and open subsoil, digging and ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it for the fruit trees. But the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong, stiff soils drainage is absolutely necessary.

—Planting—

To prepare the fruit trees, the land should be measured off into rows 20 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in rows, so that they will be 20 to 30 feet apart each way. This will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.

Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake, and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up-and-down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level, and tread the soil tightly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted not more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

—Manure—

It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an overgrowth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the ground is naturally poor, a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

—Aspect—

In selecting a site for an orchard, an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible. The matter of shelter, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position.

—Time to Plant—

Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August, and, if the weather is favourable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but from April to September are the best months. Only plant in July and August in localities fairly free of frosts.

—Position for various Fruit Trees—

If the orchard is on a slope, the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable, the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

—Fruit Pruning of Young Trees—

When the deciduous fruits are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no natural branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting may be painted with Harbas in solution, to destroy any insect pests which may possibly be hidden in the bark.

When young fruit trees are properly summer pruned during the first few years after planting, it conduces to the early development of fruit-bearing spurs on such trees as Apples, Apricots, Pears, Plums, etc. If the operation is skilfully performed, the vigour of the whole, or any particular part, can be reduced or limited. By systematically pruning in summer, much good will not only result to the branches retained, but there will be less need for cutting severely in winter, and consequently the strength of the trees will be conserved. Summer pruning must not be done before the shoots have reached a certain stage, otherwise the buds at the base of the spurs left will develop growth the same season, instead of remaining dormant, and forming into fruit-bearing buds for the following crop. Generally, the most suitable time is when the growth becomes firm for about half its length, which should be shortened there or a little higher up, according to the vigour of the tree. The summer pruning of such fruit trees as Nectarines and Peaches, which do not usually bear fruit on spurs, will require different treatment. The fruit of these trees is mostly borne on what is called young wood—that is, growth made during the previous year. Therefore, only the useless and superfluous growths should be removed.

Disbudding may be considered a part of summer pruning, for the judicious removal of the developing shoots at such an early stage of growth will not only conserve the strength of the trees, but will save a lot of labour which would have to be expended in cutting them out after they become woody.—Abridged from *Anderson's Manual of the Orchard*.

—Varieties to Plant—

If, as a commercial speculation, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that do well in the locality, and have proved profitable.

Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they have never sufficient of any one sort to enable them to place on the market in a satisfactory manner.

Ascertain what is doing well in your locality, and confine yourself to this sort, leaving an odd row or so for experimenting with new importations.

—Spraying—

The Winter Spraying of Deciduous Trees for the control of Scale, Red Spider and American Blight is one of the most important operations of the orchardist. It should never, under any circumstances, be neglected, and is essential to the success of the coming season's fruit crop.

The Ideal Winter Spray is "Harbas." It possesses those characteristics that are so essential in a winter spray, namely, penetrating power, adhesiveness and ease of mixture and application. It is effective against Scale, Red Spider and American Blight, and leaves the tree healthy and ready to carry large crops of sound fruit.

Harbas can be supplied to the fruit trees at any time between the fall of the leaves to the swelling of the buds; but early spraying is specially recommended. If the weather is bad spraying will have to be delayed, but the earlier in winter that Harbas is applied the better will be the results.

For CITRUS TREES Harbas has been found most serviceable in the eradication of Red Scale, Black Scale, Smut, and White Louse. For full particulars as to use, see special pamphlet and leaflet.

For Price of Harbas, see page 91.

—Grape Vines—

European Grape Vines should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7 or 8 feet. The American Grape Vines do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for others. These may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart, along each side of a trellis which covers a broad walk. Rooted Vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

Insect Pests of the Orchard, and some remedies

APPLE BLIGHT—WOOLLY APHIS.—This can be got rid of by brushing or spraying the affected parts with "Harbas."

FUNGOID DISEASES, such as Powdery Mildew, Apple Scab, Shot-hole Fungus, Peach and Plum Rust, can be largely kept in check by systematic spraying with Bordeaux Mixture or "Harola" Lime Sulphur.

PEACH APHIS.—Spray the trees with "Harbas" in the winter, then spray every week in early spring with Tobacco extract, no matter if strong; but keep at it. A weaker solution is desirable for the first few days when fruit is forming, i.e., just as blossom is falling.

For Prices of various Spraying Fluids, Insecticides and Spray Pumps, see pages 91 and 92.

THRIPS ON FRUIT TREES AND TOMATOES.—Use Tobacco extract.

SCALE ON ORANGE AND OTHER EVERGREEN TREES.—The systematic and regular use of "Harbas" Spray Fluid will effectively rid the trees of this pest.

FOR SAN JOSE AND OTHER SCALE PESTS ON DECIDUOUS TREES.—Use "Harbas" in winter.

PUMPKIN BEETLE.—The best remedy for this troublesome insect is Arsenate of Lead.

CODLIN MOTH.—Spray regularly with Arsenate of Lead.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON ORCHARD WORK SEE "ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD." Price, 1/6 Post Free.

Our Selected List of



Abbreviations—Size 1, signifies large; 2, medium; 3, small. Use K, signifies Kitchen; D, Dessert. Season or time of Ripening; E, early; M, medium; L, late

Apples

1/3 per Single Tree.

7/- per half doz.

12/6 per doz.

Except where other-
wise marked.

Packing charges
for long distances,
1/- doz.

Apple Trees prefer compact, sandy loam, with shelter from west and south. Stiff, clinging land is not suitable, but any good average light soil will give good results. Young trees generally grow too fast, therefore strong growth should be checked by pinching back shoots in summer, and by winter pruning of roots.

ALL OUR TREES ARE WORKED ON NORTHERN SPY STOCKS.

Adams' Pearmain. Excellent quality. 2 D L.
Aiken's Seedling. Fruit large, conical, good red colour, very productive.
Alexander. Large, showy. 1 K M.
Allington Pippin. Medium size, oval, conical, skin clear yellow, flaked crimson. 2 D M.
***Allsop's Early.** The earliest apple on Sydney market; very useful. 2 K.
Apple of Commerce. Highly coloured, late keeping; large, roundish; delicious. 1 D L.
Barnack Beauty. Remarkable for its handsome appearance and good keeping qualities, a heavy cropper, very firm flesh, greenish yellow streaked red. 3 K D.
Beauty of Bath. The fruit is extremely handsome, round and flattened, flesh slightly yellowish, with a crisp, spicy flavour. 2 E D.
Black Ben Davis. Imp. Ben Davis. 1 D L.
Blenheim Orange. Deep orange skin, red stripes, large sized; yellow flesh. 1 D L.
Boston Russet. First-rate flavour. 2 D L.
Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain. Fine colour and flavour. 2 K D L.
***Carpenter's.** Spicy flavour. 1 K D M.
***Carrington (Smith's).** Fine apple. 2 D E.
***Climax.** Another perfectly blight-proof apple, above medium size, and roundish; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, tender, and of honeyed sweetness. Season of ripening between "Irish Peach" and "Gravenstein," thus forming a valuable succession. 1 E D.
Cleopatra. Large crisp. 1 D L.
Cooper's Market. A good keeping apple, splendid blood-red colour, very late and productive, highly commended for cooler districts. 1 D.
Cowell's Redstreak. Bright red, good for coastal districts. 2 D M.
Cox's Orange Pippin. One of the best. 2 D M.
Delicious. One of the best late keeping apples; excellent flavour. 2 D L.
Esopus Spitzenberg. Tender, juicy. 1 D M.
Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin). Valuable for all purposes. 2 K D L.
General Carrington. Yellow skin, striped rich crimson, flesh yellowish white, exquisite flavour; a very vigorous variety. D L.
Golden Russet. Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
Granny Smith. Heavy bearer; keeps. 2 K L.
Gravenstein. Synon, with Carpenter's. 1 K D M.
***Irish Peach.** Early; blight-proof. 2 D E.
James Grieve. Received first-class certificate R.H.S.; an early dessert apple, of exquisite flavour, and a never-failing cropper near Sydney. E D.

***John Sharp.** A New Zealand variety, highly coloured, blight-proof. 2 K D L.
Jonathan. Beautiful dessert fruit; rich. 2 D L.
King David. A rich dark-red apple, with yellowish flesh; flavour good. 1 D M.
Lord Nelson. Showy; first-rate. 1 K D M.
Lord Suffield. Handsome, large. 1 K E.
***Lord Wolseley.** Firm and juicy. 2 D L.
***Munroe's Favourite.** Skin yellow, with reddish brown. 1 K L.
McIntosh's Red. Good for both hot and cold climates, rich, red stripes; flesh white. 2 D L.
Mobbs Royal. Extra large, good. 1 K M.
New York Pippin. Synon, with Cleopatra. 1 D L.
Nickajack. Large, dull red, striped, firm; great bearer and keeper. 1 K D L.
Norfolk Beauty. Said to be the finest culinary apple in existence. Fruit very large, weighing up to 3/4 lb., heavy bearer, delicious flavour when cooked. 1 K.
***Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious. 1 D L.
Peasgood's Nonsuch. Large, handsome. K D M.
Pomme de Neige (Fanny). A famous dessert apple. 2 D M.
Prince Alfred. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy. 1 K D L.
Prince Bismarck. Large, fine bearer. 1 K M.
Red Astrachan. Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
Reinette du Canada. Large, showy. 1 K D L.

Ribstone Pippin. Fine flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
Rokewood. Flesh white and crisp. 2 D L.
Rome Beauty. Fine shape, hardy. 1 D K L.
Royal Late. A splendid late apple, keeps till new crop coming in; flesh straw-yellow, juicy, with good acidulous flavour. L.
Scarlet Pearmain. Beautiful, first-rate. 2 D M.
Senator. For rare beauty and singularly fine quality, the choice of everyone; tree a vigorous grower and regular bearer; flesh yellowish white and of exquisite beauty. 2 L D.
***Sharpe's Early.** A beautiful new apple. 2 D E.
***Sharpe's Late Red.** Skin bright red striped; flesh yellow. 1 D L.
Shepherd's Perfection. Above medium size, very fine coloured and good cropper, blight-proof. 1 L D.
Stayman Winesap. Handsome, long-keeping shipping apple. 2 D L.
Stewart's Seedling. A splendid cooking apple, of good size. The tree is a most vigorous grower, showing no blight. A very heavy bearer, being most profitable for market and home use. L D.
Sturmer Pippin. Yellow skin, covered with brown, red russet; flesh rich and crisp. 2 D L.
The Houblon. A great dessert apple raised by Mr. C. Ross. Similar in character to Cox's Orange Pippin, but so much later. 2 D L.

***Trevitt's Seedling.** Sub-acid flavour. 2 D M.
Twenty Ounce. Green, yellow striped. 1 K M.
Willie Sharp. A beautiful, medium sized dessert apple; skin yellow, nearly transparent in ripening, flesh crisp, of vinous flavour. 2 M D.
***Winter Majetin.** Firm, agreeable, good flavour. 2 K D L.
Winter Pearmain. Excellent market. 2 K D L.
Yates. Small fruit, but bears heavily; flesh white, yellow, splashed red. 3 D L.
***Zouche's Pippin.** This is a very fine apple of good colour, ripening Christmas. 1 E K D.
* Blight Proof.



APPLES.

FOR LIST OF FRUIT TREES
SUITABLE FOR
COMMERCIAL PURPOSES
SEE PAGE 64.

Pears

The climate, situation, soil, and cultural notes given for Apples will apply for Pears. Pears will not be in full bearing until the sixth year after planting, excepting such varieties as Bartlett, Keifer's and a few others, which frequently commence at second year after planting. To induce fruitfulness, we advise a judicious system of summer pinching where practicable, followed, if necessary, by root pruning in winter.

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

On Seedling Pear Stocks

I received the Fruit Trees and Roses in first-rate order. They were really a fine lot. Enclosed you will find order and cheque for a few more.—Mr. J. R. GRIMSHAW, "Hilltop," Craboon.—8/6/16.

Fruit Trees arrived on Monday, May 7th. I really thought they would be spoiled, being so long coming, but I found them in splendid damp condition, and tip top, splendidly packed, and hope I will have luck with them. Last year's trees are looking well.—Mr. A. M. KING, Will-grow, Combara.—9/5/17.

Josephine de Malines. Pale green skin, netted; flesh pink to white. 2 D L.

Keifer's Hybrid. Cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China. 1 K D M.

Large Flat Baking. Hangs very late. 1 K L.

Le Conte. Musk flavour, large and fine. 1 D M.

Louis Bonne of Jersey. Vinous flavour. 2 D M.

Madame Cole. Good for export. 2 D L.

Marie Louise. Rich flavour, superb. 1 D M.

Packham's Late. Large, heavy cropper. 1 M D.

Packham's Triumph. One of the very finest new types; excellent quality. 1 E D.

Porter's Seedling. A seedling from the "China" Pear, but much smaller, better flavour, and an abundant cropper; tree very vigorous, and early fruiting. 3 D E.

Red October. Bright brown, tinged with orange red; flesh delicate, smooth, rich; abundant bearer. 2 E D.

Uvedale's St. Germain's. Large baking, heavy. 1 L K.

Vicar of Winkfield. Hardy pear, juicy. 1 K L.

Wilder. Delicious, reliable bearer. 2 D E.

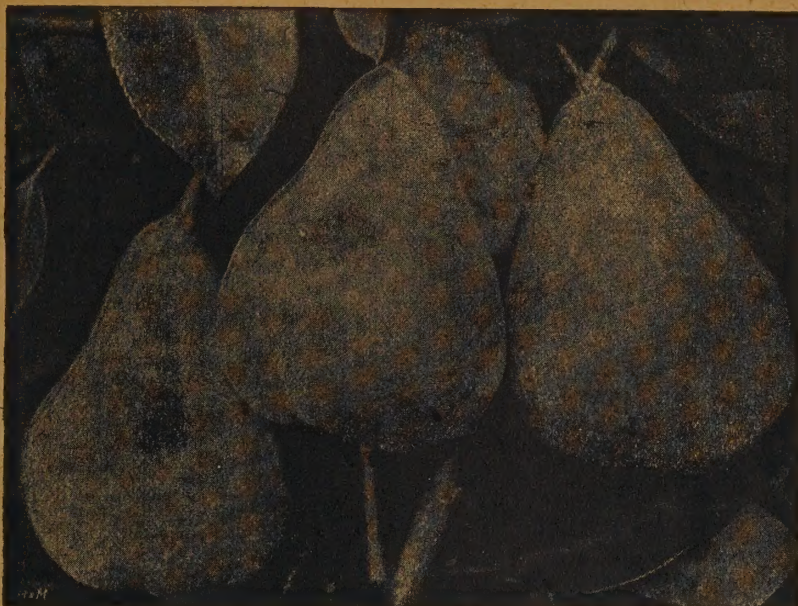
Windsor. Hardy; good market pear. 1 D M.

Winter Bartlett. A duplicate of the old favourite; ripening one month later. 1 L D. 1/6.

Winter Cole. A very richly flavoured late pear.

Winter Nelis. Buttery, rich, 2 D L.

The Trees arrived in splendid condition, the packing being all that could be desired.—Mrs. E. BOGIE, "The Bend," Collie, via Gill-gandra.



PEARS.

Apricots

This delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the State. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

On Apricot, Peach and Plum Stocks

Complaints

It is impossible but that mistakes will occasionally occur in a large business such as ours, but we desire that customers will advise us of such without delay, so that the same may be put right at once. Some of the complaints made, we find upon investigation, are not caused by any fault of ours, but this will not deter us from doing all we can to please our clients when possible.

Oullin's Early Peach. Delicious. 1 E.

Oullin's Early Improved. Fruit very large, deep rich yellow, and very sweet; flavour like Moorpark. A heavy, constant cropper. 1 E D.

Pennant Hill Oval. Large, oval, sweet, and very prolific. 1 D.

Pineapple. Very fine coloured, oval shape, juicy, and one of the richest flavoured. 2 L K D.

Red Masculine. Pale yellow, and juicy, small, earliest of all. 3 E.

Riverside. A variety of S. Australia; fruit very large; skin yellowish green, with red cheek where exposed; tree a strong grower, with short, jointed wood, a sure bearer, and ripening before Moorpark. 2 M K D.

Royal. A fine late variety. 1 L.

Shipley's Blenheim. Very productive. 1 L.

Spark's Mammoth. Extra large, light yellow, very juicy and sweet.

Tilton. Very large and rich, prolific bearer.

Trevitt's Blenheim. One of the best; recommended for drying. 1 L. New.

Allen's Early. Grand variety for marketing. 1 E.

Alsace. Large, deep rich yellow skin, shaded brownish red; rich flesh; ripe January. 1 M D.

Camden Superb. Fine for canning; prolific. 2 E.

Campbellfield Seedling. Hardy, good bearer, and of best quality. 1 M D.

Cattell's Early. A new Apricot from the Pen-rith district; very early, and a good cropper. Said to be a great improvement on Allen's Early. 1 E D.

Early Moorpark. Juicy, rich and excellent. 2 E.

Geoley. A Californian seedling of large size and good flavour. Said to be the earliest of the large varieties. 1 E D.

Grosse Peche. Large, juicy, and a good cropper; a fine fruit.

Hemskirk. Rich, like Moorpark. 1 M D.

Large Early. A favourite, vigorous grower, ripens before 1st December; always in demand. 1 E D.

Mansfield Seedling. Rich in flavour. 1 L.

Moorpark (Temple's). Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 L.

Newcastle. Ripens middle to end of November. Fine yellow colour, and heavy bearer. 2 E.

Anderson & Co Ltd

Nectarines

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.

Packing charges
for long distances,
1/- doz.

Any well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and like the Peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the State; but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer.

Albert Victor (F.) Very large, melt., delicious. M.
Balgowan (C.) Large, melting and excel. M.
Byron. A large orange-nectarine, flavour rich and excellent, extra large and handsome, heavy cropper. L.
Camden Superb (F.) Very fine, freestone. L.
Cardinal (F.) Prolific, brilliant colour. M E.
Cooza, Syn. Duffy's Seedling, of N.S.W. Origin. This has proved the most profitable variety to fruit-growers. Its size, together with its delightful colour, should alone recommend it. A vigorous grower, and produces heavy crops of splendid fruit. Freestone. Ripening middle of January. Very juicy and sweet.
Darwin. A late Nectarine from Rivers (England). Fruit fair size, very brilliant red and yellow skin; flesh yellow, of delicious flavour; fairly late.
Early River (F.) Flesh tender, juicy. 1 E.
Elruge (F.) Medium, of the very best. M.

Fertile du Poitou. A splendid new nectarine from France, with fruit enormous size up to eight inches in circumference; skin smooth, yellow ground marked with purple and red. Flesh white, very juicy and sugary; freestone, medium. Goldmine (F). Juicy, melting, splendid flavour. 1 M.
Hunt's Tawney (F.) Flesh yellow and melting. E.
Irrewarra (F.) The earliest; dark, great bearer. E.
Lady Carrington. A large and very showy variety; a clingstone with a thick, juicy flesh, and therefore splendid for market; ripe first and second weeks in January.
Lee's Seedling. Fruit large, richly flavoured. E.
Lord Napier (C.) Large size, abundant bearer. E.
Meek's Scarlet. Large, heavy cropper, good colour, slipstone; mid-season.
Mrs. Dr. Chisholm. Beautiful cropper; ripens December; freestone.
New Boy (F.) Very large, dark brownish red on pale ground; ripens late; most prolific.

Newington (C.) Skin whitish green, covered with bright red in the sun. 1 M.
Newton. Fruit of largest size, round; flesh white, sugary, rich, delicious, with a strong tinge of "Stanwick" flavour; mid. seasons.
Precoco de Croncels. A new nectarine imported from France; fruit large, skin yellowish, with a dark plum colour; freestone, first quality, highly recommended; early.
Sharp's Early. A large early Nectarine, with a fine flavour, good bearer.
"Sinfield's Nectarine." Fruit very large, of good colour. A second early variety, and always commands highest rates.
Stanwick (F.) Large, rich, melt., delicious. L.
Stanwick Seedling. Freestone; fine. M.
Victoria (Rivers'). Very large, of good quality, and a heavy bearer. M.
White Slipstone. Large, skin pure white, with a slight red cheek, very juicy; medium.

Peaches

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances, 1/- dozen.

Sandy loam is the best, but any soil will produce good peaches, if it is well drained, in nearly any district in N.S.W. As the young trees make very strong growth during the summer, it is desirable to rough prune them while they are growing; all strong, superfluous shoots or branches should be cut right out, and all long shoots which remain should be shortened back, the object being to induce the production of spurs or small wood which yield the fruit. The trees should be carefully gone over in the winter, and the pruning finished. In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit or the period of ripening of the following varieties:

FREESTONE Varieties marked (F.) CLINGSTONE Varieties marked (C.)

viz.:—ALEXANDER, BRIGGS' RED MAY, HIGH'S EARLY CANADA.

Admiral Dewey. Early; yellow flesh; freestone.
Alexander (F.) A fine large early peach. E.
Amsden's June (F.) Greenish-white skin, red in sun; flesh white, very vinous and juicy. 1 E.
Bell's November. Earliest in existence, ripening November; partial slipstone; great acquisition.
Bell's November Improved. The finest of all this class of peach, raised in the Newcastle district; a distinct forward step. Fruit much larger, better colour and superior flavour to the original.
Blackburn (F.) A splendid peach, of the Elberta type, but ripening a week or ten days earlier. Splendid for canning. M.
Braddock's Superb. Very early, good market variety; heavy cropper. 2 E.
Brandy Wine (F.) Yellow flesh. L.
Brigg's Red May (F.) Very best early peach. E.
Camden Superb (C.) Early red variety, coming in about Christmas.
Carmen. Ripening same time as "Early Rivers," a hardy pale yellow peach, red blush on sunny side; flesh melting and sweet, the finest second early peach.
Christmas Box (Duffy's). Fruit of large size and high colour, bringing the highest prices for Christmas market. A splendid cropper; a really fine peach.
Comet (F.) Large yellow, juicy; ripens March.
Downing (F.) Beautiful; early, ripens December.
Duchess of Cornwall. Early; medium size; freestone; skin creamy yellow, with red striped cheek.
Early Crawford (F.) Large yellow, crimson cheek. M.
Early Newington (C.) Medium, rich. E.
Early Rivers (F.) Very early, rich and juicy.
Edward VII. Remarkably early peach; ripens early in November.
Elberta (F.) Yellow-fleshed, sweet; for either dessert or canning. M.
Flat China (F.) Early peach for market. E.
Foster (F.) Splendid for canning; yellow. M.
Frazer's Newington (C.) Large, highly coloured, ripening January.
Fulton (C.) Large, yellow, with red bloom; white flesh, firm and juicy. L.
Gold Dust (C.) Yellow flesh; solid. L.
Governor Garland. Flesh white and juicy, rich and vinous. 1 E.
Governor Rawson. Ripens in November; fairly large; a perfect freestone.
Hale's Early (F.) High flavour, juicy; ripens Xmas.
Hawkesbury Champion (F.) Ripens March; fine flavour. L.
Hazelbrook (Spahno). A magnificent new mid-season peach raised by Mr. A. Spahno, at the Sanatorium, Hazelbrook. A cross between Globe and Hale's Early; somewhat like Globe in appearance, but more juicy; an enormous cropper.
Henrietta (C.) Yellow, great crop, handsome. L.

High's Early Canada (F.) Very fine. E.
Italian Red (F.) Extra large and excellent. L.
Italian Yellow (C.) One of the largest; splend. L.
Kia-Ora (F.) Seedling from Elberta, but superior.
King's Seedling. A very highly-coloured peach of "Newington" type, ripening middle of January; much appreciated by all who have seen and tested the fruit.
Lady Ingold (F.) Handsome yellow variety. M.
La France. Very large, skin dark crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy. L.
Le Vainquer. Large and juicy. This is the earliest peach we have excepting Flat China.
Lord Palmerston (C.) Large, firm, high flav. L.
McDevitt's Cling (C.) Very large, splendid for canning. L.
Mountain Bell (Spahno). One of the most beautiful peaches we have seen. Fruit quite round, and of a beautiful red colour all over; of large size, and firm white flesh. A good carrying peach; crops well.
Mountain Rose (F.) Large, good. E.
Peregrine. Fruit large; brilliant crimson skin; flesh rich; highly flavoured.
Powell's Beauty (F.) Yellow flesh, of Elberta type, large and handsome; fine flavour. M.
Princess Royal (C.) Large and good. L.
Pullar Cling. It is a very large, highly-coloured clingstone, and preferred by the canning factories above all others. Good grower, heavy and regular bearer.
Riverside Elberta. Seedling from the famous Elberta. Perfect freestone; ripe middle January.
Robert Stewart. Very large, seedling from "Shanghai," which it most resembles in flavour; it is undoubtedly one of the best peaches grown, retaining all the good qualities of the "Shanghai"; it is superior in colour, and a more regular and heavy bearer. M.
Royal George (F.) One of the best extant. M.
Royal George Cling (C.) White, firm flesh. M.
Ruby Red. Clingstone. Ripens early in January; heavy cropper.
Salway (F.) Yellow skin, red in sun, fine flavour; ripens March.
Shanghai (C.) Large, good for market. M.
Shanghai Freestone. A valuable variety; exquisite flavour; pale yellow, splashed brilliant red. M.
Shanghai Red (C.) Like old Shanghai; red.
Sneed (F.) Large, handsome fruit; very early. E.
Susquehanah (F.) Yellow, very prolific; good. M.
The Globe (F.) Large, yellow, highly spoken of. L.
Triumph (F.) A valuable acquisition. E.
Ware's Perfection. A peach of the "Italian" type, and said to be the best of its class, owing to its being a heavy and constant bearer, and with no "point" or "nose"; tree a vigorous grower.
Wiggins (F.) Fine peach, ripens Xmas. 1 E.
Wonderful (F.) Yellow flesh, tender, juicy. L.



Figs

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- dozen.

These require no special treatment, and provided the soil is good and fairly moist, will produce fine fruit. If the fig is grown near the house, where it can be abundantly watered from the laundry, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires little pruning.
Adam. Large size fruit; pale brown, very early, and a good market sort.
Black Genoa. Large, juicy and rich.
Black Provence. Small, rich, abundant bearer.
Brown Ischia. Medium size, rich, prolific.
Brown Turkey. Luscious, good for drying.
Brunswick. Very large, rich and excellent.
Castle Kennedy. Large, handsome; early.
Early Violet. Small, sweet and abundant.
Green Ischia. Very hardy, purple flesh, good.
White Adriatic. Large size, red flesh, rich.

Seeds & Plants

Plums

For
Abbreviations
see page 58.

1/3 per single tree. { Packing charges
7/- per half dozen. { for long distances,
12/6 per dozen. { 1/- doz.

Except where otherwise marked.

ON MYROBOLAN AND MARIANA STOCK.

American Red. Ornamental, early. K D E.
Angelina Burdett. Large, purple, most excellent fruit for dessert and preserving; medium. 1 K D M.
Black Cluster. Heavy and constant cropper; flesh greenish, juicy and sugary. 1 K D E.
Clyman. Very fine, rich, delicious. 1 E D.
Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, excel. K D M.
Coe's Late Red. Small, round, good. D L.
Crittendon's Damson. Very prolific, yellow flesh, juicy. 2 K L.
Diamond. Large, best preserving. K M.
Early Orleans. Medium, juicy, sweet. K D E.
Evan's Early. Juicy, rich, excellent. 2 D M.
Felleberg. Large, oval, excellent. K D M.
Gage, Green. Medium size, rich. D M.

Grand Duke. Purple skin, yellow flesh. 1 D L.
Jefferson. A beautiful rich, luscious plum, one of the very best; orange flesh. L.
Jenkins' Seedling. A splendid plum, of large size, and of a purplish black colour. Comes into bearing very young. A profitable variety.
King of Damsons. Large size. Tree very productive; medium. D K.
Late Black Orleans. Excellent late Plum. D L.
Lincoln. Fruit very large; deep reddish purple; heavy cropper. 1 D E.
Lutherborough. Black, very prolific. 2 D M.
Magnum Bonum, Red. Heavy cropper. 1 K M.
Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg). Very large, good preserving. 1 K M.
October Green Gage. An improvement on the old Green Gage; earlier. 1 D E.

Plums thrive in our cool highlands. Any good soil will suit them so long as the subsoil is porous and well drained. We highly recommend the beautiful Japanese varieties for quality and appearance. Plums require to have their long shoots stopped during the growing season so as to produce spur wood.

Oullin's Golden Gage. Large, yel., shaded green and red dots; rich; very fine; clingstone. E D.
Pond's Seedling. Red, valuable. 1 K D L.
Precious. A heavy cropping plum of the cherry plum type, but fully twice the size.
President. We consider this the best acquisition to this class of fruit. The fruit is large, oblong shaped, over 2in. long, beautiful purple colour, pretty bloom, and covered with white minute dots; flesh firm and sweet, and fruit perfect freestone; will prove a great acquisition as a market variety on account of its good keeping quality after having coloured on the trees. 1 D E.
Tibbit's Seedling. Medium size, dark skin; enormous cropper.
Washington. Large, excellent preserving. 2 K D E.
Yellow Diamond. Clear yellow colour. 1 D E.

Japanese Plums

Same price as other Plums

Except where otherwise marked.

Apple. Striking appearance; good keeper.
America. Prolific, glossy red, delicious.
Ballena. Very large, light yellow, covered with crimson; firm flesh, regular cropper; freestone. A fine plum.
Bartlett. Described by raiser, Luther Burbank, as a plum having the quality, flavour and fragrance of the popular "Bartlett Pear." Fruit pale crimson, turning to deep crimson; flesh salmon coloured, firm and juicy; hardy and sun resisting.
Blood. Large, mottled, flesh red, delicious.
Burbank. Large, cherry red, flesh deep orange, juicy and sweet; early.
Chalco. Flat fruit, reddish-purple, sweet.
Climax. Early; fruit large, heart-shaped, highly coloured; delicious flavour.
Combination. Large, globular, uniform in size; straw colour; distinct pine-apple flavour.
Federation. A cross between "Burbank" and "Wickson." Fruit resembling "Wickson"; habit of tree like an upright-growing "Burbank," ripening early in February.
Formosa. Large early plum, strong grower and heavy cropper; mahogany red, with yellow flesh.
Gaviota. Bright cherry red on yellow ground, small fruit, firm flesh; good.
Gold. Golden, firm flesh and juicy; good for market; ripens end of January.
Hale. Orange mottled red; superb.
Hermosillo. Very early, purplish skin, stone small, very sweet.
Kelsey. Valuable; one of the best.
Maynard. Deep purplish crimson, thin blue bloom; flesh light yellow, marbled with red.
Ogon. Large yellow, round fruit, skin rich amber; yellow flesh, firm, heavy crop. L.
October Purple. Fruit round, distinct flavour.
Prunus Pissardii. Small red fruit; ripens very early; leaves red bronze, purple wood.
Rubio. The best Blood Plum. Deep crimson flesh when ripe, delicious fruit for eating; early and abundant bearer.
Rutland Plumcot. Produces a fruit unique in character, combining the apricot and plum in its composition. When fully ripe it possesses a pleasant apricot-plum flavour; deep purple velvety skin; handsome tree. Commences to ripen early in December. 1/6.
Satsuma. Blood plum; fruit medium and round, flesh dark red; heavy bearer. L.
Sultan. Firm, solid; dark crimson; sub-acid.
Shiro. Firm, yet juicy, light yellow; clingstone.
Santa Rosa. Is a splendid shipping variety, keeping its qualities under most trying conditions. Flesh deep purplish crimson, with pale blue bloom.
Tunks' Seedling. Very large and early; an enormous cropper; purplish or blackish red skin, small fruit; very juicy.
Vesuvius. The best ornamental foliaged plum extant, leaves being very large and of a beautiful glowing crimson. Altogether a greatly improved Pissardii. Tree very vigorous.
Wickson. Excellent; keeps and ripens well.



PLUM.

PLUMS Continued

Wickson Seedling. A local hybrid from the Paramatta River district; said to be a much better cropper than the famous well-known "Wickson"; tree of more spreading habit than "Wickson." Ripens before Xmas.
Wright's Early. A very fine, early Plum.

Persimmons or Date Plums

Colonial Grafted, 1/6 each.

Packing charges for long distances, 1/- doz.

A Tomato-shaped fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious. Is a dwarf tree shrub, which will grow in nearly any part of our State; prefers a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts.

Dai Dai Maru. Large, orange skin, yellowish flesh, nearly seedless.
Hachiya. Elliptical, yellow.
Hyakume. Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inches.
Kurokuma. Early; highly flavoured.
Nitro. Beautiful coloured, flat, square-shaped fruit, somewhat similar to "Dai Dai Maru," keeps stored for weeks.
Tanenashi. Yellow, oblong, seedless.
Yemon. Flattened, yellow with rose colour.

Prunes

Price same as Plums.

This list is specially recommended as giving the best varieties for drying for prunes.

D'Agen. Small, but unrivalled for drying.
Felleberg. Dark purple skin, medium size.
Giant. The largest variety known.
Golden. Fine variety to grow; beautiful appearance; flesh yellow, rich and sugary, exquisite flavour; freestone, and heavy cropper.
Golden Drop (Coe's). Also a good prune.
Oregon Silver. Large, bears heavily; clingstone.
Robe de Sergeant. Like Prune d'Agen, but larger and better cropper.
Splendor. Most excellent prune; freestone.
Sugar. Fruit even in size, large; rich in sugar, hence its name. Stock limited.
Tragedy. Large fruit, flesh yellow.

Quinces

1/3 per single tree. { Packing charges
7/- per half dozen. { for long distances,
12/6 per dozen. { 1/- doz.

Most useful for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in poor soils, where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy; makes a fine tree when fully grown.

Apple-shaped. Excellent for stewing.
Bereczki. Recommended as a fruit of enormous size. Flesh sweet, skin glossy golden yellow, smooth; very prolific even on young trees.
Bourgeat. Large, smooth skin.
Champion. Large and good; late.
Fuller. Large and early; highly flavoured.
Giant of Lescovaz. The fruit often attaining up to 3 1/2 lb.; flesh white; tree very prolific.
Large Portugal. Very large and good.
Master's Early. Earliest of all; large.
Missouri Mammoth. Pleasant flavoured; best of all.
Orange. Large round fruit, early.
Pear-shaped. Large and good.
Pineapple. Name comes from flavour, which is suggestive of pineapple.
Rea's Mammoth. Large fruit, round, smooth, and handsome; early.
Van Deman. Superior quality.
Zucker (Sugar). Introduced from Asia; fruit very sweet.

Anderson's Manual of the Vegetable
Garden and Orchard, 1/7 post free.

Cherries

1/3 per single tree.
6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.
Except where otherwise marked.
Packing charges for long distances,
1/- dozen.

On
Seedling
Mazzard
Stock



Bedford Prolific. Tender, rich; brownish. E.
Belle de Montreuil. Fruit very large, round, marbled with red; flesh firm, deep red, sugary, perfumed; early.
Belle d'Orleans. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, one of the best and earliest cherries; pale red.
Bigarreau Jabourlay. Very early; fruit large, dark red, rich flavour. E.
Bigarreau Napoleon. Large late, rich; pale red. L.
Bigarreau Pellsier. Beautiful large fruit; skin dark glossy red; flesh rosy, firm, crisp; early.
Bigarreau Rockport. Beautiful bright red cherry; firm, rich, juicy; an early variety.
Bigarreau Twylford. Bright red, flesh firm. E.
Bing. Fruit very large, dark brown or black; very fine; tree very vigorous and hardy.
Black Republican. Solid flesh, juicy. L.
Burgdoff's Seedling. A magnificent large dark red, very early variety.
Californian Advance. Large, dark purple. E.
Centennial. Very large fruit, firm, pale red. E.
Claremont. Very fine, pale, large. E.
Early Lyons. Deep red flesh, juicy. E.

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable; a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained sub-soil being essential to success; clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for its culture.

Early Purple Gean. Earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
Early Rivers. Large size, purplish-black skin, rich flesh, early and heavy cropper.
Florence. Large, richly flavoured, late; red.
Great Bigarreau. Very large, dark red to black; firm yet juicy, strong grower. Late.
Knight's Early. Dark red, good flavour; very early.
May Duke. Very good, fine cropper; surest bearer in Sydney climate, red. E.
Morello. Large, best for preserving. L.
Noble. Very large, dark red; flesh firm, good flavour. Tree hardy and prolific. L.
Precoce de Boppard. Early. Fruit dark glossy red, strip. and spot. flesh; constant cropper.
Ramon Oliva. Flesh firm and sweet. E.
St. Margaret's. Large, firm, sweet, sub-acid. L.
Werder's Early Black. Above medium, shining black, hardy and productive.
White Heart. A fine old favourite, not a regular cropper.

I might mention that all the 1/2 dozen Oranges that Mr. O'Neill obtained from you last season are doing remarkably well, and those obtained from you three years ago are just now in full bearing, and are much admired by all who see them.—Mrs. A. O'NEILL, "Moira," Blow Clear, West Wyalong.—5/12/17.

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons

These magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring States, and with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow in nearly every other part of the State, provided they have a good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep trees free from scale or other pests, and to remove it directly it appears.

1/6 Single Tree. 18/- per dozen.
Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
Except where otherwise marked.

Oranges

Blood (Maltese). Medium size, flesh blood colour.
Buckeye Navel. Improved Washington Navel from California. A true Navel Orange, ripening early, distinct, delicious. 2/6.
Eyles Siletta. Skin whitish yellow, very smooth; a grand market variety.
Golden Nugget Navel. Considered superior to Washington Navel. Fruit smooth, solid, thin-skinned; colour, strong gold. Even cropper, 2/6.
Groverley Navel. A Queensland variety of splendid quality, good cropper. 2/6.
Holdfast. Hangs long time, large fruit, juicy.
Jaffa. Excellent, and a constant bearer.
Joppa. Large and beautiful fruit, thin skin; juicy pulp, without seeds.
Mediterranean Sweet. An excellent orange.
Paper Rind St. Michael. Medium size, thin skin, fruit of finest quality.
Paterson River. A fine orange of the Parramatta type; tree strong grower, heavy fruit, good bearer.
Parramatta or Queen. Large, hardy, prolific.
Poor Man's Orange. Very large, hardy orange, slightly bitter; makes best marmalade.
Ruby Blood. A Californian variety, and said to be the best of the Blood oranges.
Seville. Bitter, for preserving.
Seville Navel. Fruit very large, with navel, heavy cropper.
Siletta. Small, handsome, and good.
St. Michael. Large, thin skin; best for export.
The Navelencia. A cross between the popular Valencia and Washington Navel. Retains the good qualities of Washington, together with hardness and lateness of Valencia; reported to ripen 30 to 60 days later than Washington. 2/-.
Thompson's Improved Navel. Reputed to be a distinct improvement on Washington Navel; earlier, and good, even, consistent cropper. 2/-.
Valencia. A late orange, but most excellent.
Washington Navel. Prolific, better than the old Navel in size and flavour; hardy. 2/-.
White Siletta. Earliest, skin fine, thin, juicy.

Mandarins

Beauty of Glen Retreat. A most excellent variety, enormous cropper.
Cumquat. Small; for preserving.
Ellendale Beauty. Improved Beauty of Glen Retreat; is not liable to split in wet weather. A colonial-raised variety.
Emperor. Large, beautiful fruit; one of the best.
Fewtrell's Early Shipping. A cross between an orange and mandarin, being practically the largest mandarin in cultivation. Fruit ripens very early, and is a good carrier.
Jacob's Improved Thorney. A distinct improvement on old Thorney, being much larger and earlier.
Navel Mandarin. Fruit solid and sweet, of good size, very few seeds.
Scarlet (Syn. Canton). Large fruit, skin almost scarlet, flesh juicy, handsome.
Thorney. Small, firm, fine high flavour.
Parker's Special. Early; solid, smooth skin.
Oonshiu. From Japan; large fruit, juicy.

Lemons

Common. Well known; rough skinned.
Eureka. A splendid lemon, similar to Sweet Rind. Largely grown in California.
Genoa. An Italian variety; very juicy, good.
Lisbon. One of the best.
Lisbon Thornless. Very hard, without thorns. Thrives where other varieties fail.
Lisbon Variegated. Vigorous grower and bearer.
Messina. Favourite variety; very juicy.
Sicily. Medium, thin skin, juicy.
Sweet Rind. The best of all lemons, being above medium size, and very even. Sells very freely in the markets.
Villa Franca. Oblong, thin skin, superior flavour.

Thank you very much for the Fruit Trees you sent me. They were as fine a lot of trees as I have ever seen come out of any nursery.—Mr. CARL FISHER, Torbane Mine, N.S.W.—23/6/16.

Limes

1/6 Single Tree;
18/- per doz.

Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
East Indian. Large, very juicy.
Persian or Sweet. Sweet and pleasant flavour.
Tahiti. Fruit very large.
West Indian. Best for lime juice.

Citrons

1/6 Single Tree.
18/- per doz.

Packing, 1/- doz. for long distances.
Bengal. Common.
All varieties of Citrons are very similar. They are largely used for preserving.

Pomeloos or Grape Fruits

Common. Very large, up to 2lb. weight, very heavy bearer, fruit being produced in clusters of from three to seven in a bunch. 2/6 each.
Marsh Seedless. The fruit of this Pomeloe is of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter; practically seedless; pulp juicy; very little rag, and of superior flavour; keeps and packs well; an acquisition in every way. Price, 2/6 each.
Natsu Mikan. The true grape fruit of Japan, and a very prolific bearer. 2/6 each.
Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; little rag and few seeds; very heavy, being juicy and well flavoured. There is no bitter in the juice, and but little in the rag. One of the best. Price, 2/6 each.

Shaddocks

1/6 Single Tree; 18/- per doz.

Packing charges, 1/- doz. for long distances.
Blood. Excellent for preserving.
Common. Large, sour juice.
Manilla. Small, sweet juice.

Seeds & Plants

Bananas

Each.

Cavendishii. Dwarf, delicious flavour .. 2s. 0d.
Lady's Finger. Fruit long and slender,
 fine flavour. 2s. 0d.
Sapientum. Common Banana, hardy .. 1s. 6d.
Sugar. Small fruit, sweet, delicious. .. 2s. 6d.

Blackberries

This fruit ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. Quick growing; not particular to soil or climate.

English. Fine large fruit, good flavour. 1/- each.
Himalayan. Beautiful fine foliage. 1/6 each.
Laughton. Large, excellent flavour, 1/- each.
White Crystal. Clear golden yellow form of Blackberry. Large; seeds small; early, 1/- each.
Dewberry. Lucetia. One of the very best of this attractive class of fruit berries; large and handsome, and shining jet black; of delicious quality. Price, 9d. each; 6/- doz.

Cherimoyer

or Custard Apple

A delicious tropical fruit; succeeds well in warm and sheltered situations.
Rough Fruited. Easily grown; delicious, 2s. each.

Currants

9d. each.
 7/- per doz.
 40/- per 100.

These fruits are suited only to our cool districts. Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles are best adapted for culture where winters are too mild for general collection.

Black Naples. A beautiful large fruit, but late.
Carter's Black Champion. Richly flavoured.
La Fertile. Red.
La Versailles. Red.
Ogden's Black. Resembles Black Naples; earlier.
Red Imperial. A really splendid heavy-bearing variety; beautiful red fruit of large size.
Red Dutch.
White Dutch.
White Imperial. Large.

Fruiting Olives

2/- each.

The varieties we list are those cultivated in South Australia as best suited for oil-producing or pickling.

Blanquette. Chiefly valuable for its oil, but is also suitable for pickling.
Bouquettier. Fruit medium size, an enormous bearer, and produces a great yield of oil.
Gros Redowan. A very large fruited variety, and very highly esteemed for pickling. It also makes a splendid oil, but is not a heavy yielder.
Hardy's Mammoth. A very fine variety for pickling purposes.
Large Fruited. The fruit of this variety is of the very largest size, and is very similar to that sold in bottles under the name of large Spanish.
Lucca. From this variety the famous Lucca Oil is made; an enormous cropper, and gives a very high percentage of oil.
Salome. Fruit large, highly esteemed for pickling.
Verdale. An oil variety, producing a large quantity of good quality oil.

Gooseberries

9d. each, 8/- per doz., 40/- per hundred.

We can supply a large variety of this useful cold climate fruit in red, yellow and green varieties. In the leading commercial varieties, such as Crown Bob and Roaring Lion, we can supply by the thousand.

Medlars

1/6 each.

Thrives well in New South Wales, requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.
Monstrous. The largest

Loganberry 1/- each.

The Thornless Raspberry-Blackberry. A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry; fruit as large as blackberry, produced in clusters; dark red colour, partaking of the flavour of both fruits.

Strawberries

5/- hundred, except otherwise quoted.

Price may be higher if season proves unfavourable. Strawberries do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Plantings may be commenced in May, and continued till end of July. Rows, 4ft. wide, plants 18in. apart.

Aurie. A Queensland variety coming on to Sydney market early in August; a heavy and constant cropper, and resists drought. Fruit above medium; beautiful glossy scarlet; flavour good.

Annetta. Queensland seedling. Large fruit, 10 to 16 to the quart; bright shining red; of delicious flavour. Seen in Sydney market early in spring; withstands frosts and droughts.

Cresswell. A fine strawberry, good for warm districts. Large, long fruit, bright, glossy red; second early, will crop right up to May.

Dr. Moree. Large, well-flavoured, and heavy cropper. Hardy and drought-resisting.

Governor-General. Highly-coloured; bearing well into winter. 6/-.

King Edward VII. Berries extra large; deep vermilion, produced in bunches well clear of ground. A heavy and constant cropper, bearing from September to May. Flesh pure white; delicious pineapple flavour.

Laxton's Noble. Highly-coloured fruit, rich vinous flavour. 6/- 100.

Melba. Large brilliant red fruit of finest quality; ripens fairly early; heavy cropper.

Prenomenal. A remarkably early variety, fruit large, splendid flavour and colour, carrying well; extremely vigorous, standing extremes of heat and drought better than any other we know; good carrier. An acquisition. 1/6 per doz., 7/6 per 100.

Royal Sovereign. Superb variety; large, luscious, deep scarlet fruit; abundant bearer. 6/- per 100.

Mulberries Stock Limited.

Black or English. Luscious fruit for any part of the State; very ornamental tree. 2/6 each.
Very scarce.

Cape. Fast growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only. 1/3.

Downing's Everbearing. Fruit long, juicy, rich; valuable for cooking only. 1/6.

Hicks' Everbearing. Rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; sweet sub-acid flavour. 1/6.

Prolific. Wonderful bearer; table and kitchen. 1/6.

Raspberries

3/- per doz., 25/- per 100.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture in the colder districts of the State.

Antwerp Red. Large, fine flavour.

Cuthbert. Sturdy grower, red.

Northumberland Filbasket (Thornless). Deep red, good size and flavour.

Victoria. Large, red, excellent, late.

Guavas 1/6 Single Tree. 15/- dozen.

Of easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground.

Purple. A handsome shrub; fruit deep purple.

Parker's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, large, superior.

Yellow. Large fruit; splendid for dessert.

White. Similar in growth and habit to Purple, but a pale whitish colour, good size, very highly flavoured.

I received the Peach and Orange Trees in good order, and was well pleased with them, and admire your splendid neat packing of same.—Mrs. A. M. KING, "Willgrow," Combarra.—9/6/16.

NUTS of sorts

Almonds

1/3 per single tree.
 6 trees (2 sorts), 7/-.
 12 trees (4 sorts), 12/6.
 12 trees (12 sorts), 15/-.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this State, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

Brande's Jordan. Very large, good bearer.

Burbank Seedling. Hardy and heavy cropper.

Golden State. Heavy and regular bearer, with smooth kernel and soft shell.

Hatch's Nonpareil. A very fine almond, large kernel, and very thin shell.

I.X.L. Nuts large, soft shell.

Lewelling. A fine growing tree, and enormous cropper; soft shell.

Paper Shell. The commonest sort.

Riverside Peerless. A variety of Australian origin; fairly vigorous. Nut resembles Brande's Jordan, but is a trifle larger, and far more highly flavoured; husk soft.

Sultana. Soft shells; superior flavour.

White Nonpareil. Strong grower, heavy cropper, nuts very large, with white shell.

Walnuts

Chaberte. Large French variety; very productive. 2/6 each.

Juglans Regia. The English variety. 1/6.

Juglans Seiboldii. A Japanese variety. 2/-.

Juglans Cordiformis. A flat variety. 2/-.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and in colder districts. Young trees are invariably without fibre roots, but customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

Nuts and Filberts 1/6 Single Tree.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they bear well.

Cob Nut. Northampton Prolific.

Gosford. White Filbert.

Hazel. Red Filbert.

Japanese Chestnut. 2/6 each. Produces good nuts when only four years old.

Spanish Chestnut (*Castania Vesca*). 1/6. A fine stately tree; magnificent foliage, fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts.

Peccan Nut. A most delicious nut, quick growing; full bearing in eight years. 2/-.

Queensland Nut (*Macadamia Ternifolia*). 1/6.

Loquats 1/6 Single Tree.

Except where otherwise marked.

Early Golden. An early variety; good.

Herd's Large. Enormous. The best market variety.

Mammoth. Very large.

Californian Advance. A variety claimed in California to excel all other varieties. Fruit large deep gold yellow, being nearly all pulp. Flavour distinct and delicious. 2/6 each.

Passion Fruit

Passiflora Edulis. The well-known Passion Fruit. 6d. each, 5/- per doz. Special quotations for large quantities.

Tacsonia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit). 1/6 each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

	s.	d.
Chinese Raisin (<i>Hovenia Dulcis</i>)	1	6
Eugenia Uniflora (<i>Brazilian Cherry</i>)	1	6
Mangoes	2	6
Paw Paw	2	0
Pineapple	1	0
Pomegranate (<i>Punica Granatum</i>)	1	6



We desire to advise our clients that owing to the difficulty of making satisfactory reliable arrangements for the propagation of Grape Vines in a locality that would permit of us distributing Grape Vines in the "Prescribed" areas, we have found it necessary to curtail our list of Vines. Those we offer are grown on their own roots—that is, they are simply "Rooted Cuttings," and they can only be sent into such parts of the country as the proclamations do not touch. Will our clients therefore please **note** that if they are residents in any locality where the ordinary rooted Grape Vines cannot be sent, it will be useless to order them from us.

The following are the localities or districts referred to in the foregoing remarks where Grape Vines grown in the County of Cumberland CANNOT BE SENT:—THE LAND BOARD DISTRICTS OF MAITLAND, ORANGE, FORBES; THE COUNTIES OF MONTEAGLE AND BLAND, and the YANCO, WENTWORTH AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS. GRAPE VINES CANNOT BE SENT FROM NEW SOUTH WALES TO QUEENSLAND.

Grape Vines—On their Own Roots.

Zante Currant.—The currant of commerce; seedless.

Grape Vines on Phylloxera-proof Stocks.

We have a limited supply. List with prices on application.

Suitable Fruit Trees for Certain Localities

We have been asked on many occasions to suggest or recommend varieties of Fruit Trees that would be most suitable for cultivation in given localities for market purposes. With the desire to facilitate matters in this direction, we give on this page, various lists of fruit trees that we believe will give the best and most satisfactory results, provided of course that the growers cultivate intelligently.

For Coastal Districts and Warm Climates

Apples	Pears	Peaches	Peaches—Continued.	Plums
Aiken's Seedling	Williams' Bon Chretien	Bell's November (F.)	La France (F.)	Angelina Burdett
Allsop's Early	China	Braddock Superb (F.)	McDevitt's Late Cling (C.)	Cherry Plum
Carpenter	Clapps' Favourite	Brigg's Red May (F.)	Mountain Rose (F.)	Evans' Early
Carrington	Keifer's Hybrid	Carmen (F.)	Princess Royal (C.)	Diamond
Granny Smith	Packham Late	Christmas Box (F.)	Powell's Beauty (F.)	Jenkin's Seedling
Jonathan	Packham Triumph	Duchess of Cornwall (F.)	Pullar's Cling (C.)	Lutherborough
				Precious President.
				Tibbett's Seedling
	Nectarines			Japanese Plums
Lord Nelson	Camden Superb (F.)	Early Crawford (F.)	Robert Stewart (C.)	Blood Climax
McIntosh Red	Early Rivers (F.)	Edward VII. (F.)	Royal George (F.)	Burbank October Purple
Mobbs' Royal	Goldmine (F.)	Elberta (F.)	Royal George Cling (C.)	Satsuma Shiro
Pomme de Neige	Lee's Seedling (F.)	Italian Red (F.)	The Globe (F.)	Sultan
Trevitt's Seedling	Meeks' Scarlet (F.)	Italian Yellow (C.)	Triumph (F.)	Tunks' Seedling
	Stanwick Seedling (F.)	Kia-Ora (F.)	Wiggins (F.)	Wickson
		King's Seedling (F.)		Wickson Seedling
				Wright's Early

For Cool Climates

Apples	Pears	Peaches—Continued	Plums	Prunes
Black Ben Davis	Beurre Bosc	Foster (F.)	Angelina Burdett	D'Agen
Cleopatra	Beurre de Capalmont	Hales' Early (F.)	Coe's Golden Drop	Giant
Cox's Orange Pippin	Bon Chretien (Williams)	High's Early Canada (F.)	Diamond	Golden Drop
Delicious	Howell	Italian Red (F.)	Grand Duke	Robe de Sargeant
Five Crown Pippin	Josephine de Maline	Italian Yellow (C.)	President	Sugar
Gravenstein	Keiffer's Hybrid	Kia-Ora (F.)		
Granny Smith	Packham's Late	King's Seedling (F.)	Japanese Plums	
Jonathan King David	Packham's Triumph	La France (F.)	Blood	Cherries
Munroe's Favourite	Winter Nelis	McDevitt's Late Cling (C.)	Burbank	Bigarreau Napoleon
Pomme de Neige	Winter Cole	Mountain Rose (F.)	Climax	Bigarreau Twyford
Rome Beauty		Princess Royal (C.)	Kelsey	Early Lyons
		Pullar's Cling (C.)	October Purple	Florence
Nectarines	Peaches	Robert Stewart (C.)	Santa Rosa	Noble
Camden Superb (F.)	Blackburn (F.)	Royal George (F.)	Shiro	St. Margaret
Early Rivers (F.)	Briggs' Red May (F.)	Royal George Cling (C.)	Wickson	
Goldmine (F.)	Carmen (F.)	Salway (F.)	Wright's Early	
Lee's Seedling (F.)	Early Crawford (F.)	The Globe (F.)		
Meeks' Scarlet (F.)	Elberta (F.)			
Stanwick Seedling (F.)				

Anderson's Selected List of

TREES, SHRUBS



Execution of Plant Orders

Plant orders are executed at the time most suitable for planting, taking into consideration the weather at the time, and other circumstances. We are, however, always willing to attend to specific instructions regarding the execution of plant orders should clients desire delivery at a certain time and they will accept the risk.

Our Pot Plants are sent in water-tight paper pots, saving freight and carriage in packing. The cost of packing must be added to prices named. The minimum charge, 6d. for small orders, and 1/- to 1/6 will cover cost of packing a dozen plants.

ABUTILON

Boule de Niede. White. 3ft. ..	1 0
Cloth of Gold. Golden. 6ft. ..	1 0
Eclipse. Orange and purple. 6ft. ..	1 0
Emperor. Large flowers, dark crimson. 6ft. ..	1 0
Golden Fleece. Yellow. 4ft. ..	1 0
Rosaeflorum. Pink. 6ft. ..	1 0
Souvenir de Bonn. Leaves have a beautiful silver margin, flowers orange, veined scarlet. 6ft. ..	1 0
Sawitzii. A very distinct variety, with green palmate leaves, regularly margined with silvery white. 4ft. ..	1 0
Thompsonii fl. pl. Double. 6ft. ..	1 0
Vexillarium. Yellow and red. 3ft. ..	1 0
Vexillarium Variegatum. Leaves variegated. 3ft. ..	1 0

Handsome evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth; some of the varieties have variegated leaves and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped. We recommend cutting back every second or third year.

ABELIA

Rupestris. Rose and white, sweet scented. 4ft. Dwarf, evergreen, free flowering shrub. ..	1 6
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ACACIA

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). Silvery leaf of great beauty, free flowering. 15ft. ..	1 0
Cultriformis. Orange yellow. A splendid shrub. 8ft. ..	1 6
Decurrens (Black Wattle). 25ft. ..	1 0
Dealbata (Silver Wattle). 15ft. ..	1 0
Elata. 50ft. The best for avenue planting ..	1 6
Farnesiana. 30ft. Yellow, sweet-scented blossoms. ..	1 6
Lophanta. Fern-leaved variety. 10ft. ..	1 0
Mollissima Floribunda. 10ft. ..	1 0
Nemu. 12ft. Pink flowering, deciduous. ..	1 6
Podalyraefolia (Queensland Silver Wattle). A very choice variety ..	1 6
Pyncantha (Golden Wattle). 20ft. ..	1 6
Spectabilis. 8ft. Beautiful dwarf shrub. ..	1 6

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.



ABUTILON—SOUVENIR DE BONN.

I must thank you for the Plants and Trees, which I received safely to-day. They arrived in splendid order, and I admire your firm for the careful way in which they were packed.—Mrs. G. DALY, "Kookaburra," Brewarrina.—5/5/16.

The Plants arrived in perfect order, and are a credit to the packer.—I expect Sydney having had rain helped to keep them fresh also.—Mr. C. C. GHEST, "Glen View," Glen Innes.—11/3/16.

ACER

Dasyearpum. Thick fruited. 40ft. ..	1 6
Negundo (Box Elder). 40ft. ..	1 6
Negundo Folia Marginata Aurea. Lovely green leaves, with a golden margin ..	3 6
Negundo Folia Marginata Argentea. Lovely green leaves, with a silver margin ..	3 6
Platanoides (Norway Maple). 50ft. ..	1 6
Polymorphum. 12ft. Seedlings ..	1 6
Pseuda Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). 70ft. ..	1 6
Rubrum (Scarlet Maple). 30ft. ..	1 6
Saccharinum (Sugar Maple). 40ft. ..	1 6

These varieties are quite hardy out of doors.

JAPANESE VARIETIES (Maple).

Atropurpureum. Deep maroon, large regular palmate leaves ..	3 6
Atropurpureum Dissectum. Deep maroon, richly fringed thread-like leaflets; drooping. ..	3 6
Atropurpureum Variegatum. Bright crimson, with deep maroon. ..	3 6
Osaka-Zuki. Large leaved regular palmate, light maroon, changing to blood red in autumn. ..	3 6
Rosa Marginata. Small green leaves, crimson margined ..	3 6
Roseum. Small palmate leaves, margined deep pink ..	3 6
Sanguineum Seigen. Blood red, regular palmate. ..	3 6
Sanguineum Chishio. Blood red, regular palmate, small leaves ..	3 6
Washimoo. Green thread-like leaflets, with deep serrations. ..	3 6

None of the ornamental trees excel these beautiful Japanese Maples. They are striking in foliage, and thrive well in the cool parts of New South Wales when grown in sheltered positions. They can also be grown as pot plants in the bush-house.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
PACKING OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

AGAVE s. d.
Americana. 50ft. 1 0

ÆSCULUS
Hippocastanum (*Horse Chestnut*). 60ft. 1 6
Hippocastanum Alba fl. pl. (*The Double Flowering Chestnut*). 30ft. 2 6
Rubicunda (*Scarlet Chestnut*). 60ft. 1 6
 The *Horse Chestnut* is very suitable for the colder parts of our State. It is a magnificent shade tree and requires ample space. It is deciduous.

AILANTHUS
Glandulosa (*Tree of Heaven*). 30ft. 1 0
 Very handsome, large foliage, but liable to spread from the roots.

ALLAMANDA
Nerifolia. 3ft. 1 6
 Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrub; highly recommended; evergreen.

ALNUS
Communis Glutinosa (*Common Alder*).
 Deciduous tree shrub, growing under suitable conditions to 50ft. Suitable for tablelands 1 6

ALOYSIA
Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Verbena*). 8ft. 1 6
 The scent of the leaves is delicious.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA
 Double flowering Peach; very ornamental.
Clara Meyer. Palest double pink. 1 6
Carnation Striped. Flaked white and pink 1 6
Crimson. 1 6
Pink. 1 6
White. 1 6

ARBUTUS (*Strawberry Tree*)
Unedo. 10ft. 1 6
Canariensis. 10ft. 2 0
 Known as *Strawberry Trees*; bear small edible fruit. Handsome evergreen, hardy shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light sandy or peaty soil.

ARDISIA
Crenulata. Crimson berries. 2ft. 2 0
 Evergreen; a charming pot plant.

ARDUINA (*Cape Plum*)
Grandiflora. White. 5ft. 1 6
 Beautiful flowering shrubs, with white flowers; strongly scented like the *Jasmine*.

ASH (*See Fraxinus*)

ASTER
Argophyllus (*Musk Aster*). 40ft. 1 6
 A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub.

AUCUBA (*The Gold Dust Tree*)
In Variety. 4ft. 1 6
 Handsome, hardy, evergreen shrubs, leaves pale green, spotted with yellow, and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

AZALEA (*See page 76*)

BAMBUSA (*Bamboo Cane*)
Arundinacea. 50ft. One of the strongest. From 5/- each
Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. 8ft. 2 0
Nigra (*Black Bamboo*). 20ft. 2 0
Fortunei. Dwarf 1 0
Fortunei Variegata 1 0
 Bamboo, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class grounds. They add a distinct and picturesque feature.

BARLERIA
Christata. Blue. 3ft. 1 6

BAUHINIA (*Mountain Ebony*)
Alba. 6ft. 2 0
Purpurea. 25ft. 1 6
 Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs.

BEECH (*See Fagus*)

BERBERIS s. d.
Aquifolium. Large leaved variety. 8ft. 1 6
Darwini. Orange yellow flowers. 4ft. 1 6
Japonica. 4ft. 1 6
Vulgaris (*Common Barberry*). 8ft. 1 0
Vulgaris Purpurea. 6ft. 1 0
 Charming dwarf, ornamental and flowering shrubs. *Vulgaris* is the English Barberry, and makes a splendid hedge in the colder districts.

BENTHAMIA
Fragifera (*Himalayan Strawberry*). 10ft. 1 6
 Flowers large, white, densely aggregate, forming a round head. This is a beautiful evergreen tree, and produces reddish fruit, somewhat resembling the *Arbutus*; very effective.

BETULA (*The Birch Tree*)
Alba. 20 to 30ft. 1 6
 A very ornamental tree; deciduous.

BORONIA
Megastigma. 2ft. from 2 0
 Has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining; delicate perfume.

BOUVARDIA (*See page 76*)

BLUE GUM OF TASMANIA
 (*See Eucalyptus*).



BRUGMANSIA.

BRACHYCHITON (*See Sterculea*)
BRASSAIA (*Umbrella Tree*)
Actinophylla. 15ft. 2 0
 Tall growing; handsome large spreading foliage.

BROUSSONETIA
Papyrifera. Small, compact shrub. 8ft. 1 6
BROWALLIA
Jamiesoni 1 0
 Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer.

BRUGMANSIA (*Trumpet Flower*)
Knightii. White. 10ft. 1 6
 Soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrub, hardy only where frosts are not severe; flowers long, drooping tubes, often six inches. Perfume is delightful.

FAILURE IN PLANTS.
 We do not undertake to replace plants or seedlings lost through inexperience in planting, or from any cause beyond our control.

BRUNSFELSIA (*Franciscea*) s. d.
Americana. Pure white, sweet scented. 6ft. 2 0
Eximia. Blue and white. 10ft. 2 0
Latifolia. Lavender with white eye. 6ft. 2 0
 Elegant, free-flowering evergreen shrubs, producing flowers of a variety of colour. They prefer a warm, sheltered situation.

BUDDLEIA
Globosa. 10ft. Orange 1 6
Variabilis. Long spikes, violet flowers. 10ft. 1 6
Variabilis Magnifica. Rose purple. 10ft. 1 6
Veitchiana. Splendid for hedges, or as a shrub on a lawn. The clusters of flowers are 12 to 18in. in length, and of bright lilac colour. The delicious fragrance resembles that of the English Lilac 1 6
 A very hardy, quick-growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in profusion.

BUXUS (*Box*)
Arborea (*Tree Box*). 10ft. 1 6
Aurea Variegata. 3ft. 1 6
Sempervirens. Common English Box for edging. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.

CACTUS (*See Epiphyllum*)

CALLISTEMON (*The Bottle Brush*)
Lanceolatus. 8ft. 1 6
 Colour scarlet; very showy.

CALODENDRON
Capense. The Cape Chestnut; beautiful lilac flowering tree; evergreen. 40ft. 2 0

CALYCANTHUS
Floridus (*Allspice*). 4ft. 2 0
Praecox. 4ft. 2 0
 A deciduous hardy shrub; the wood and roots, when cut, have a strong smell of spice; spreading habit.

CAMELLIA (*See Special List*)

CAMPHORA
Officinalis (*Camphor Laurel*). Beautiful evergreen tree, of quick growth; suitable for our climate; admirable as an avenue tree. 50ft. 1 0

CASSIA
Candolleana. 10ft. 1 6
 A very pretty evergreen shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during autumn.

CASTANOSPERMUM
Australe (*Moreton Bay Chestnut*). 50ft. 1 6
 A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of N.S.W.; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome evergreen tree.

CASTANEA
Vesca (*Sweet or Spanish Chestnut*). Flowers yellowish; very ornamental tree, but requires good soil; deciduous. 40ft. 2 6

CATALPA
Bungei. Yellow flowers, red spots. 10ft. 1 6
Kämpferi. Yellow. Spotted red, brown. 10ft. 1 6
Speciosa. White. Fragrant. 20ft. 1 6
Syringifolia. White, speckled purple and yellow. 20ft. 1 6
 A showy, rapid-growing tree, with pyramidal clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers. Splendid specimens for lawns and shrubberies.

CEANOTHUS
Divaricatus. 3ft. 2 6
 Nearly white, or pale blue flowers; uncommon shrub.

CEDRELA
Australis (*Australian Red Cedar*). 80ft. 1 6

CELTIS
Australis. 30ft. 1 0

CERASUS
Laurocerasus (*English Laurel*). 20ft. 1 0
Lusitanica (*Portugal Laurel*). 20ft. 1 6
 The Laurels are old favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil, and make splendid hedges. (*See Hedge Plants*).

Seeds & Plants

Trees, Shrubs, and Plants—Continued

CERASUS (Double-flowering Cherry)

	s.	d.
Aveum fl. pl. Double white. 20ft.	2	6
Caproniana Ranunculiflora. 10ft.	2	6
Japonica flore Rosea Pleno. Double pink. 10ft.	2	6
J. H. Veitch. Rosy pink, 2in. diameter, bronze foliage. 10ft.	2	6
Watereri. White, pink edge, very fine	2	6

Japanese double-flowering cherries are the most beautiful flowering shrubs one could wish to have. They are showy, ornamental, and the flowers sweetly pretty. Highly recommended.

CERATONIA

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). 10ft.	1	6
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Hardy evergreen tree, small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5in. long; useful for stock feeding; has a thick stem; a spreading habit.

CERATOPETALUM

(Christmas Bush)

Gummiferum. 40ft.	2	0
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The Christmas bush is a gem.

CERCIS

Siliquastrum (Judas Tree). 20ft.	1	6
Canadensis. Red	1	6

The Judas Tree is a beautiful deciduous, flowering tree, producing vivid purple flowers covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously-shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; suitable for cold districts.

CESTRUM

Aurantiacum. Orange. 8ft.	1	0
Diurnum. White. 4ft.	1	6
Nocturnum. Greenish white. Sweetly scented at night. 6ft.	1	6
Purpureum. Purple and brown. 6ft.	1	0

Beautiful free-flowering evergreen shrubs.

CHAMAECERASUS

(The Ground Cherry)

Flora Alba. 3ft.	2	0
Grandiflora Rosea. 4ft.	2	0

CHILIANTHUS

Dasyphyllus. White. 10ft.	1	0
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A semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

CHIMONANTHUS

Fragrans (Allspice). Yellow. 5ft.	2	0
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CHIONANTHUS

Virginica (The American Fringe Tree). White. Very pretty. 10ft.	2	0
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CHOISYA

Ternata	2	0
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Dwarf evergreen shrub, with flowers like orange blossoms, sweetly scented. 6ft.

CHRISTIA

Grandiflora. 5ft.	1	6
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A beautiful evergreen, compact-growing shrub, with curiously-formed yellow and red flowers.

CHRISTMAS BUSH

(See Ceratopetalum)

CITHAREXYLUM

Subserratum (Fiddle Wood). White. 10ft.	1	6
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Fine evergreen shrub.

CLETHRA

Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree). 10ft.	2	6
White	2	6
Alnifolia (Alder-leaved). A hardy shrub, producing white flowers	2	0

These are very ornamental. C. Arborea has pure white flowers, very like the Lily of the Valley, from which it gets its name.

CLIANTHUS

Puniceus (N.Z. Glory Pea). Beautiful red flowers	1	6
Puniceus Albus. Pure white. 5ft.	1	6

A hardy evergreen, soft-wooded shrub, fine foliage, trailing habit.

COFFEA

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). 10ft.	2	0
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Fine evergreen flowering shrub; requires shelter and a warm climate. White flowers, succeeded by red berries.

CORONILLA

Glauca. Yellow. 4ft.	1	6
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CORYNOCARPUS

Laevigatus (Karak Tree of New Zealand). 30ft.	1	0
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A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

COPROSMA

Picturata. Pale green leaves, marked with blotches of creamy yellow and white. 6ft.	1	6
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Variegata. Green leaves, heavy margined creamy white. 6ft.	1	6
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Lucida. Strong grower. 6ft.	1	0
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Handsome evergreen shrubs, with bright shining leaves, some variegated and margined; very hardy, thriving well in either hot or cold districts; suitable for hedges near coast.

COTONEASTER

Buxifolia. White. 3ft.	1	6
Microphylla. White. 4ft.	1	6
Simonsi. 8ft.	1	6

Very hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of berries.

CROTOLARIA

Trifoliatum. Yellow pea-like flow. 15ft.	1	0
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CRATAEGUS.

CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn)

Carrieri. Large scarlet fruit. 8ft.	1	6
Crenulata. (Fire Thorn). Bears red berries like Ardisias; very pretty for decorations during Winter. Evergreen.	1	6
Crus-Galli (Cockspur Thorn). White tinged with red, producing edible fruit. 15ft.	1	6
Oxycantha Single White. 12ft.	1	0
Oxycantha Double White. 12ft.	2	0
Oxycantha Double Pink. 12ft.	2	0
Oxycantha Double Red. 12ft.	2	0

Pyracantha. Splendid evergreen, bearing large bunches of yellow berries. 12ft. 1 6
These are general favourites, flowering profusely in the Spring; the double varieties exceedingly beautiful and particularly showy.

CUPANIA (Australian Tamarind)

Australis. 50ft.	2	6
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Cupania is a tree of considerable size, with magnificent and remarkable foliage.

CUPHEA

Platycentra. Red. The cigar-flower. 2ft.	1	0
Jorulensis. Yellow and red. 3ft.	1	0

Dwarf flowering plants; old favourites; flowers delicate tubes.

CYDONIA (Flowering Quince)

Alba Plena. 5ft.	1	6
Candidissima. 5ft. White	1	6
Cardinalis. 5ft. Scarlet	1	6
Japonica. Scarlet. 6ft.	1	6
Japonica Alba. White	1	6
Sanguinea Nivalis. White and red	1	6
Rosea Plena. 6ft. Pink	1	6
Sanguinea Plena. 6ft. Double red	1	6

Handsome deciduous shrubs; should be largely planted.

CYPHOMANDRA

Betacea (Tomato Tree). 10ft.	1	6
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A very ornamental shrub; fruit makes a good preserve.

CYTISUS (Laburnum)

Laburnum (English Golden Chain). 8ft.	1	6
Canariensis. Sweet-scented golden yellow flowers. 8ft.	1	6

Charming English flowering trees, which during spring are covered with beautiful pendant racemes of flowers; deciduous; will flower near Sydney in a suitable position, but prefer cold climate.

DAPHNE

Indica Rubra. Red. 3ft.	from	2	0
Indica Rubra Variegata. Leaves margined with yellow. 3ft.	2	0	
Odora. White. 6ft.	2	0	

Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and warm situation; highly perfumed; free bloom; universal favourite.

DEERINGIA

Amhersti Variegata. 5ft.	1	6
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Very pretty variegated shrub; white and green.

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells)

Campanulata. Free flowering. White. 4ft.	1	6
Candidissima fl. pl. Semi-double flowers. 6ft.	1	6
Crenata fl. pl. 4ft. White.	1	6
Crenata Argentea. Variegated foliage. 4ft.	1	6
Discolour Grandiflora. White. 4ft.	1	6
Fortuni. Choice white. 4ft.	1	6
Gracilis. White. 4ft.	1	6
Gracilis Carminea. Pink. 4ft.	1	6
Lemoinei Compacta. Large white. 4ft.	1	6
Pride of Rochester. Beautiful double flowers. 5ft.	1	6
Rosea. Pink. 5ft.	1	6
Scaba. White. 4ft.	1	6
Venusta. White. 4ft.	1	6
Vilmorin. Large white. 4ft.	1	6

Dwarf flowering shrubs, highly recommended.

DIERVILLA (Weigelia)

Abel Carriere. Rich rosy crimson. 4ft.	1	6
Amabilis. 6ft. Pink	1	6
Amabilis Variegata. 6ft.	1	6
Augustus Wilhelm. Intensely dark amaranth red shade. 4ft.	1	6
Avant Garde. Enormous flowers in large Bouquets. Bright pink throat marbled with deeper pink, spotted cream	1	6
Candidissima. White. 4ft.	1	6
Chameleon. Flesh-pink, turning to red	1	6
Couquette. The largest flowered variety—deep rose, measuring 1½ to 2in. across. 6ft.	1	6
Eva Rathke. Vigorous, flowering abundantly, large, crimson red colour. 6ft.	1	6
Gracieux. Salmon, with sulphur yellow throat. 6ft.	1	6
Gloire de Bosquets. Deep red flowers. 6ft.	1	6
Isoline. 4ft. Rosy white	1	6
Lemoinei. 4ft. Deep pink	1	6
Rosea	1	6
Stelzneri. 4ft. Bright pink	1	6

Beautiful plants; profuse bloomers; require but little attention. Produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers of a great variety of colours. Can be highly recommended.

The Fuchsia Plant was in beautiful order when I received it, and I wish to thank you very much for sending it to me without the freight. My mother got some Fuchsia Plants from you a little while ago, and they are blooming beautifully now. She is always pleased with your seeds and plants.—Miss VIOLET NICHOLAS, Forster, Cape Hawke.—1/3/17.

Anderson & Co Ltd

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued

DIOSMA s. d.
Ericoides. 3ft. 1 6
Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small, starry white flowers.

DIPLACUS
Hybrida. 3ft. 1 6
A dwarf yellow flowering shrub; very attractive; evergreen.

DOMBEYA
Dregiana. White. 15ft. 1 6
Mastersi. White. 12ft. 1 6
Evergreen flowering shrubs, good foliage, flowers perfumed.

DORYANTHES
Excelsa (*Gigantic Lily*). Handsome native shrub; scarlet flower. 12ft. 1 6

DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY
(See *Cerasus*, page 67).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH
(See *Amygdalus*, page 66).

DOUBLE-FLOWERING QUINCE
(See *Cydonia*, page 67).

DRACAENA (Cordylina)
Australis. 8ft. 1 0
Draco (*Dragon's Blood*). 10ft. 1 6
Stricta. 8ft. 1 6
Terminalis. 20ft. 1 6
Handsome, tropical-looking plants; very hardy.

DURANTA
Alba. White. 6ft. 1 0
Aurea Variegata. Blue. 6ft. 1 0
Plumieri. Blue. 6ft. 1 0
A pretty family of dwarf-growing, evergreen shrubs, very free flowering, and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges. (See *Hedge Plants*.)

EDWARDSIA
Microphylla. Evergreen flowering shrub. Yellow flowers, very hardy. 12ft. 1 6

ELOEAGNUS
Augustifolia. 15ft. 1 6
Edulis. 4ft. 1 6
Japonica Macrophylla Aurea Variegata. 6ft. 1 6
Japonica (*Longipes*). 10ft. 1 6
Fine hardy shrubs; grow freely in any ordinary soil. Very ornamental.

ELM (See Ulmus)
ERICA, or HEATH (See page 80)

ERYTHRINA (Coral Tree)
Crista Galli Grandiflora. Bright deep scarlet. 8ft. 1 6
Indica. Scarlet. 25ft. 1 0
Erythrina, or Coral Tree, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees, even when out of flower.

ESCALLONIA
Langleyensis. Bright rose carmine. 1 6
Montevidiensis. White. 10ft. 1 6
Macrantha. Crimson red. 6ft. 1 0
Rubra. Red. 6ft. 1 6
Sanguinea. Crimson. 8ft. 1 6
Beautiful free-flowering, evergreen plants.

EUCALYPTUS
Botryoides 1 0
Calophyllia Rosea. 30ft. Bright, pink flow. 1 6
Citriodora. Lemon-scented leaves. 75ft. 1 0
Corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*). 100ft. 1 0
Ficifolia. Bright crim. flwrs. 15 to 20ft. 2 0
Globulus (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*). 100ft. 1 0
Gomphocephala (*Toart Gum*). 120ft. 1 0
Haemastoma (*White Gum*). 100ft. 1 0
Marginata (*Jarrah*). 1 6
We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum. Ficifolia is one of the most beautiful flowering trees. A blaze of colour in summer.

EUGENIA (Lillipilli)
Cyanocarpa. Blue fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Jambosa Malacensis (*Rose Apple*). 20ft. 1 6
Myrtifolia. White, with crimson fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Pendula. Purple fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Smithii. White fruit. 20ft. 1 0
Ugni. Edible red fruit. 6ft. 1 0
Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens; ornamental; some varieties have blue and purple berries.

EUONYMUS
Japonicus. 12ft. 1 0
Latifolius Alba Variegatus. 12ft. 1 6
Latifolius Aurea Marginatus. 6ft. 1 6
Latifolius Argentea Variegatus. 6ft. 1 6

EUONYMUS—Continued. s. d.
Latifolius Aurea Variegatus. 6ft. 1 6
Radicans. Variegated foliage; Japanese Spindle Tree. 4ft. 1 6
A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage.

EUPATORIUM
lanthnum. Purple. 2ft. 2 0
Flowers produced in very large corymbs; suitable for winter flowering.

EUPHORBIA (Crown of Thorns)
Splendens. 4ft. 1 6
Curious and beautiful plants of dwarf habit. The shoots are hard and woody, with strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower.

EUPOMATIA
Lauriana. 12ft. 1 6
An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)
Alberti. 8ft. 1 6
Grandiflora. 8ft. 1 6
This cannot be too highly recommended. One of the loveliest flowering shrubs in cultivation; flowers pure white; borne in great profusion.

FAGUS (Beech)
Sylvatica. 60ft. 2 0
Sylvatica Purpureus. 50ft. Purple leaved 2 6
Beautiful deciduous tree; leaves cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for cold climates.



CESTRUM NOCTURNUM.
(See page 67).

FICUS
Australis (*Port Jackson Fig*). 60ft. 1 6
Benjaminiana (*Queensland Weeping Fig*). A very handsome tree. 40ft. 2 6
Elastica (*Indiarubber Tree*). Very fleshy leaves, not quite hardy; makes a beautiful pot plant. 2 6
Eugenoides. Dwarf variety, makes a good specimen. 15ft. 1 6
Macrophylla (*Moreton Bay Fig*). 100ft. 1 6
Nitida. Beautiful variety. Suitable for street planting. 40ft. 1 6
Remarkable for their magnificent foliage. Useful shade trees.

FORSYTHIA
Variegata Aurea. 5ft. 1 6
Very showy, yellow, flowering shrub.
Viridissima. Golden Bell. 4ft. 1 6

FOURCROYA
Gigantea Variegata (*The Giant Agave*). 8ft. 1 6
When full grown produces enormous fleshy leaves. Flower stem 30ft., crowned with white flwrs.

FRAXINUS (Common Ash)
Alba. 40ft. 1 6
Excelsior. 50ft. 1 6
Excelsior Aurea (*Golden Ash*). 30ft. 2 6
Hardy and deciduous; prefers cool climate.

GARDENIA s. d.
Globosa. White and globular. 6 to 8ft. 1 6
Intermedia. White; very free grower, 3ft. 1 6
Magnifica. White. 4ft. 1 6
Radicans. White. 3ft. 1 6
Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green; lovely pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant. Globosa is a tall-growing shrub of great beauty. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

GENISTA
Alba. The white flowering broom; a very floriferous shrub. 8ft. 1 6
Florida. Yellow 1 6
Pretty dwarf, hardy, flowering shrubs; good foliage.

GLEDITSCHIA
Horrida (*Honey Locust Tree*). 20ft. 1 6
Splendid deciduous tree.

GOLDFUSSIA
Anisophylla. 3ft. 1 0
Dwarf and very pretty evergreen; flowers of rich lavender.

GRAPTOPHYLLUM
Earlii. 6ft. 1 6
Pretty red Queensland flowering shrub.

GYMNOCLADUS
Canadensis (*Kentucky Coffee Tree*). 30ft. 1 6
Ornamental, hardy, deciduous tree. Racemes of white flowers.

GREVILLEA
Robusta (*Silky Oak*). 40ft. 1 0
A great favourite; grows remarkably quick. It is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom. Thrives best sheltered among other trees.
Hillii. 30ft. 1 6

HAKEA
Eucalyptoides. A magnificent evergreen flowering shrub, with crimson flow. 8ft. 2 0

HABROTHAMNUS
Elegans. 6ft. Scarlet 1 0
Newelli. Crimson. 4ft. 1 6
Scabra. Deep crimson. 4ft. 1 0
A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to Cestrum; free flowering; very hardy; flowers in bunches.

HALESIA
Tetraptera (*Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree*). White. 15ft. 2 6
Good for single specimens on lawns.
HAWTHORN (See Crataegus)

HELIOTROPIMUM (See Heliotrope)
Aureum Variegatum. Golden leaved var. 1 0
La Petite Nigresse. Very dark 1 0
Midnight. Very dark 1 0
President Garfield. A light coloured var. 1 0
Priapo. Blue, with white eye. 3ft. 1 0
Roi de Noires. Very dark. 3ft. 1 0
Royal Highness. Large light flowers 1 0
White Lady. Nearly white. 3ft. 1 0
Dwarf-growing flowering plants; some have variegated leaves. Are delightfully perfumed.

HIBISCUS EVERGREEN TYPE.
Andersoni. Dark crim. dark eye. 6ft. 1 6
Camdeni. Single red. 6ft. 1 6
Chrysanthus. Large golden yellow flowers, with perfect black eye. 4ft. 1 6
Conqueror. Buff yellow, crimson base 1 6
General Courteges. Scarlet. One of the largest flowering. 6ft. 1 6
Harwoodi. Lar. sing. pink, dark cen. 6ft. 1 6
Incognitus. Crimson, shading to pure white centre 1 6
Island Empress. Rich pink, double 1 6
Island Queen. Deep pink self; distinct from other pink shades 1 6
Lamberti. Large double red, resembling a ball of ribbon. 6ft. 1 6
Peachblow. Semi-double flowers of salmon pink colour, with dark eye 1 6

HERBACEOUS TYPE.
(Perennial roots with annual stems.)
Californica. Large, pure white; single. 2 0
Coccinea. Bright scarlet flowers, 8in. across 2 6
Manihot. Large yel., black eye. 6ft. 1 6

DECIDUOUS TYPE.
Mutabilis (*Chinese Rose fl. pl.*). Double, pink. 8ft. 1 0
Mutabilis Alba, fl. pl. Double white. 8ft. 1 0
Mutabilis Rosea. Single, pink. 1 0
Syriacus. Various types. 1 6
Hibiscus are absolutely indispensable in flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, grow in any soil, with or without shelter, produce a profusion of large flowers.
The Syriacus varieties are very hardy and will thrive in the coldest districts.

Seeds & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued

HOLLY (See Ilex)

HORSE CHESTNUT (See Aesculus)

HYDRANGEA

NEW VARIETIES.

	s.	d.
Ajisai. Large flowers, rosy blue to light blue, with a double row of petals creating a miniature crest	1	0
Avalanche. An improvement on Thos. Hogg, pure white, extra large, and with immense trusses	1	0
Dentelle. Vigorous and floriferous, deeply fimbriated and dentated, creamy white, turning to a very soft pink	1	0
Innocence. Panicles of medium to very large flowers slightly undulate, of a creamy white	1	0
La Lorraine. Very soft pink, later fading into a darker shade, large fine flowers; quite a new colour	1	0
Madame Mouilliere. (Award of Merit R.H.S.). Very fine variety, enormous panicles of flowers, individually attaining four inches, well shaped, round, and regularly dentated; pure white, with carmine pink eye	1	0
Mademoiselle Renee G'Aillard. Plant of erect growth, enormous corymbs, keeping well; flowers large, milk-white border irregularly dentated, making the whole graceful; very floriferous	1	0
Mariesii. Introduced from Japan; remarkable for its large umbels; flowers large, of a bluish malva colour	1	0
Mariesii Grandiflora. Large corymbs, attaining one foot in diameter. The normal flowers malva-violet, the sterile ones white-fleshed	1	0
Ornament. Rosy-purple, extra large trusses; a new colour and quite distinct	1	0
Radiant. Medium sized panicles of carmine rose flowers. Described as the darkest sort of Hydrangea to date	1	0
Souv De Mad Chataud. One of the finest, sturdy growth, medium sized corymbs of a bright pink colour	1	0
Cyanoclada. Dark blue, 4ft.	1	0
Hortensis Variegata. Light blue, 3ft.	1	0
Hortensis. Pink, 4ft.	1	0
Jean d'Arc. White, 4ft.	1	0
Otaka. Pink, 4ft.	1	0
Paniculata Grandiflora. White, 4ft.	1	6
Stellata Fimbriata. White, 4ft.	1	6

Beautiful hardy shrub. If grown in a shady position, the soil being moist, the flowers of Hortensis will be blue; if exposed and dry they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white and green foliage plant; very attractive.

HYPERICUM

Moserianum. Bright yellow, 3ft.	1	6
M. Tricolor Variegata. 3ft.	1	6

Charming dwarf flowering plants, producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

HYMENOSPORUM

Flavum. A splendid tree; hardy, with beautiful evergreen foliage; fragrant yellow flowers, 20ft.	1	6
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ILEX (Holly)

Aquifolium (English Holly). 16ft.	1	6
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly). 10ft.	2	6
Aurea (Golden Holly). 10ft.	2	6
Cornuta (Chinese Holly). 15ft.	1	6

A beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright green foliage, generally prickly. Thrive in almost any part of the State. They also represent a variety of forms of variegation, very pleasing.

INGA

Pulcherrima. Scarlet tassel flower, 4ft.	2	0
Portoricensis. White tassel flower, 4ft.	1	6

Beautiful evergreen shrub, with mimosa-like foliage.

IOCHROMA

Grandiflora. Rich purple flowers; hardy shrub, 6ft.	1	6
Tubulosa. Blue, 8ft.	1	6
W. V. Seymour. True purple, 8ft.	1	6

JACARANDA

Mimosifolia. 30ft.	1	6
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Magnificent tree, producing beautiful lavender flowers; foliage graceful; deciduous.

JUSTICIA

Adhatoda. White, 4ft.	1	6
Magnifica. Pink, 4ft.	1	6

Beautiful flowering shrubs, only requiring shelter and ample watering, except J. Adhatoda, which is particularly hardy, and makes a stately shrub.

KALMIA

Latifolia (Calico Bush). White flowers, spotted pink. Requires similar treatment to Rhododendron	2	6
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KERRIA

Japonica. Single yellow flowers in spring	1	6
Japonica fl. pl. Double yellow, 5ft.	1	6

Hardy, handsome shrub.



HYDRANGEA.

LAGERSTROMIA (Crape Myrtle)

Eavesii. Heliotrope	2	6
Indica. Pink, 20ft.	2	0
Indica Alba. White, 10ft.	2	6
Indica Rubra. 20ft. Red.	2	0
Matthews. Mauve.	3	0
Ovalifolia. 20ft. Lilac	2	0

Splendid flowering, hardy, deciduous shrub.

LAGUNARIA

Patersoni. Pink, 20ft.	1	6
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Most suitable tree for shelter from sea breezes. A native of Norfolk Island.

LANTANA

Splendid flowering shrub, and thrives anywhere. Named varieties. Various colours, 6ft.	1	0
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LASIANDRA

Macrantha. Purple, 6ft.	1	6
Rosea. Pink; very profuse bloomer, 4ft.	1	6

Free flowering, slender, evergreen shrubs; free growers, producing lovely single flowers; requires a sheltered situation.

LAURUS

Nobilis (Sweet Bay). 30ft.	1	6
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Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

LAVENDULA

Spica. Common lavender, 3ft.	1	0
Stoechas. French lavender, 3ft.	1	0

LIBONIA

Floribunda. Orange and red, 3ft.	1	6
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Fine free flowering plant.

LIGUSTRUM

Japonicum. 8ft.	1	6
Japonicum Elegantissimum. Variegated foliage	1	6
Lucidum. 12ft. 2s. doz. per 100	15	0
Lucidum Variegatum. 8ft.	2	0
Ovatum. 8ft.	1	6
Chinensis. Large evergreen, profuse bloomer, 15ft.	1	6
Vulgaris. 6ft. 2s. doz.; per 100	15	0

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well and will grow in moist soils. Vulgaris and Lucidum are expressly used for these purposes. The variegated sections make beautiful single specimens to plant on lawns.

LILAC (See Syringa)

LIQUIDAMBAR

Styraciflua (The Sweet Gum Tree). 40ft.	1	6
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Greenish yellow flowers; an elegant tree, somewhat resembling the maple, the leaves turning to a bright red in the autumn. Will grow in any soil or situation.

LIRIODENDRON

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). 60ft.	1	6
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Elegant, hardy deciduous tree, large flowers, variegated with green, yellow and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy.

LOPHOSTEMON

Australis. 40ft.	1	0
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A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor trees; evergreen.

MACADAMIA

Ternifolia (Queensland Nut) 20ft.	1	6
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Yielding an edible nut of good flavour; it is also a very ornamental tree; fine foliage.

MACKAYA

Bella. Lilac-purple, 6ft.	1	6
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Vigorous ornamental shrub.

MAGNOLIA

Conspicua. Purple and white deciduous, 20ft.	2	6
Fuscata (The Port Wine Magnolia). 8ft.	1	6
Grandiflora. White, 25ft.	2	0
Obovata. Purple and white 12ft.	1	6
Purpurea. Purple and white, deciduous 15ft.	2	6
Stellata. White star-shaped flowers, 8ft.	3	6
Stellata Rosea. Pink star-shaped flowers, 6ft.	5	0

Magnolias deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is evergreen, and produces lovely large, pure white flowers. Fuscata is a pretty shrub, having pale, chocolate-coloured flowers and a delightful odour, resembling port wine. Purpurea and Conspicua are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

MALUS (The Crab Apple)

Single and Double Flowering, in variety... 1 6
These are without doubt a decided acquisition. Covered with beautiful pink and white blossoms in the springtime, and in due season there appears on the trees a profusion of small apples, about the size of a cherry, which can be used for preserving purposes.

MAPLE (See Acer)

MELALEUCA

Hypericifolia (Tea Tree). Scarlet, 8ft.	1	6
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Hardy flowering, ornamental shrub; most suitable for sea coast; very showy.

MELASTOMA (See Lasiandra)

MELIA

Azederach (Chinese White Cedar). 20ft.	1	0
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Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

Anderson & Co Ltd

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued

MURRAYA

Exotica. 6ft. 2 0
A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like orange blossoms.

MUSA (Banana)

Ensete (*Abyssinian Banana*). Very handsome, large foliage, with deep red midrib; for sheltered situation. 10ft. 2 6
Other varieties offered as fruits in General List.

MYRTUS (Myrtle)

Communis. 6ft. 1 6
A charming plant, with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed; flowers white; not hardy in the colder parts.

NANDINA

Domestica. 5ft. 1 6
A pretty, hardy, dwarf shrub, with clusters of flowers and graceful foliage.

NERIUM (Oleander)

Delphine. Single crimson. 10ft. 1 6
Dr. Goffin. Single rosy red. 8ft. 1 6
Luteum Plenum. Semi-double, cream. 8ft. 1 6
Madam Martin. Semi-double, salmon. 6ft. 1 6
Madonna Grandiflora. Semi-double, white 10ft. 1 6
Mde. Dubois. Flowers single, pure white. 6ft. 1 6
Mons. Belagieur. Light pink. 6ft. 1 6
Splendens. Double pink. 12ft. 1 6
Splendens Variegata. with gold variegation, making it most attractive 2 0
Souy de Cazalis Allut. Brilliant single red. 5ft. 2 0
Beautiful family of flowering shrubs, with large clusters of brilliant flowers.

OAK (See Quercus)

OCHNA

Multiflora. Yellow. 3ft. 1 6
The flowers, which are produced in great profusion, are very fragrant, and are succeeded by ornamental berries of a scarlet and black colour.

OLEA

Europaea (*The Common Olive*). 2/6 doz. 17/6 100
Suitable for hedges; fine, dense, dark green foliage.

OLEANDER (See Nerium)

OSMANTHUS

Illicifolius Variegata. 6ft. 1 6
Small-leaved, holly-like plant, compact habit.

PAEONIA

Arborea (*Japanese Paony*). Very showy. 4ft. 5 0
Named varieties of various shades.

PAULOWNIA

Imperialis. 15ft. 2 0
A very beautiful hardy, deciduous tree, with large leaves and abundance of flowers. Corolla pale violet, with dark spots.

PAVONIA

Coccinea. 4ft. 1 6
Bright scarlet, bell-shaped flowers on erect stems, very floriferous.

PEPPER TREE (See Schinus)

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

Brachybotra. Large white. 4ft. 1 6
Coronarius. 4ft. 1 6
Gordonianus. Large, single. 6ft. 1 6
Grandiflorus. 6ft. 1 6
Manteau d'Hermine. 5ft. 1 6
Mont Blanc. Entirely covered with large fragrant flowers. 5ft. 1 6
Nivalis. Purest white. 5ft. 1 6
Speciosa. Single, sweet-scented. 6ft. 1 6
Beautiful hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

PHORMIUM (New Zealand Flax)

Tenax. 5ft. 1 0
Tenax Variegata. 5ft. 1 6
A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental.

PHOTINIA

Serrulata (*Chinese Hawthorn*). 10ft. 1 6
A fine foliage, hardy, evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white; leaves deep green.

PHYGELIUS

Capensis. 3ft. 1 6
Beautiful dwarf-flowering shrub, with coral red and yellow flowers on long stems.

Execution of Plant Orders.

Plant orders are executed at the time most suitable for planting, taking into consideration the weather at the time, and other circumstances. We are, however, always willing to attend to specific instructions regarding the execution of plant orders should clients desire delivery at a certain time, and they will accept the risk.

PITTIOSPORUM

Crassifolium. 10ft. 1 0
Eugenioides. 15ft. 1 0
Eugenioides Variegatum. 12ft. 28/- doz. 2 6
Nigrescens Variegata. 12ft. 2 6
Tobira. 10ft. 1 0
Tobira Variegata. 6ft. 2 6
Undulatum. So-called Victorian Laurel, producing creamy white flowers, highly scented. 25ft. 1 0
All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and make fine single specimens in the shrubbery. Undulatum, Eugenioides and Eugenioides Variegata are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges. (See Hedge Plants.)



ROBINIA PSEUDO ACACIA. (See page 71).

PLATANUS (Plane)

Orientalis (*Oriental Plane Tree*). 50ft. 1 6
Most handsome, deciduous tree, suitable for ave. or pleasure grounds; quick grow. shade trees.

PLECTRANTHUS

Eckloni. Spikes of blue flowers. 3ft. 1 0

PLUMBAGO

Capensis. Lavender. 5ft. 1 0
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion. 4ft. 1 0
A favourite family of free-flowering plants.

POINSETTIA

Pulcherrima. Bright crimson. 12ft. 1 6
Late winter flowering shrub, produces beautiful bracts 6in. across on the points of the shoots or previous season's growth; the leaves follow the flowers.

POPULUS (Poplar)

Balsamifera (*Balsam Poplar*). 40ft. 1 6
Bolleana (*Silver-leaved Poplar*). 70ft. 1 0
Dilatata (*Upright or Lombardy Poplar*). 60ft. 1 0
Nigra. Black Italian Poplar 1 6
Nivea Vel Acerifolia. Silver-leaved 1 0
The varieties of this fine deciduous, hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines predominate.

PRIVET, for hedges. (See page 72)

PROTEA

Mellifera (*Cape Honeysuckle*) 2 6
Handsome, medium-sized shrub, with many yellow and pink flowers about 4in. long, with remarkable wax-like appearance.

POINCIANA

Gillesii (*The Bird of Paradise*). Orange yellow and red; a magnificent flower, and will do well anywhere. 10ft. 2 0
The flowers of this beautiful shrub resemble a bird, and the foliage is very graceful and unique.

PSIDIUM

Cattleyanum (*Purple Guava*). 8ft. 1 6
Parker's Hybrid. one of the largest yellow-fruited varieties. 15ft. 1 6
Pyriferum (*Yellow Guava*). 15ft. 1 6
Splendid plants to grow, as they produce an abundance of fruit, which makes an excellent preserve.

PRUNUS

Alba. fl. pl. 6ft. 1 6
Moseri. fl. pl. Double rose flowers, reddish-purple foliage. 20ft. 1 6
Pissardii. Ornamental species from Persia, coppery crimson foliage, strikingly pretty, highly-coloured edible fruit. 20ft. 1 6
Rosea. fl. pl. 6ft. 1 6
Spinosa Purpurea. Purple foliage; choice. 10ft. 1 6
Triloba. Double, rose. 6ft. 1 6
Vesuvius. Large purple leaves 1 6
Double flowering prune; very pretty.

PUNICA (Pomegranate)

Granatum (*Common Pomegranate*). 10ft. 1 6
Granatum fl. pl. 3ft. 1 6
Granatum Alba fl. pl. 10ft. 1 6
Andre Leroy. Quite distinct; reddish salmon; white margin. 10ft. 1 6
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

PYRUS

Aucuparia (*Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree*). 30ft. 1 6

QUEENSLAND NUT (See

Macadamia)

QUERCUS (Oak)

Cerris (*Turkey Oak*). 40ft. 1 6
Coccinea. Scarlet. 40ft. 1 6
Ilex. Evergreen. 30ft. 1 6
Pedunculata (*English Oak*). 60ft. 1 6
Palustris (*American Crimson Oak*). 30ft. 1 6
Rubra. Red. 40ft. 1 6
Pyramidalis. 40ft. 1 6
Suber (*Cork Oak*). Very ornamental. 25ft. 1 6
Virens (*Evergreen Oak*). 40ft. 1 6
Hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring cooler districts of the State; deciduous and slow grower.

RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn)

Indica. 8ft. 1 0
Intermedia. 10ft. 1 0
Ovata. 4ft. 1 0
Evergreen; free-flowering, hardy shrubs.

RED CEDAR (See Cedrela)

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

Latifolia. 5ft. 1 6
Evergreen shrub.

RHODODENDRON

Hybridum. Varieties. 8ft. From 5/- to 10/-
Ponticum Violaceum. Violet 1 6
Charming tribe of plants for the cooler districts of the State; hard-wooded evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

RONDELETIA

Speciosa Major. Crimson. 6ft. 1 6
Amoena. Salmon. 10ft. 2 6
Highly ornamental and brilliant flowering shrubs.

RHUS (Autumn Foliage Plants)

Cotin. Feathery flowers, becoming yellow in the autumn. 6ft. 1 6
Succedanea. The leaves of this variety turn to a bright crimson in the autumn; very attractive. 10ft. 1 6
Hardy shrubs, with beautiful foliage.

Seeds & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued.

ROBINIA

	s.	d.
<i>Bessoniana</i> . 30ft. White	1	6
<i>Decaiseana</i> . Rose, flowers in great abundance 30ft.	1	6
<i>Hispida Rosea</i> (<i>Rose Acacia</i>). 6ft. ..	2	0
<i>Pseudo Acacia</i> (<i>False Acacia</i>). 40ft. ..	1	0

Pseudo Acacia is highly ornamental, with its Wistaria-like white flowers; can be strongly recommended for the drier parts of the State.

ROSMARINUS

<i>Officinalis</i> (<i>Rosemary</i>). 5ft.	1	0
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RUSSELLIA

<i>Juncea</i> . 3ft.	1	6
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A small family of plants, with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental, and suitable for outdoor culture; scarlet flowers.

SALIX (Willow)

<i>Babylonica</i> (<i>Weeping Willow</i>). 60ft.	1	0
<i>Viminalis</i> (<i>Basket Willow</i>). 20ft. ..	1	0

Salix Babylonica (*Weeping Willow*) thrives well in light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or watercourses, and even in water, if not too deep.

SALVIA

(See Herbaceous Plants).

SAMBUCUS

(The Elderberry)

<i>Argentea Variegata</i> . Silver-leaved. 12ft.	1	6
<i>Aurea</i> . Golden-leaved. 12ft.	1	6
<i>Nigra</i> . 12ft.	1	6
<i>Rosea fl. pl.</i> Double pink flowering. 12ft.	1	6

A useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cool regions.

SCHINUS

<i>Molle</i> (<i>Californian Pepper Tree</i>). 25ft.	1	0
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(For price per 100, see page 72.)

A beautiful fast-growing graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

SCOLOPIA

<i>Brownii</i> . 25ft.	1	6
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A fine quick-growing evergreen shade tree.

SILKY OAK

(See *Grevillea*).

SNOWBALL TREE

(See *Viburnum*).

SOPHORA

(Japanese Pagoda Tree)

<i>Japonica</i> . White. 20ft.	1	6
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Free-flowering, deciduous tree shrub; prefers warm sheltered position.

SPARMANNIA

<i>Africana</i> . White. 15ft.	1	6
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SPARTIUM (Broom)

<i>Album Multiflorum</i> . 5ft.	1	6
<i>Junceum</i> (<i>Spanish Broom</i>). yellow	1	0

Hardy and free flowering, suitable for any climate.

SPIRÆA

<i>Anthony Waterer</i> . Crimson, free-flowering ..	1	0
<i>Aricifolia</i> . Most profuse bloomer, and the most elegant of the Spiræas. 2ft. ..	2	0
<i>Californica</i> . Pink. 2ft.	1	6
<i>Caryopteris Mastacanthus</i> (Called <i>Blue Spiræa</i>). Not a true Spiræa; lovely rich lavender. 6ft.	1	6
<i>Douglasi</i> . 3ft.	1	0
<i>Grandiflora</i> . Large, white flower. 6ft. ..	1	0
<i>Hypericifolia</i> (<i>Italian May</i>). Single white. 6ft.	1	0
<i>Prunifolia fl. pl.</i> 4ft.	1	0
<i>Reevesiana fl. pl.</i> Beautiful hawthorn-like double flowering May. White. 4ft. ..	1	0

Deciduous, free-blooming and useful shrubs. A charming family of plants. Should be in every garden.

STENOCARPUS

	s.	d.
<i>Cunninghamii</i> (<i>The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland</i>). 25ft.	2	0

Beautiful tree; large handsome foliage and fine flowers; evergreen and hardy in warm districts.

STERCULEA

<i>Acerifolia</i> (<i>Flame Tree</i>).	1	6
<i>Diversifolia</i> (<i>Kurrajong</i>). 50ft.	1	6

Handsome native trees.

STRELITZIA

<i>Augustifolia</i> . White. 10ft.	1	6
<i>Reginae</i> . 3ft.	2	6

Very handsome; suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped; almost bird-like in their fine colours; pale blue and rich golden shade.



The Trees and Plants arrived in excellent condition, all of them being quite fresh and green. Mr. CECIL NEVILLE, Mount Marlow, Isisford, Q'land.—26/4/16.

SPIRÆA CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

NOMENCLATURE OF PLANTS

While every possible care is exercised to send out all plants true to name and description, we give no warranty, and will not be responsible for the result of any errors in this respect; but at the same time we desire to be informed of mistakes, so that we may have the matter inquired into.

SYMPHORICARPUS

(Snowberry Tree)

<i>Racemosus Aureus Variegatus</i> . Gold-leaved. 4ft.	1	6
<i>Racemosus Albus</i> . 3ft.	1	6
<i>Racemosus Fructa Rubro</i> . Red-berried. 4ft.	1	6

Dwarf ornamental shrubs.

SYNCARPIA

<i>Laurifolia</i> (<i>Turpentine</i>). 30ft.	1	6
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One of our native trees.

SYRINGA (English Lilac)

<i>Single Varieties</i> . Grafted plants ..	2	6
<i>Double Varieties</i> . Grafted plants ..	2	6

White or Lilac.

Persica. Persian lilac. 6ft. 1 | 6 |

Persica Alba. White 4ft. 1 | 6 |

Charming spring flowering shrubs. Succeed best where the winter is severe, but they will do fairly well in nearly every part of the State. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

TAMARIX (Flowering Cypress)

<i>Gallica</i> . Pink. 12ft.	1	6
<i>Japonica Plumosa</i> . An improved variety. 15ft.	1	6

Very hardy tree for planting near the sea coast or very exposed situations.

TECOMA

<i>Capensis</i> (<i>Scarlet Bignonia</i>). Very suitable for a flowering hedge. 12ft. ..	1	0
<i>Smithii</i> . Orange yellow, with brown markings. 5ft.	1	6
<i>Velutina</i> . Yellow. 15ft.	1	6

Valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round.

TELOPEA

<i>Speciosissima</i> (<i>Waratah</i>). 10ft.	1	6
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THEA BOHEA (Tea of Commerce)

Single white flowers, with five petals, and dark green foliage; makes a very pretty shrub, also a good hedge. 6ft. 2 | 0 |

TILIA

<i>Argentea</i> . 30ft.	2	0
<i>Europea</i> (<i>Linden Tree</i>). 40ft. ..	1	6
<i>Platyphyllus</i>	1	6

TOXICOPHLEA

<i>Spectabilis</i> . White. 5ft.	1	6
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Pretty flowering shrubs, sweetly scented.

TRISTANIA

<i>Conferta</i> (See <i>Lophostemon</i>) ..	1	0
<i>Laurina</i> . Handsome native tree. 15ft.	1	6

ULMUS (Elm)

<i>Campestris</i> (<i>English Elm</i>). 80ft. ..	1	0
<i>Chinensis</i> (<i>Chinese Elm</i>). 30ft. ..	1	6
<i>Suberosa</i> (<i>Cork Bark Elm</i>). 60ft. ..	1	6
<i>Campestris Picturata Variegata</i> (variegated)	2	6
<i>Campestris Louis Van Houtte</i> . Beautiful golden variety. 30ft. ..	2	6
<i>Medio Argentea Variegata</i> . Silver and green variegated. 30ft. ..	2	6
<i>Vegeta</i> (<i>Huntingdon Elm</i>)	1	6
<i>Purpurea</i> . Purple leaved. 40ft. ..	1	6

Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place.

The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful; it has a drooping habit, with small dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

VERONICA

<i>Andersonii</i> . Blue. 2ft.	1	0
<i>Andersonii Variegata</i> . 3ft.	1	6
<i>Gracilis</i> . White. Splendid for hedge. 2ft. ..	1	0
<i>Hulkeana</i> . Lavender. 4ft.	1	0
<i>Imperialis</i> . A brilliant amaranth red, changing to magenta. One of the best. 3ft.	1	0
<i>Lobellaeoides</i> . Blue. 3ft.	1	0

A useful tribe of free-blooming, soft-wooded plants. The several varieties bear racemes of various colours; hardy.

VITEX

<i>Purpurea</i> . 4ft.	1	6
<i>Trifolia Variegata</i> . 3ft.	1	6

A handsome, quick-growing shrub.

VIRGILIA

<i>Capensis</i> . Purple and white, pea-shaped flowers. Very quick grower	1	6
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Anderson & Co Ltd

Trees, Shrubs and Plants—Continued

VIBURNUM

Lucidum .White. Large, shining leaves. 10ft. ..	1/6
Macrocephalum . The Giant Snowball. 12ft. Distinct and beautiful variety ..	2/6
Opulus (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree). 10ft. ..	1/6
Plicatum . 10ft. ..	1/6
Plicatum Tomentosum . 10ft. ..	2/-
Sieboldii . White. 3ft. ..	1/6
Sinensis . White. 4ft. ..	1/6
Suspensum . Yellow, sweet-scented. 15ft. ..	1/6
Tinus (<i>Laurustinus</i>). 8ft. ..	1/-

As ornamental foliage plants Viburnums are well worthy of a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. *Tinus* (*Laurustinus*) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. All thrive equally well in the coldest as well as in the hottest parts of New South Wales.

Flower Seedlings.

We shall be pleased to furnish any of our clients, who so wish, with a list of the flower seedlings available at the different seasons of the year. These seedlings being very perishable and delays in transit frequent, orders for same to go by post or otherwise are executed entirely at customers' risk—every care being exercised in packing.

WEIGELIA (See Diervilla)

WILLOW (See Salix)

YUCCA

Aloifolia Variegata . Superb variety. 8 to 10ft. ..	2/6
Filamentosa . 4ft. ..	1/-
Florosa . 12ft. ..	1/6
Quadrilcolour . 3ft. ..	3/6
Recurva . 5ft. ..	1/6

Ornamental plants on banks, rockeries or dry places, some producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers.

Your bundle of Trees, Plants, etc., to hand. All were in tip top condition, you always pack your goods so beautifully. —Mrs. E. McDONALD, "Craignair," Gosforth.—1/8/16.

Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees

OFFERED IN QUANTITY

EVERGREEN TREES.	doz.	100
Acacia Baileyana ..	11/-	80/-
Brachychiton Acerifolia (Flame Tree) ..	16/-	120/-
Camphora Officinalis ..	11/-	80/-
Castanospermum Australe ..	16/-	120/-
Eucalyptus Globulus ..	11/-	80/-
Ficus Nitida ..	16/-	120/-
Grevillea Robusta ..	11/-	80/-

EVERGREEN TREES.—(Contd.)	doz.	100
Ligustrum Chinensis ..	16/-	120/-
Lophostemon Australis ..	11/-	80/-
Pinus Insignis ..	11/-	80/-
Pittosporum Eugenioides ..	11/-	80/-
Pittosporum Undulatum ..	11/-	80/-
(The Victorian Laurel)		
Schinus Mollis (<i>Pepper Tree</i>) ..	11/-	80/-
Ulmus Chinensis (<i>Chinese Elm</i>) ..	16/-	120/-

DECIDUOUS TREES.	doz.	100
Acer Saccharinum ..	16/-	120/-
Aesculus Hippocastanum ..	16/-	120/-
Jacaranda Mimosifolia ..	16/-	120/-
Liquidambar Styraciflua ..	16/-	120/-
Liriodendron Tulipifera ..	16/-	120/-
Melia Azederach (<i>White Cedar</i>) ..	11/-	80/-
Platanus Orientalis (<i>Plane</i>) ..	16/-	120/-
Salisburia Adiantifolia ..	16/-	120/-

Hedge Plants

African Box Thorn (*Lycium Horridum*). Plant 2ft. apart. 7/6 100, 50/- 1000; not less than 500 at 1000 rate.
This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens.
Bougainvillea Glabra Sanderiana. Makes a fine, almost ever-blooming hedge. Plant 4ft. apart. 16/- doz.; 120/- 100.
Coprosma Lucida. Plant 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.
This is a good hedge plant, and is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast.
Cerasus (*English Laurel*). Suitable for cold districts only. 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Cupressus Torulosa. Plant 3ft. apart. Plants of the true variety propagated from cuttings, and established in pots. 2/6 each; 28/- doz.
This makes a splendid shelter hedge or breakwind, requiring little or no trimming for a long time.
Cupressus Macrocarpa. 3ft. apart. Well-known plant. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Duranta. Blue. 3ft. apart. One of the best flowering hedge plants. Cuttings in 4in. pots. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100; 3in. pots, 8/- doz.; 60/- 100.

Escallonia Macrantha. A splendid dwarf hedge, suitable for either hot or cold climate. Plant 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Hawthorn Quicks (*May*). Plant 18in. apart. 5/- 100, 45/- 1000; not less than 500 at 1000 rate.
A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant.
Hibiscus Camdeni. A gorgeous flowering hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.
Ligustrum Lucidum (*Large-leaved Privet*). Plant 2ft. apart. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.
Ligustrum Chinensis (*Chinese Privet*). Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- doz.; 120/- 100.
Maclura Aurantiaca (*Osage Orange*). An excellent plant for forming hedges; strong growing. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100.
Olive, Common (*Olea Europaea*). Plant 18in. apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.
The very best hedge plant for this State, as it withstands drought and heat splendidly, is a quick grower, and stands any amount of cutting back.

Myrobalan Plum. Useful and ornamental. 1ft. apart. 7/6 doz.; 50/- 100.
Pittosporum Eugenioides. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Pittosporum Undulatum (*The Victorian Laurel*). 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
These make fine evergreen hedges for gardens, and can be trimmed into any desired shape. Plant in single rows, 2ft. apart.
Plumbago. White and blue. 2ft. apart. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Privet. Evergreen. Plant 12in. apart. 2/- doz.; 15/- 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.
Privet. Golden. Plant 12in. apart. 6/- doz.
Of all tried hedging shrubs none compare with Privet.
Raphiolepis (*Indian Hawthorn*). Plant 2ft. apart. This cannot be too highly recommended. Very hardy, and a good flowering hedge. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Tecoma Capensis. Red flowering. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Viburnum, Tinus (*Laurustinus*). Plant 2ft. apart. Useful evergreen hedge. 11/- doz.; 80/- 100.
Veronica, of Sorts. 3ft. apart. 11/- doz.

Carpet Bedding and Edging Plants

ALTERNANTHERA.	
Aurea Reticulata ..	
Amabile ..	2/- doz.
Parenchoides ..	15/- 100.
Versicolor ..	
Jewel ..	
BEGONIA.	
Sempervirens ..	2/6 doz; 17/6 100
BOX ..	2/6 doz.; 17/6 100
CINERARIA.	
Maritima ..	5/- 100
ECHVEERIA.	
Glaucia ..	1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
GERANIUM.	
M. Salroy ..	1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
LOBELIA . Blue ..	4/- 100
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.	
12 Varieties, distinct colours; suitable for Rockwork. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.	

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.	
Cordifolium Variegatum ..	1/6 doz.; 9/- 100
IRESENE.	
Acuminata . Green and yellow variegated ..	
Herbstii . Red ..	2/- doz.
Lindenil . Pointed leaves; red ..	15/- 100.
Lindenil Aurea . Green and yellow pointed leaves ..	
OXALIS . Pink ..	5/- 100
PYRETHRUM.	
Aureum ..	4/- 100
SAGINA PILIFERA . 2/6 100	
Effective bedding plants; can be planted from October to December.	

Aquatic Plants

The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

APONOGETON.		NYPHAEA.	
Distachyon . Hardy perennial, with singular and beautiful white flowers, marked with black. 1/6 each.		Adorata Alba . The lovely white Water Lily seen in such profusion during summer and autumn. Tubers, 1/6 each.	
AZOLLA .		Gigantea . Beautiful blue; prefers a warmer situation than the others. Strong tubers; May to October. 2/6 each.	
Rubra . A dense floating aquatic, minimising evaporation. 1/- doz.		Lutea . A beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer. Tubers, 1/6 each.	
LIMNOCHARIS .		Stellata . Flowers blue, scented; produced in abundance throughout the summer. 4/- each.	
Humboldtii (<i>Water Poppy</i>). In summer covers the surface of the water with broad heart-shaped leaves and soft yellow flowers. 1/- each.		A number of other beautiful varieties of Nymphaeas can be supplied at from 5/- to 30/- each. List on application.	
PAPYRUS .			
Antiquorum (<i>Egyptian Paper Reed</i>). Best grown in shallow water in a warm position. 1/6 each.			

Seeds & Plants

Climbing and Twining Plants



BOUGAINVILLEA—GLABRA SANDERIANA.

For
Novelties
see
Special
Pages

This list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants.

For Lists of suitable Climbers to plant in various climates see page 88. We can highly recommend these.

BIGNONIA

	s.	d.
<i>Australis</i> (<i>Wonga Wonga Vine</i>). Cream and brown	1	0
<i>Capreolata</i> . Red, very distinct	2	0
<i>Chirere</i> . Large scarlet	2	0
<i>Excelsa</i> . Yellow, handsome	1	6
<i>Floribunda</i> . Lavender	2	6
<i>Grandiflora</i> . Orange	1	6
<i>Gulfoylei</i> . Red and orange	1	6
<i>Jasminoides</i> . White, dark eye	1	6
<i>Lindleyana</i> . Lavender	1	6
<i>Mackeni Rosea</i> . Racemes of rose lilac flowers, 2 to 3 ft. long. A splendid hardy climber	1	6
<i>Tweediana</i> . Golden	1	0
<i>Venusta</i> . Orange	1	6

Bignonias are of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. "Venusta," when grown on a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. Most varieties attach themselves to the walls and fences, and gain their own support.

BOUGAINVILLEA

<i>Braziliensis</i> . Bright mauve; very handsome	2	0
<i>Glabra</i> . Rose lilac; bush habit	1	6
<i>Glabra Sanderiana</i> . The most perpetual flowering of all. Deep rosy purple	1	6
<i>Grandiflora</i> . Magenta	2	0
<i>Hessiana</i> . Purple	2	0
<i>Laterita</i> (Syn. <i>Splendens</i>). Brick red, absolutely the finest of the type	3	0
<i>Magnifica Tralli</i> . Bright purple, very floriferous	2	6
<i>Speciosa</i> . Purple, white centre	2	0
<i>Speciosa Variegata</i> . A charming variegated foliage form; flower the same as parent plant <i>Speciosa</i>	2	0
<i>Spectabilis</i> . Rose lilac	2	0

Bougainvilleas like a warm northerly aspect and shelter; their flowers are magnificent, and continue for a long time. All are splendid climbers or creepers. *Glabra* and *Glabra Sanderiana* may be grown as shrubs, but are best trained against a wall in a northerly aspect.

CANAVALIA

<i>Bonariensis</i>	2	0
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Has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purple red spikes of pea-like flowers.

CLEMATIS

<i>Jackmanii</i> . In named varieties	3	6
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Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; grown on a trellis they are very effective.

COBÆA

<i>Scandens</i> . Purple	1	0
<i>Scandens Alba</i> . White	1	0

Very suitable for covering a trellis; grow freely, have fine foliage, and produce an abundance of bloom; evergreen, and quite hardy.

DOLICHOS

<i>Lignosus</i> . Pink	1	0
<i>Lignosus Alba</i> . White	1	0

Fine climber for covering old fences, etc.

FICUS (Creeping Fig)

<i>Minima</i> . Very small-leaved, dwarf variety	1	0
<i>Repens Variegata</i>	1	6
<i>Stipulata</i> . Ordinary variety	1	0

Very fine creeper for covering a wall or fence; leaves small and clinging, and the shoots, having small roots, will make fast to anything against which they are trained. Any large leaved shoots should be cut away.

FUCHSIA (Climbing)

<i>Procumbens</i> or <i>Kirkii</i>	1	0
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Flowers small, tube yellowish, upper portion reflexed blue. This exceedingly pretty little hardy creeper is principally grown on account of its producing magenta-crimson berries, which remain on for months, and are very attractive during the winter. It is an admirable plant for a suspending basket.

GELSEMIUM

<i>Sempervirens</i>	1	6
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A beautiful climber, corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

HARDENBERGIA

<i>Monophylla</i> . Purple	1	0
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Exceedingly pretty climbing plants.

HEDERA (Ivy)

<i>Helix Madariensis Variegata</i>	2	6
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The best of the variegated tribe; free growing and very effective; leaves broadly margined with creamy white.

<i>Helix</i> (<i>Common Ivy</i>). Green-leaved	1	0
<i>Helix Rhomboides Variegata</i>	1	6
<i>Latifolia Maculata</i>	1	6
<i>Palmata Aurea</i>	1	6
<i>Tricolour Marginata</i> . Golden margin	1	6

Ivies are so well known that they require no description here further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere. The variegated varieties are particularly fine, and cold climates suit them admirably.

HONEYSUCKLE (See *Lonicera*)

HOYA (Wax Plant)

<i>Carnosa</i> . Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish-white flowers, which look as if frosted	1	6
<i>Carnosa Variegata</i> . Variegated leaves	2	0

Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a green-house.

HUMULUS

<i>Lupulus</i> . (<i>The English Hop</i>)	1	0
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A charming quick-growing climber, with fine fresh green foliage. The heads of the fruit are used in brewing, and the young branched foliage is a good pot herb.

IPOMCEA (Moon Flower)

<i>Alba Grandiflora</i> . Pure white	1	0
<i>Learli</i> . Blue	1	0
<i>Pandurata</i> . White, with purple throat	1	0
<i>Tuberculata</i> . Pink	1	0

Will stand the drought well. It becomes a large, luxuriant vine, clothed with abundant growth of pretty cordate leaves, and bearing great quantities of large, waxy flowers.

IVY (See *Hedera*)

JASMINUM

<i>Fruticans</i> . Yellow Jasmine. 8ft.	1	0
<i>Gracilis</i> . White. 5ft.	1	0
<i>Grandiflorum</i> . White. 10ft.	1	6
<i>Grandiflorum fl. pl.</i> Double white	1	6
<i>Policium</i> . White star-like flowers. 8ft.	2	0
<i>Primulinum</i> . Yellow	1	6
<i>Reevsii</i> . Good variety; yellow flowers	1	6
<i>Souvenir de Poiteau</i> . Cream, produces a profusion of berries, black in colour	1	0

Jasmines all produce sweetly-scented flowers, and can also be grown as shrubs.

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea)

<i>Latifolius Alba</i> . White	1	0
<i>Latifolius</i> . Red	1	0
<i>Pubescens</i> . Blue	1	0
<i>Pink Beauty</i>	1	0

Exceedingly ornamental, and very desirable plants of easy culture, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

Anderson & Co Ltd

Climbing and Twining Plants—Continued.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle) s. d.
Aurea Reticulata. White and yellow foliage .. 1 0
Brachypoda. Yellow, very fragrant .. 1 6
Caprifolium (English) .. 1 6
Gigantea. Flower buttercup yellow, quick grower .. 2 0
Halliana. The best white .. 1 6
Japonica. Cream, sweet scent, like Daphne .. 1 6
Semperflorens. Scarlet outside, yellow inside .. 1 6
Sinensis. White and red .. 1 0
Tartarica Splendens. Scarlet trumpet .. 1 6
 Scented flowering climbers; fine foliage; quick growth.

MANDEVILLEA
Suaveolens .. 1 0
 A beautiful deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers; fine foliage.

MANETTIA
Bicolor. Yellow and red. Very pretty climber .. 1 6
Glabra. A gem, either in the flower border or bush-house; it has nice foliage; slender habit, large, scarlet tube-like flowers. 4ft. .. 1 6

MAURANDYA
Alba. White .. 1 0
Emeryana Rosea. Pink .. 1 0
Barclayana. Blue .. 1 0
 Beautiful close-growing climbers; do well on a wire fence or trellis; flowers and leaves small, but produced abundantly.

MEDEOLA (Smilax)
Asparagoides. .. 1 0
 The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration, either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern leaves; a quick grower.

Asparagoides Myrtifolia (Myrtle Leaved Smilax) .. 1 0
 The leaves are borne on long feathery trails, often 6 to 8ft. long. On this variety these sprays are produced with even greater freedom than on its popular parent. It is of great durability.

MENISPERMUM
Canadense. Remarkable for beautiful foliage .. 1 6
 Pretty deciduous climbing plants. Flowers unimportant; foliage fine; suit shady positions.

NASTURTIIUM
(Double Flowering).
Scarlet Flowered .. 1 0
 Charming, hardy, quick-growing climber, with fine foliage; profuse bloomer; perfectly double flowers.

PASSIFLORA
(Passion Flower)
Cerulea. Blue and white .. 1 6
Constance Elliott. Pure white .. 1 6
Edulis (Edible Passion-Fruit) .. 0 6
 White, tinged purple.
Empress Eugenie. Blue and white .. 1 6
Eynsford Gem. Red shaded rose .. 1 6
Fragrant Beauty. White, centre chocolate; upper portion purple; fragrant .. 1 6
Granadilla. Deep crimson, large fruiting, will not stand frost .. 2 6
 Passifloras should always be included amongst plants selected for covering unsightly objects. The flowers are very beautiful, of singular form, and very interesting.

PERESKIA (Climbing Cactus)
Aculeata. Flowers white; known botanically as Barbados Gooseberry (edible) .. 1 6

PHASEOLUS
Caracalla (Snail Flower) .. 1 6
 Slender climber, with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers; shell-shaped. Very curious.

PHYSIANTHUS
(Cruel Plant)
Albens .. 1 6
 White flowers, like Stephanotis; quick grower.

QUISQUALIS s. d.
Indica (Rangoon Creeper) .. 2 6
 Producing beautiful sweet-scented flowers of orange and crimson on the same racemes.

RHYNOSPERMUM
Jasminoides .. 1 6
Jasminoides Variegata .. 1 6
 A beautiful, perfumed white-flowered creeper of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts.

SOLANDRA
Grandiflora. Peach-coloured trumpet flower .. 1 6
Laevis. Deep cream .. 1 6

SOLANUM
Jasminoides. White .. 1 0
Jasminoides Alba Marginata .. 1 0
Jasminoides Aurea .. 1 6
Seaforthianum. Beautiful clusters of blue flowers .. 1 0

Wendlandii. One of the most superb summer flowering vines it is possible to conceive; blooms continuously, no stray blossoms. The colour is an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful .. 1 6
 Superb summer flowering vines.

SOLLYA
(Australian Blue Bell)
Heterophylla. 6ft. .. 1 6
 Very ornamental dwarf climber, producing blue flowers.

STEPHANOTIS
Floribunda .. 2 6
 Stephanotis is a green-house plant, but will sometimes do well in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like; flowers pure white; produced in abundant clusters, and very fragrant.

STIGMAPHYLLUM
Ciliatum (Golden Vine) .. 1 6
 Producing orchid-like flowers. Very pretty.

TACSONIA
Exoniensis. Rose pink colour .. 1 6
Ignea. Intense scarlet .. 1 6
Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower) .. 1 6
Mollissima. White fruiting Passion Fruit. Pink flowers .. 1 6
Smythana. Orange scarlet .. 1 6

TACSONIA—Continued. s. d.
Morti. Magenta .. 1 6
Van Volxemi. Crimson colour .. 1 6

This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of the flowers; they are quick-growing, beautiful climbers.

THUNBERGIA
Laurifolia. Large blue flowers .. 1 6
Coccinea. Small red flowers .. 1 6
Fragrans. White, sweetly scented .. 1 6
 These are fine, free-flowering plants of great beauty.

TROPAEOLUM
Pentaphyllum. Vermilion and green .. 1 6
 A climber which gains great admiration; free-flowering and bulbous.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER
(See Ampelopsis)

VINCA (Periwinkle)
Argentea Variegata. Useful for low border .. 1 0

WISTARIA
Magnifica. Blue; flowering when in full leaf .. 1 6
Multijuga. A Japanese variety, with dark purple racemes, which attain a length of from 2 to 3ft. An extra fine form .. 1 6
Multijuga Alba. White .. 1 6
Multijuga Rosea. Very distinct, plant vigorous and floriferous; long clusters of lilac-rose flowers; lower petals yellow in centre. .. 2 6
Sinensis. A handsome climber. The lavender flowers hang in pendant clusters, flowering in early spring before it puts forth a leaf .. 1 6
Sinensis Alba .. 1 6
Sinensis fl. pl. Double blue .. 2 6

Verandah Plants

Strong Plants, 1/- to 2/6 each, except where otherwise marked.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that we add a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Aspidistra. Very hardy; handsome foliage.

Asparagus Plumosus. Very handsome pot plant.

Aucuba. Charming foliage plant.

Azalea. Very showy verandah plants; free bloom, from 1/6.

Begonia Rex. Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked.

Bouvardias. White, pink and crimson, 1/- and 1/6 each.

Calla (Lily of the Nile). Fine fol.; easiest culture.

Coleus. Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds. 9d. each.

Epiphyllum. Cactus family; effective verandah plants.

Ferns. Fine, hardy varieties in pots.

Fuchsias. In splendid variety; single and double.

Farfugium Grande. Green leaves, blotched yel.

Geraniums. Very hardy, ever flowering plants.

Heliotrope. Sweet-scented, favourite-flowering plants.

Hydrangea. Fine flowering plants; very attractive.

Imantophyllum. Orange flowers; massive foliage.

Justicia. Very hardy flowering plant.

Mimulus Musk. Make charming pot plants. 9d. each.

Maranta. Very pretty decorative plant.

Ophiopogon. Violet flowers; variegated foliage.

Palms. We can supply these in all sizes and varieties.

Primula Obconica. Beautiful pot plant. 1/6.

Small Tree Ferns. Crown on walls are very beautiful.



copyright.

ASPIDISTRA—VARIEGATED.

Seeds & Plants

Conifers and Taxads

ABIES

	each.	s.	d.
<i>Alba</i> (White Spruce). 80ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Douglasii</i> (Silver Fir). 50ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Excelsa</i> (Norway Spruce). 100ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Menziesii</i> (Menzies or Sitka Spruce). 50ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Nordmanniana</i> (Crimean Pine). 80 to 100ft. ..	2	6	

Beautiful trees of symmetrical but rather slow growth, should be in every plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; quite hardy; resemble the Scotch fir.

ARAUCARIA

<i>Bidwilli</i> (Bunya Bunya). 150ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Cunninghami</i> . (Hoop Pine). 100ft. ..	2	6	
<i>Excelsa</i> (Norfolk Island Pine). 100ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Imbricata</i> (Monkey Puzzle). 50ft. An exquisite Pine, specially adapted for cooler districts ..	3	6	

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees, which should be used freely in all plantations. *Excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine), of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy, and not particular to soil. *Cunninghami* is a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage dark green; branching habit; native of Queensland. *Bidwilli* (Bunya Bunya), handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly.

CEDRUS

<i>Deodara</i> , or <i>Indian Cedar</i> . 50ft. ..	2	6	
A beautiful tree, especially well adapted for specimen tree on extensive lawns, and can well be introduced into large avenues, and has proved to be drought-resisting.			
<i>Atlantica</i> (Atlas Cedar). Handsome silvery foliage. 80ft. ..	2	6	
<i>Libani</i> (Cedar of Lebanon). 60ft. ..	2	6	

CRYPTOMERIA

<i>Elegans</i> . 60ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Japonica</i> (The Typical Tree of Japan). 100ft. ..	1	6	

Fine ornamental trees from Japan; hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, of upright habit, well branched, and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

<i>Benthamiana</i> ..	1	6	
<i>Funebris</i> (Funeral Cypress). 50ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Goveniana</i> . 15 to 20ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Knightii</i> . Hardy in all parts. 80ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Lambertiana Aurea</i> . Very beautiful. (Grafted.) Golden Foliage. 40ft. ..	2	6	
<i>Lambertiana Horizontalis</i> . One of the best. 60ft. ..	2	6	
<i>Lawsoniana Aurea</i> . Very ornamental; golden foliage. 60ft. ..	3	6	
<i>Lawsoniana Glauca</i> . 30ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Macrocarpa</i> . Of very quick growth. 60ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Sempervirens</i> . 50ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Torulosa</i> . (From seed.) 60ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Torulosa</i> . Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedge ..	2	6	

Most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney, and in nearly all other parts of the State. *Lambertiana*, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20ft. in three years; of dense habit, pyramidal, branching to the ground, hardy, will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or break-wind.

GINKGO BILOBA (See Salisburia)

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)

	each.	s.	d.
<i>Bermudiana</i> (Pencil Cedar). An exquisite tree. 30ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Chinensis</i> . 50ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Hibernica</i> (Irish). 6ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Virginiana</i> (Virginian Cedar). ..	1	6	
Hardy, upright-growing Conifers; contrasts well with Cupressus or Pines. Very useful, and will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage; of compact habit.			

LARIX

<i>Europaea</i> ..	1	6	
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NORFOLK ISLAND PINE

(See Araucaria)

PICEA (See Abies)

PINUS

<i>Benthamiana</i> (Ponderosa). 50 to 100ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Canariensis</i> . 40ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Halepensis</i> . Hardy. 100ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Insignis</i> ..	1	0	
<i>Longifolia</i> ..	1	6	
<i>Maritima</i> (Pinaster). Cluster Pine. 100ft. ..	1	6	
Fine for planting near the sea or in exposed situations.			
<i>Muriacta</i> . (Bishop's Pine.) A distinct species, with a somewhat irregular growth. 60ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Pinea</i> . (Stone Pine.) This very picturesque tree thrives best in a sandy soil near the sea. 90ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Rigida</i> . (The Pitch Pine). 50ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Sylvestris</i> . (Scotch Fir). 80ft. ..	1	6	
This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishments, or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.			



THUJA—OCCIDENTALIS.

PODOCARPUS

	each.	s.	d.
<i>Elatius</i> . The largest variety ..	1	6	
<i>Totara</i> (New Zealand Yew Tree) ..	1	6	
We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree.			

RETINOSPORA

<i>Ericoides</i> . 10 to 15ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Obtusa</i> . 20ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Pisifera</i> . 10ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Pisifera Aurea</i> . 10ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Plumosa</i> . 20ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Plumosa Aurea</i> . 20ft. ..	2	0	

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20ft. high, closely allied to the Cupressus family, which they resemble; close habit, branching, pyramidal.

SALISBURIA

<i>Adiantifolia</i> (Maiden Hair Tree) ..	1	6	
A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an <i>Adiantum</i> ; it is not evergreen, however.			

TAXODIUM

<i>Distichum</i> (The Deciduous Pine). 80ft. ..	1	6	
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TAXUS (Yew)

<i>Argentea Variegata</i> . Striped with silvery white, sometimes changing to straw colour; a very charming variety. 30ft. ..	2	0	
<i>Baccata</i> (Common Yew) ..	1	6	
<i>Hibernica Variegata</i> ..	2	0	
A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.			

ANDERSON'S MANUAL OF THE FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

1/7 Post Free.

THUJA

<i>Lobbi</i> . Handsome tree from California ..	1	6	
<i>Occidentalis</i> . 50ft. ..	1	0	
<i>Orientalis</i> . (The Bookleaf Pine). 40ft. ..	1	6	
All the family are hardy anywhere, except in hottest districts.			

THUJOPSIS

<i>Dolabrata</i> . 60 to 80ft. ..	1	6	
<i>Dolabrata Variegata</i> . 50ft. ..	1	6	
Hardy evergreen, coniferous tree, resembling Thuja.			

WELLINGTONIA

<i>Gigantea</i> (Redwood). 400ft. ..	2	6	
In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing, it is always worthy of a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the State.			

YEW (See Taxus)

I have had some nice flowers from seeds received last year, although they have had no rain to speak of for six months.—Mrs. C. H. DOLMAN, Forest Range, South Australia.—27/3/16.

I received my parcel of garden seeds, and am pleased with them. I had such good luck with your seeds last year. I think nearly every seed came up. I was more than pleased with my little garden.—Mrs. P. McGREE, Taylor's Arm.—25/7/17.

Azaleas

The Azalea is a lovely spring-flowering shrub, and has no equal for richness and purity of colouring. Planted in masses it affords a strikingly beautiful display. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight. They can be grown as pot plants, and are suitable either for bush-house or verandah culture.

Strong Plants, 1/6 each, 16/- doz Except where otherwise marked.

Large Plants at Advanced Prices.
S denotes Single; D, Double;
SD, Semi-Double.

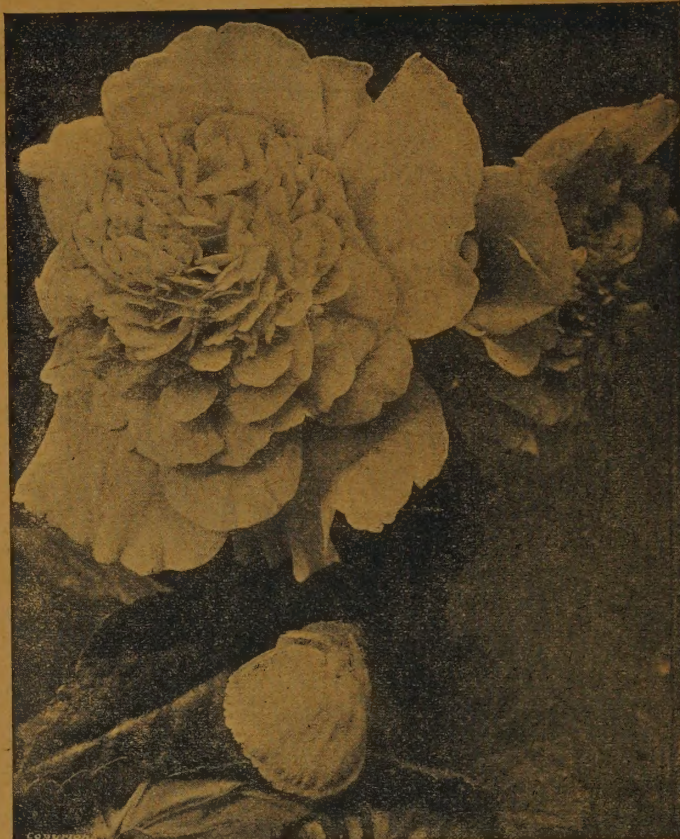
Alba Magna. Large white, occasionally striped. S.
Apollon. Pure white, carmine stripes. S.
Baron de Vriere. Pure white; large. S. 2/-.
Bernard Andreas Alba. White. S.D. 2/-
Charmer. Bright amaranth; good form. S.
Comtesse de Flanders. Large, satin rose. S. 2/-.
Comte Charles de Kerchove. Free flowering, perfect shape; flesh colour, white stripe. D. 2/-.
Dame Melanie. Bright rose, edged with pure white; carmine blotch. S. 2/-.
Daphne. Pure white. D.
Deutsche Perle. This is without doubt the best double white Azalea, being very free flowering, early blooming, and well adapted for forcing purposes. D. 2/6.
Duc de Nassau. Large, dark rosy purple. S. 2/-.
Duchess A. de Nassau. Red, shaded violet. D.
Empress of India. Flowers perfect. The segments which occupy the centre are carmine, white and salmon rose. D. 2/6.
Eugene Mazel. Bright red, shaded lilac. S.
Eulalie van Geert. Pink, carmine spots. S.
Exquisite. Pink and white. S.
Indica Alba. Pure white. S.
Madame Adolphe de Haene. Pink, bordered white, large and showy. S. 2/-.

Madam Iris Lefebvre. Dark orange red. D.
Madam Vander Cruyssen. Very large glossy rose. S.D.
Magnifica. Large, deep purple. S.
Morti. White, green tinge. S.
Paul de Schryver. Rosy violet. D.
Phœbus. Vermilion orange. S.
Princess Charlotte. Large rose. S.
Raphael. Pure white. D. 2/-.
Refulgens. Purple, shaded rose. S.
Roi de Hollande. Bright red. S.
Konigin Cleopatra. White striped and speckled carmine rose. A splendid variety. S. 2/-.
Simon Mardner. Rose. D.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. Rose, broad margin white. S. 2/6.
Splendens. Fine rosy salmon. S.
Stella. Orange scarlet. S.

Azalea Mollis

A distinct class of Azalea, deciduous in winter, and producing various shades of yellow flowers in the spring.

Beni rengo. Orange red. 3/6 each.
Kaba rengo. Salmon. 3/6 each.
Ki rengo. Yellow. 3/6 each.



Bouvardias

1/- each; 11/- doz.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most elegant perennials we have flowering all through the summer almost to the middle of winter. For cut flowers they stand unrivalled, and in addition are more hardy than generally pronounced. The young plants should be protected from the frost, and when once established they are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months, and cut back in early spring. The best time to plant is from November to February, the earlier the better.

Alfred Neuner. Double; petals waxy white.
Beauty of Brisbane. Pure white; robust habit.
Bocchil. Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
Coral Queen. Scarlet, with white throat.
Coral Beauty. Pink, changing to half white and pink.
Dazzler. Fiery red.
Duchess of York. Very cheerful blush pink, shading to a tinge of heliotrope.
Enid Oliver. A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower. 1/6.
Ethel Kerslake. Flowers large, pure white and highly perfumed. 1/6.
Federal Queen. A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.
Flavescens Improved. Large single, yellow.
Flavescens fl. pl. Double yellow.
Hogarathi. Scarlet; good hardy variety.
Hogarathi fl. pl. Dark scarlet; double.
Homboldtii Corymbiflora. Imp., snow white; large.
Jacquiniflora. Bright scarlet; hardy.
King of Scarlets. The immense blooms of deep scarlet; freely produced. 1/6.
Mabel Porter. Dark crimson, large and full.
Meteor. Brilliant scarlet; fine truss; strong vigorous habit.
Miss Eileen Beeston. One of the best; pinkish heliotrope; very attractive. 1/6.
Miss Ida Cheeseman. A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pale pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being of a deeper shade. 1/6.
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake. Deliciously fragrant; dwarf, sturdy habit; large trusses of white flowers. 1/6
Mrs. McCulloch. Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour. 1/6.

BOUVARDIAS—Continued.

President Cleveland. Very large; brilliant scarlet.
President Garfield. Double rose.
Prory Beauty. Pale rose; fine; large trusses.
Rubra. Dark crimson variety; very floriferous.
Salmon Queen. An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon, with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.
Vreelandii. White, hardy.
White Bocchil. Same habit and shape as the pink variety. Buds before opening show pink.

Camellias 2/6 each, except otherwise marked.

These grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in this climate. The best soil for them is strong, well-drained loam of good depth, with liberal manuring once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20ft. Bloom from May to September.
Alba Plena. White, fine. 3/6 each
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose; splendid.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Bonomiana. Large, pure white.
Candidissima. Large white, very beautiful.
C. H. Hovey. A very dark variety, velvety crimson; beautiful shape.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid white, fringed. 3/6 each.
Great Eastern. Very fine, large red.
Harriett Beecher Sheather. Rosy salmon, good.
Helenor. Carnation striped.
Isabella. Large handsome white, late.
Lavinia Maggi. White, blotched crimson.
Lady Parker. Fine rose, perfect shape.
Madam Pepin. Rosy salmon; good.
Mrs. Anne Marie Hovey. Some flowers are soft pink, some white, and others blotched or parti coloured. Very pretty.
Mariana. Dark maroon, free flowering.
Red Waratah. Rich dark scarlet.
Triumphans. Red, very prolific.
White Waratah. White, showing yellow stamens.
Wrightii. Rich crimson.

Beautiful Cannas

9d. each; 9/- doz.

This is a decorative plant of great beauty, nearly always in flower; magnificent foliage; not particular as to soil or situation. A very ornamental plant, apart altogether from its surprisingly lovely flowers.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Flowering Begonias

These charming pot plants are easily managed, and can be grown very successfully in a bush-house; all shades of colour. Abundant bloomers, Spring and summer.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Single Varieties, 1/- each, 11/- doz.
Double Varieties, 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

SHRUBBERY VARIETIES.

1/- each, 11/- doz.

Distinct from the tuberous-rooted varieties; small flowers, lovely foliage.

Argyrostigma. White.
Fuchsiaoides. Red.
Fuchsiaoides. Pink.
Manicata. Pink.
Nymphæfolia. Pink.
Spotted Leopard. Creamy white.
Weltoniensis. Pink.
The following improved varieties are classed as Tree Begonias, growing to a height of 10 or 12ft. under favourable shady conditions:—

	s.	d.
Beatrice Roseby. Glorious pink type ..	1	6
Carrieri. Pure white ..	1	6
Coralina. Rich pale pink flowers ..	1	6
Coralina Carne. Palest flesh colour ..	1	6
Mabel Roseby. A splendid white variety ..	1	6
Metallica Improved. Pink ..	1	6
Smithii. Rich carmine rose, bronze and green foliage ..	1	6

Double Petunias

1/- each; 11/- doz.

Beautiful border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely during the summer.

Ornamental-leaved Begonias

1/- each, 11/- doz.

A FINE Collection of the Most Beautiful Colours
Highly decorative pot plants for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house culture. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver and crimson. Most charming house plants.

Seeds & Plants

— ANDERSON'S SELECTED — Carnations

Tree or Perpetual Flowering Varieties.

Those marked A are American Type.

Albury. Liberty red, sound, well formed flower, vigorous grower. 1/6.
Apricot Giant. Charming shade of apricot.
Armidale. Yellow ground, edged and pencilled crimson, strong grower and free flowering. 1/6.
Aurora (A). Buff, flaked with bright pink; a nice combination of colours.
Balaclava. Dark scarlet, large flower, clove scented.
Beatrice. A deep yellow in colour, edged and marked with bright purple; sweet scented.
Bertha. Palest pink, with deeper pink lacing.
Bessie Randall (A). Deep rosy pink, blooms full and high in centre, sound calyx; rich perfume; vigorous.
Black Chief (A). A deep velvety crimson; flowers good size and shape
Blue Bell. Bluish lavender, large, well-formed flowers. 1/6.
Bridesmaid. Pure white ground, with deep borderings of rose pink. 1/6.
Campsie. Rich pink, overlaid with heliotrope. 1/6.
Canberra. Pure white ground, picoteed and pencilled soft pink; good for show. 1/6.
Canterbury. Bright scarlet, large waxy petals. 1/6.
Cammeray. Cream ground, with scarlet or vermilion markings; a perfect flower.
Caroline. White ground, with broad stripes of maroon.
Chatswood. Ground colour pure white, evenly marked on each petal with deep pink. 1/6.
Cobar. White ground, heavily edged deep ruby; good. 1/6.
Comet (A). A grand florists' flower; never known to burst, and a wonderful grower. The colour is a bright scarlet; blooms right through winter.
Conspicuous. Lovely flower, sweet scented, constantly in bloom; bright rose colour, smooth petals.
Coralie. White ground, heavily pencilled maroon; one of the best.
Cora Lynn. A perfectly plain edged rose pink; extra good.
Darlington. A faint salmon pink, broad waxy petals. Good for show. 1/6.
Denet. Pale flesh, immense blooms. 2/-
Dr. Dansey. White ground, edged dark maroon.
Dr. Kendall. Light ground, with heavy maroon markings.
Edna May. White and rose.
Esperance. A magnificent plain edged white, extra good.
Etna. Old gold ground, with vermilion markings.
Fairfield. Rich bright yellow ground, picoteed and pencilled pink. 1/6.
Fair Maid (A). A lovely shade of salmon pink.
Felby. Yellow ground, heavily edged maroon.
Flame. Vivid scarlet, strong grower.
Goulburn. A lovely, deep yellow self of exceptional merit. 1/6.
Grafton. Blush ground, edged and striped pink, strong growth. 1/6.
Harlowarden (A). Crimson self.
Harold. Scarlet, marked and flaked crimson; strong grower.

The best time for planting is from March to July. We can supply plants up to the end of September.

CARNATIONS are really everybody's flowers, and are quite in the first rank as amateurs' favour. they are so beautiful, so free flowering and attractive, and continue to bloom so long. There is no trouble in their culture—good, rich, open ground, well drained, and plenty of room are essential, as they appreciate light and sun; a free supply of liquid manure during flowering season will be found very beneficial.

1/- each; 11/- doz.; post free, 12/-, except where otherwise marked.

Higginbotham. White ground, edged with short lines, and lined cerise.
Highfield White. A large white, tinted cream.
Illustrious. A very fine maroon.
Inca Maid (A). A very fine purple self.
Independence. A pure white of exceptional merit; a good winter bloomer.

Liverpool. Ground colour chocolate, striped maroon. 1/6.
Margaret. The colour is nearly white ground marked scarlet.
Mascot. Seedling from Comet, good winter bloomer. A lovely shade of rose pink. 1/6.
Masterpiece. Beautiful variety, pretty shade of soft scarlet. Very floriferous.

Miss Whan. A very pretty bloom; white ground, with heavy pink markings.

Mona (A). Cerise lake self; a splendid all-round Carnation for cutting.

Mosman. Two shades of pink; an ideal show bloom. 1/6.

Mrs. Alfred Constable. Bluish ground, with a few purple flakes; smooth.

Mrs. Davey. Pink ground, striped maroon.

Mrs. H. Burnett (A). A lovely flesh pink.

Mrs. J. Bidscope (A). White, each petal overlaid with pink, with a broad fringe of white; large flowers of good form, and a free grower.

Mrs. J. Wren. White ground, with pink markings; flowers very large.

Mrs. Kerslake. Yellow ground, with scarlet markings.

Mrs. T. W. Lawson (A). A famous American variety, deep pink, perfumed and robust.

Mudgee. Slate colour, ground edged and striped mauve; a very unique colour. 1/6.

Nabob. Pearly white ground, nicely picoteed margin.

Passadena (A). White, striped scarlet.

Pearl Brown (A). Pink, splashed deep maroon, good bloomer.

Petersham. Splendid for show. White edged and speckled purple and mauve. 1/6.

Pink Jeanette. A lovely soft pink.

Planet. A beautiful pink, same growth as Comet, and possessing its free flowering qualities.

Purple Beauty. Lovely perfume, purple colour.

Queen Louise (A). Pure white, free flowering, strongly scented.

Red Lawson (A). A bright red sport from Mrs. T. W. Lawson.

Rosea. White, faintly marked pink; extra good.

Rose Marmion. Fine shade of rose.

Sweet Lavender. A beautiful mauve, strong perfume.

Sydney. White edged and pencilled mauve. A good show bloom. 1/6.

Taroona (A). A pretty shell pink.

Wellington. Deep flesh pink ground, beautifully marked lilac. 1/6.

White Clipper. Very free; white.

White Conqueror. Very good.

White Enchantress (A). One of the best American whites.

W. J. Curran. Pure white, picoteed heliotrope, splendid for show. 1/6.

Irishgowlan. White ground, with scarlet markings.

Jim Curry. Salmon ground and red; strong grow.

Killara. White ground, picoteed and finely striped rose pink and lilac; good show bloom. 1/6.

King George. One of the best perpetual flowering carnations. Beautiful deep pink cerise, very rich; robust grower; sweet perfume.

Les Anderson. One of the best carnations in existence; the colour is a perfect dark plum shade.

Lionel Spry. A beautiful white of good form. A seedling from the well-known Comet. 1/6.

Lismore. Deep yellow ground, striped maroon and pink. 1/6.

Lithgow. A very large flower, colour blush and maroon; one of the best. 1/6.

CARNATION.



I am pleased to state that the Pansy Seeds I got from you produced beautiful flowers. They are a lovely collection, and some very large blooms. Many Pansies measure 3 inches across, and over 10 inches round.—Mr. F. E. FOX, "Craignish," Broughton Street, Camden.

Chrysanthemums

1s. each, 11s. doz. 12s. Post Free in N.S.W.

CULTURE.—The Chrysanthemum suits almost any kind of garden soil, and is well adapted for our various climates. As Chrysanthemums produce far more flower buds than they can bring to maturity, it is necessary, where effect with fairly good bloom is desired, to disbud them to a great extent, as it greatly enhances the beauty of the blossoms without decreasing too much the supply of flowers. Where show blooms are desired, a much more liberal treatment, of course, is necessary, and to produce the vigorous plants and fine blooms seen at Exhibitions, the plants require—in the more advanced stages of the growth—soil of rich and most substantial nature. Plant these from September to November, when they will give best results.

Annie L. Angus.—White, a very strong form of the old Madam Carnot type.
Audrey Fleming.—Rich crimson, gold reverse.

Buff Globe.—A large bright buff bloom; good show form.

Clara Wells.—A fine incurved primrose, good form.

Eda Praas.—Good creamy pink bloom, very free flowering.

Good Gracious.—Extra large flowers of a creamy pink shade.

Gertrude Peers.—Reflexing crimson, good grower.

G. W. Pook.—Salmon terra-cotta; good for any purpose.

Kara Dow.—Chestnut, gold reverse.

Lady Carmichael.—An excellent white, narrow petals.

Lady Trevor Lawrence.—Creamy white; an excellent variety.

Lillian Bird.—Bluish pink reflexed; good decorative variety.

Lady Talbot.—A fine petalled pale yellow; a good bloom for exhibition.

Mrs. Harry Turner.—Very dark crimson with long drooping petals.

Mrs. R. E. Whitty.—A very large flower of a reddish terra-cotta shade with broad drooping florets.

Mabel Kerslake.—A large fine petalled variety of an old gold colour.

Miss Maud Jeffries.—One of the purest whites in cultivation; a large incurved variety.

Miss E. King.—A bright canary yellow of good form and size.

Mrs. David Syme.—A very large broad petalled white; a grand variety for exhibition or garden purposes.

Mrs. T. W. Pockett.—A yellow drooping variety, large and long petals.

Mary Mason.—Old rosy red; a good bloom.

Mrs. H. Weeks.—Pure white, medium size; good form at all times.

Mrs. White Popham.—A large white, incurved variety, broad petals.

Mary Ann Pockett.—Indian red, reverse gold.

Mrs. Filkins.—A fine petalled yellow, bifurcate points.

Miss E. Knox.—Very large blooms, lemon yellow, excellent.

Mrs. J. H. Horton.—Large old gold flower.

Mrs. W. R. Church.—Ivory white, large blooms, of good form.

Mrs. J. C. Kelly.—A beautiful old rose; good exhibition bloom.

Mrs. Lloyd.—Brick red, a pleasing variety.

Mrs. Dunlop.—Light straw, port wine reverse.

Mr. T. Carrington.—Rich carmine rose; a good show flower.

Nellie Pockett.—Pearly white flowers of good form and size.

Paul Odour.—Soft rosy lilac, excellent variety.

Pockett's Crimson.—The best deep crimson in cultivation, with petals beautifully reflexed.

Queen Mary.—Pure white; good for cool districts.



FOR
NOVELTIES
SEE SPECIAL
PAGES.

CHRYSANthemum.

Rose Pockett.—Old gold, lightly shaded salmon; a fine exhibition variety, and quite distinct.

W. Woodmason.—Crimson, of large size and good form.

William Turner.—Pure white, a most beautiful variety for exhibition, also for garden purposes.

Val D'Andore.—Fine petalled bronzy gold, medium size.

Wallaroo.—Extra large pink blooms; an excellent variety.

Hirsute or Hairy Varieties

Hairy Wonder.—A brown variety; very unique.

Louie Boehmer.—A shade of silver and pink.

Execution of Plant Orders.

Plant orders are executed at the time most suitable for planting, taking into consideration the weather at the time, and other circumstances. We are always willing to attend to specific instructions regarding the execution of plant orders, should clients desire delivery at a certain time, and they will accept the risk.

Single Chrysanthemums

1s. each; 11s. doz.

Aurora.—Yellow, tipped brown, broad petals; good.

Crimson King.—Fine deep crimson, large trusses and free.

Dainty.—Pale pink; good.

Gem.—Rose pink, of good form.

Maud Perry.—Mauve with white centre.

Mrs. J. Dyers.—Primrose yellow.

Mrs. J. Young.—A very good white circular bloom.

Hilda Knox.—White, long petals.

Mrs. W. Brown.—Tango shade, broad petals.

Purple Prince.—Of a purple shade.

Ruby.—White centre, pink tips.

Sea Shell.—Pink and white, very broad petals.

Snowflake.—White, of good form, like an anemone.

Trixie Thiegram.—Coral pink, broad petals.

Tylo.—Canary yellow, medium growth, broad petals.

White Cloud.—Snow white.

Wongalee.—Deep carmine pink, medium growth.

Yellow Gem.—Very bright yellow, good size.

I must say that the Trees you sent me were a splendid lot. I am very pleased with them.—Mr. W. J. CALLAGHAN, "Trueleigh," Wongarbon.

Pompone Dahlias

1s. each; 11s. doz.

Clarissa.—Light bronze.

Fairy Queen.—White, heavily edged magenta.

Harold.—Bright clear maroon.

Jersey.—Orange.

Jewell.—Yellow with patches of white.

Little Frank.—Amber, shaded salmon.

Minie Christie.—Golden yellow.

Modesty.—White, delicately edged magenta.

Montague Wotton.—Dark maroon.

Pacific.—White, shaded pink.

Snowdrift.—Pure white.

Tan Bank.—Tan or buff colour.

Cactus and Other Types of Dahlias

1/- each; 11/- per dozen; 12/- post free, except where otherwise marked.

Cactus Dahlias are the fashionable flower. The beautiful colourings of the curiously formed petals, and the extreme grace and elegance of the blooms for decorative purposes, have given this variety of Dahlia a first place. Tubers will be supplied, where possible, in November and December. Customers requiring Tubers earlier than November, must take same at their own risk.

Cactus Dahlias

1/- each; 11/- doz.

- Allsa.** Good formed show bloom of a salmon buff shade; an early flowering variety.
- Beauty.** A good garden Dahlia, light pink in centre, shading deeper at tips.
- Conquest.** Deep crimson maroon of enormous size, with long fine petals.
- Dorothy Hawes.** Cerise, shading ruby red; a beautiful show bloom, but poor stems.
- E. F. Hawes.** A good garden variety, clear salmon pink, good stem.
- Eric.** Fine exhibition variety, colour a bright scarlet; one of the best red dahlias for show purposes.
- Elsa Elrick.** Silvery white ground, shaded faintly pale heliotrope; a regular incurved flower.
- Excelsior.** Fine petalled crimson, of fine form.
- Fascination.** Pure white in centre and shading down to soft clear pink at tips.
- Frances White.** A good white, distinct.
- H. C. Curtis.** Medium flower of a deep crimson shade, lighter at base of petals.
- Indomitable.** A champion exhibition flower, with long, narrow incurving petals; a mauve lilac.
- Ivy Smith.** A fine exhibition bloom, maroon shading crimson; nicely incurved and large.
- Invincible.** An incurving variety with long stiff stems, and of a deep purple shade; blooms well above foliage.
- Jupiter.** Florets long and narrow with three colours, ground colour pink with yellow base, splashed and striped crimson.
- Kingfisher.** A distinct pure lilac with lighter disc around centre, flowers large and of good substance.
- Kerslake's Yellow.** A most beautiful canary yellow, fine long florets, good stiff stems.
- Mrs. T. A. Kerslake.** Light cinnamon with pale buff.
- Mephisto.** A large variety with long petals; good for show or garden; a combination of cream and pink.
- Miss Stredwick.** Soft yellow at base, changing to a lovely shade of deep pink, good form.
- Mrs. Clifton.** A pretty shade of bluish violet, of medium size, with very long stems; an exceptional garden variety.
- Mrs. Pearson.** Blooms large and full, colour pale yellow flushed pink, dwarf; good show dahlia.
- Mrs. Edward Evans.** Rich scarlet with tips of florets cardinal; good exhibition variety.
- Mrs. Kerslake.** Soft salmon pink, the best garden variety.
- Mrs. Cuthbert Hall.** Bright pinkish heliotrope, shading silver at tips, petals long and well quilled, long stiff stems.
- Mrs. H. S. Brandt.** Enormous flower, salmon buff shading to yellow centre, very long petals; excellent variety.
- Mont Blanc.** Pure white incurved; very late flowering.
- Maud.** A refined bloom, silvery white ground, faintly shaded pink.
- Olive.** Large blooms of a deep red colour, good form and a strong grower.
- Orange.** Yellow at base of petals passing to light red at tip of petal; a distinct variety, and good.
- Sherlock.** A terra-cotta red of fine form and size; a most unusual colour.
- The Swan.** Large white, slightly incurved blooms of good form and substance; the flowers are carried on good stems.
- Uranus.** A fancy cactus, pure white, thickly speckled and striped, vermilion scarlet; free flowering.
- Vigil.** A dark maroon of good form, having good long stiff stems.
- Wellington.** Very tall grower with extra large flowers of a purplish red colour borne on long stems; show variety.
- W. E. Peters.** Clear crimson scarlet throughout; a fine bloom.

Paeony Flowered Dahlias.

Most effective, and of easy culture, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.

- Alice.** Yellow ground, striped crimson; novelty.
- Ariadne.** Amber and lemon-shaded buff, large and fine. 2/-.
- Bertram.** Bright rosy carmine, tipped white; very fine.
- Beacon.** The brightest scarlet in the Paeony section; very free and fine. 1/6.
- Balak.** Crimson scarlet; fine in every way.
- Betty.** Fawn shaded rose pink, suffused yellow; attractive.

- Miranda.** Large salmon pink.
- Pegasus.** Large rich ruby red, free and vigorous.
- Princess Julian.** White, snowy.
- Queen Wilhelmina.** Pure white, very free, good shape.
- Queen Emma.** Rose and lilac, shaded salmon.
- Rev. A. Kitchen.** Soft rosy lavender.
- Ruskin.** Crimson, delicately shaded orange.
- Rembrandt.** Apple blossom pink, large and good.
- Rubens.** A shade of pink, very fine. 1/6 each.



- T. W. Jansen.** Rosy salmon, with dash of yellow.
- Tallman.** Orange scarlet, shaded crimson.
- Van Dyck.** Salmon, shaded heliotrope, large.
- White Flag.** A good white for cutting.
- Yellow Geisha.** Golden yellow, similar to Geisha; effective and very fine.
- Zouave.** Crimson shaded scarlet; large and good on long stems; good garden variety.

Collarette Dahlias

1/- each; 11/- doz.

- Balmoral.** Rich violet purple, purple and white collar.
- Baronne Rothschild.** Large rosy purple, large white collar.
- Dr. R. Gerrard.** Magenta purple, primrose collarette.
- Dante.** Purplish velvety crimson with clear white collar; very free-flowering.
- Fairy Queen.** Pale clear yellow, white collar, showing up distinct.
- Frogmore.** Yellow ground splashed vermilion, collar yellow.
- Holyrood.** Rich ruby, yellow tips, and yellow collar.
- John Bull.** A huge collarette on a giant stem, velvety crimson, yellow disc, white collar, tall grower.
- Lucifer.** White tipped and edged with rosy crimson; good giant stems.
- Madam L. Vigel.** Deep wine colour, white collarette.
- Maurice Rivoise.** Deep crimson, white collar, perfect form.
- Negro.** Dark maroon, white collar.
- Regularity.** Purplish crimson, collar tipped white.
- Rufus.** Yellow and scarlet, big yellow collar.
- Rosetta.** Yellow, creamy edging and tips, suffused cerise, collar white.
- Souvenir de Chabaune.** Bright yellow; very good.
- Swallow.** A pure white companion to Canopus; a variety of great beauty.

COLLARETTE DAHLIA.

PAEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS.—Continued.

- Corona.** Maize yellow with bronzy tint, large well-formed flowers, free and vigorous.
- Dormouse.** Deep crimson, very large and good.
- Dr. Van Gorkum.** White heavily shaded rose.
- Elfengriny.** Light pink, distinct.
- Florizel.** Rose pink, shaded yellow; large and effective.
- Firefly.** Scarlet; very good.
- Heomstede.** Yellow shaded buff; excellent bloom. 1/6.
- Holman Hunt.** Crimson, shaded scarlet, the best dark. 2/-.
- J. S. Brunton.** Dark crimson shaded heliotrope; markings of vermilion, pleasing combination.
- King Leopold.** Fine creamy yellow.
- La Rianta.** Soft pink, good stems.
- Lady Cleve.** Lyon rose shading to rich apricot.
- Liberty.** Bright salmon red, immense flower. 2/-.
- Miss Keeling.** Soft old rose with shade of apricot.
- Miss G. Dawson.** Yellowish rose, or apricot.

- Valentine.** Dark rich yellow, faintly blushed, good form.
- Volcano.** Fiery crimson, tipped and edged yellow; one of the best.
- Warspite.** Crimson scarlet, light yellow collar; compact and of good substance.
- Zinnia.** Purplish crimson, white tipped collar.

For Pompone Dahlias, see page 78.

We also have a stock of Single and Double Dahlias in a grand range of colours.

1/- each; 11/- doz.

Our Special Dahlia List is published in September.



FUCHSIA.

Erica. The Heath.

2/- each, 22/- doz.

These Evergreen Shrubs flower at all seasons of the year. They are very handsome, very hardy, and thrive well in peaty soil in open border, and also in pots, and form magnificent specimens.

Arborea. Strong growing tree variety, producing trusses in great profusion, of small white bell-shaped flowers.

Autumnalis. Very beautiful variety, small rosy-pink, bell-shaped flowers.

Beaconsfieldiana. Beautiful pale yellow tubular flowers.

Bowieana. Pure white long tubular waxy flowers; very free flowering; one of the best.

Cavendishii. Beautiful waxy golden-yellow tubular flowers; extra fine.

Cerinthoides Coronata. Long crimson tubular flowers.

Charsleyana. Delicate blush pink tubular flowers.

Cruenta. Orange-scarlet tube-shaped flowers.

Grandinosa. White, bell-shaped flowers; very fine.

Hentyana. Delicate pink, shaded white; beautiful long spikes of tubular flowers.

Hybrida. Beautiful waxy red tube-shaped flowers; very handsome; one of the best.

Hyemalis. Pink tubular flowers, tipped white.

Intermedia. A magnificent variety, with large spikes of pure white tube-shaped flow., beautiful.

Jubilee. A large flower of the Webbleyana type, but much darker in colour.

Linnaeoides. Rosy purple tubular flowers.

Mackinnoniana. Purplish-rose tube-shaped flowers; very beautiful variety.

Mammosa. Purplish-crimson tubular flowers.

Persoluta Alba. Pure white, free-flowering var., producing small bell-shaped flowers in great profusion; dwarf habit; extra fine.

Pyramidalis Gracilis. Small white bell-shaped flowers; very floriferous and fine.

Webbleyana. A beautiful variety, producing delicate waxy and tubular flowers; exceedingly choice for florists' purposes.

Wilmoreana. Pink and white tube-shaped flowers; very handsome, and free-flowering.

Fuchsias

1/- each, 11/- doz.

FUCHSIAS form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants; they make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.

New Varieties

The following five were selected and specially imported as being the best and most distinct of these popular plants—

Minos. Sepals bright red, corolla very large, rich purple, veined with rose at the base, very large and double. 1/6 each.

Lena. Large double, tube and sepals light blush, corolla violet purple, good and distinct. 2/6 each.

Julius. Single, long, well reflexed, with bright red sepals, large corolla, of a distinct and pleasing shade of rosy lavender, showy. 2/6 each.

Diamant. Tube and sepals bright rose, corolla large and perfectly white, the best white yet introduced, double. 2/6 each.

Elegance. Deep purple, corolla broadly striped with pale red, sepals crimson, very effective, large single blooms. 2/6 each.

Special! The set of five, one of each, for 10/6, postage extra.

DOUBLE

Avalanche. Tube and sepals crim., purple corolla. **Ballet Girl.** Enormous pure white corolla, double sepals, scarlet, free flowering.

De Cherville. Large double rose corolla, sepals dark red and well reflexed.

Doctor Dollinger. Large double purple, an old favourite.

Dollar Princess. Double corolla, dark blue, extra large; sepals crimson.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Largest double white, red sepals.

Edmund About. Double white, carmine sepals, white corolla suffused with red.

Extraordinary. Plum colour, with red sepals.

Flora. Rosy crimson sepals, reflexed, purple corolla, raked with rosy carmine.

Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla.

Jumna. Bright crimson sepals, rich purple double corolla, the base marked with rosy crimson.

Lima. Immense double corolla; centre dark purple, bordered violet; sepals crimson.

Madame Jules Chretien. Short sepals, reflexed crimson, pure snow-white corolla.

Miss Lizzie Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, rich bright violet mauve.

Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed, corolla double, unusually large, and pure white.

Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.

Mrs. W. Cannell. White corolla, sepals crimson.

FUCHSIAS—Continued.

Noeva Mastondonte. Dark violet, veined red. **Phenomenal.** Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson; corolla azure violet, flaked red.

Raoul Pugno. Corolla very large, semi-double, plum-coloured; sepals red, extra fine.

Storm King. Sepals rosy red, corolla rosy blush. **Synon.** with Frau Emma Topper.

Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla.

Victor Hugo. Large blood-red sepals; large double corolla, violet purple, marbled red.

Violet Le Duc. Reddish, expanded corolla of a metallic violet.

White Giant. White corolla, red sepals.

White Jubilee. Enormous, sepals red, reflexed corolla. **Synon.** with Countess of Hopetoun.

SINGLE

Aurora Superba. Sepals coral col., purple corolla. **Beacon.** Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.

Beauty of Exeter. Bright rosy pink. Large flower.

Black Prince. Sepals carmine, pale pink corolla, margined with deep rose.

Erecta. Medium sized flowers, quaint habit, white corolla, sepals purplish lilac.

Fair Maid. Creamy white tube and sepals tinted blush; corolla deep carmine, flushed magenta.

General Roberts. Drooping habit; sepals rose, deepening into the corolla of shaded crimson.

Mrs. Marshall. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.

Speciosa. Sepals flesh colour, rosy carmine corolla.

Rose of Castille. White sepals, corolla violet.

R. U. Nicholls. Rich crimson, large flowered.

Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla.

Hybrid Fuchsias

Boliviana. Rich crimson-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers; tubes three inches.

Carter's Meteor. Leaves a bronze yellow, a pretty contrast.

Coralie. Coral red.

Crimson Bedder. Leaves crimson and bronzy green, striped and white.

Earl of Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.

Furst Otto von Wernigerode. Very pleasing shade of pink; quite distinct.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt. Orange scarlet.

Gracilis. Dwarf variety, flowers very small.

Mrs. Rundle. Sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is orange scarlet; single.

Mary. Very pretty, producing rich crimson flow., bright green foliage.

Procumbens (Climbing Fuchsia). Bearing large scarlet edible berries; plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.

Splendens. Rich crimson flowers, with the end of the sepals light green.

Sunray. The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts.

Swanley's Yellow. Red corolla, with orange yellow sepals.

Triphylla. Very handsome and distinct character, neat dark bronze green foliage, and producing flowers of a brilliant orange scarlet.

Rhododendrons

Strong Plants. 5/- to 10/- each.

(See also page 70.)

These favourite, free-flowering and very beautiful evergreen shrubs have been in demand during the past few seasons, and justly so, for they are amongst the most attractive of our garden plants, and are eminently fitted for culture in pots or tubs.

They require good rich soil, which must be fairly open and heavily manured, and liquid manure during the flowering season is very beneficial.

Verbenas

9d. each.

7/6 per dozen.

Verbenas in variety. Named. Splendid assortment. All shades.

Bazaar Plants

We make a speciality of these, selecting varieties most suitable and saleable.

11/- doz. Packing Free.

Selected Violets

SINGLE VARIETIES. each. doz.

Admiral Avellan. Rich purple, dwarf; free flowering 3d. 2 0

Baroness de Rothschild. Pretty blue shade; very good 3d. 3 0

California. Large, single; fine blue 3d. 2 6

Cyclops. Remarkable variety, deep blue with a centre of small petals, light col., free flowering 6d. 5 0

John Raddenbury. Single, pale blue, hardy 3d. 2 6

La France. Blue, with metallic lustre; fragrant petals, large 6d. 5 0

Luxonne. Hardy, constant bloomer, fine shade of blue 3d. 3 0

Princess of Wales. The largest Violet; rich, deep, dark blue; long stalks. 3d. 2 6

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Count Brazza (Swanley White). One of the best double white violets 6d. 5 0

Madam Millard. Double rose, one of the best 6d. 5 0

Marie Louise. Double, rich lavender blue, light centre 6d. 5 0

Neapolitan. Double, delicate shade of mauve, strongly scented 6d. 5 0

Ever-Blooming Roses

This List of Choice Ever-blooming Roses has been carefully revised. All those named may be selected from and relied on to give very best results under good conditions of soil, &c. The best time for planting is from May to August, when the plants are dormant.

Owing to the similarity in many of the names of roses, customers are asked, when ordering, to write the names as they appear in the Catalogue.

Price, 1/- each, 11/- dozen. Post Free in N.S.W., 12/-; other States, 13/-.

Abbreviations: (T) Tea Scented; (H.T.) Hybrid Teas.

Admiral Ward (H.T.). Crimson red shaded fiery red, and velvety purple, large full globular flowers.

Alexander Hill Grey (T.). Flowers very large, lemon yellow; vigorous.

Alice Graham. Vigorous grower; ivory white, tinted salmon.

American Beauty (T.). Rosy cerise; large flower.

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.). Pale rosy flesh, shaded and edged bright carmine, base of petals yellow.

Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermillion.

Auguste Comte (T.). Outer petals carmine-red, centre reddish yellow.

Auguste Rodrigues (H.T.). Fiery red, centre sometimes pure carmine; large, full, and perfect form.

Augustus Hartmann (H.T.). Brilliant geranium red, flushed with orange. Flowers of large size and beautifully formed.

Autumn Tints (H.T.). Coppery red, shaded with orange and salmon, medium sized flowers.

Avoca. Crimson scarlet; buds long and pointed; flowers large, sweet, perfumed.

Beaute Inconstante (T.). Coppery red and yellow.

Beatrice (H.T.). Full and substantial flower, deep rich pink.

Belle Seibrecht (H.T.). Scented, bright rosy pink; large.

Beryl (T.). Deep golden yellow; long buds; scented.

Bessie Brown (H.T.). Ivory white flowers, blush centre.

Betty Berkeley (T.). Red, verging on crimson scarlet.

Betty (H.T.). Ruddy gold; blooms extremely large, fairly full, fine form; sweet scent.

Bianca. Creamy white, tinted and shaded with peach colour. Long pointed buds, decorative variety; continuous bloomer, growth vigorous.

Bridesmaid (T.). Deep pink shaded.

British Queen (H.T.). Pure white, showing a slight flush in the bud stage; beautiful bloom, at its best in the autumn.

Carine (H.T.). Vig. growth, flowering in great profusion. Ideal rose for decorative work; orange carm., blush buff, creamy fawn and coppery salmon.

Catherine Mermet (T.). Salmon rose, cupped, large.

Charles De Lapisse. Pearly white, passing to creamy white; very large, full, well-formed flower of splendid habit; grand rose for any purpose.

Chrissie Mackellar (H.T.). A gorgeously beautiful rose, whose pointed bud colourings are intense crimson, with carmine crayonings and veinings, becoming a delicate but bright orangey pink as the semi-double bloom develops. The reflex of the petals is deeply zoned intense orange. Tea perfumed.

Clara Watson (H.T.). Beautiful light-coloured rose.

Colleen (H.T.). Brilliant rose, shaded rose pink, with deeper rose crimson, changing to yellow ground.

Colonel R. S. Williamson. Blooms large, high-pointed centre; satiny white, deep blush centre.

Comtesse de la Barthe (T.). Soft pink, fine form.

Comtesse de Frigneuse (T.). Bright canary yellow.

Corallina (T.). Rosy crimson, shaded coral red.

Countess Cayla. Ranging from nasturtium red, tinted orange, and carmine to coppery yellow.

Countess Clanwilliam (H.T.). Delicate peach pink at the base of the petals, which are heavily edged with deep cherry red. A beautiful contrast of colour.

Countess of Gosford (H.T.). Salmon pink, base of petals yellow; colour never fades; perfect form.

Countess of Shaftesbury (H.T.). Colour bright silvery carmine, mottled and flecked pale shell at the edges of petals; ideal form; large, and very full.

Dean Hole (H.T.). Silvery carmine, shad. salmon.

Devoniensis (T.). Creamy white, blush centre; large, full.

Dorothy Page-Roberts. Lovely shade of coppery pink, suffused with apricot yellow.

Double Pink Killarney. Slightly fuller than Killarney.

Dr. Grill (T.). Light rose, coppery yellow centre.

Duchess of Sutherland (H.T.). Distinct and beautiful, of decided merit; col. certainly novel, viz., del. warm rose-pink, lemon shad. on white base.

Duchess of Wellington (H.T.). Intense saffron yellow, stained rich crimson, which becomes deep coppery saffron-yellow.

Duchess of Westminster (H.T.). Blooms large, full and perfectly formed, sweetly perfumed; a dainty clear rose-madder; vig., very free flw.

Earl of Warwick (H.T.). Salmon pink, shaded red.

Earl of Gosford (H.T.). Colour dark crimson, heavily shaded after style of Victor Hugo; fine strong grower.

Ecarlate (H.T.). Scarlet red, excessively brilliant, of medium size, cupped; growth vigorous.

Edith Part. Rich red, with a suffusion of deep salmon and coppery yellow, with a deeper shading in the bud stage; vigorous and free blooming, of fine habit; very sweetly perfumed. Awarded silver gilt medal.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.). Large flowers of fine shape and form. Flesh tinted rose. Surpassing La France for fragrance.

Edward Bohane (H.T.). Brilliant velvety crimson orange scarlet blooms, on rigid flower stalks.

Edward Mawley (H.T.). As dark and as perfect in form as Prince Camille de Rohan. It is equally beaut. scented, and flowers carried on strong stems, and is thoroughly perpetual.

Ell Hartmann. Old golden yellow, large, full, of excellent form, tea perfumed; growth vigorous. A very distinct and beautiful rose.

Ethel Malcolm (H.T.). The colour is ivory white, passing to purer white as the bloom expands, with delicate peach shading in centre.

Etoile de France (H.T.). Velvety crimson, centre vivid cerise red; magnificent form.

Evelyn Dauntsey (H.T.). The blooms are beautifully pointed; its petals turn back with that beautiful reflex peculiar to La France. Soft salmon, distinctly stained carmine rose.

E. von Kesselstatt (T.). Creamy white edge, bright carmine; decorative; distinct.

Florence Haswell Veitch (H.T.). Brill. scarlet, shaded black, large, excellent shape, fine stiff petals.

Florence Pemberton (H.T.). Creamy white.

Francois Dubrieul (T.). Crimson, shaded cerise.

Freiherr von Marschall. Dark carmine, large and full.

F. R. Patzer (H.T.). Creamy buff, back of petals delicate warm pink; as petals reflex colour becomes light orange pink.

G. Amedee Hammond (H.T.). Deep apricot, shading off to fawn or delicate buff. Very fragrant.

General MacArthur (H.T.). Richest crimson, shaded scarlet.

General Superior Jansen. Deep crimson, on stiff stems, large and full.

Geoffrey Henslow (H.T.). It is a delightful orange-crimson of great brilliancy. The blooms are freely produced, and are large, full, and of perfect imbricated globular form; the petals are smooth, circular, and of great substance.

George Arends (Pink F. K. Druschki). Delicate rose, large, full, and well formed; deliciously perfumed.

George Dickson (H.T.). The best exhibition rose ever raised by A. Dickson. Produces blooms quite five inches across. Colour is velvety black scarlet crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips, heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veining on reverse.

George C. Waud. A vermillion that does not fade; flowers large, full, perfectly formed, with highly-pointed centre.

George Schwartz (T.). Deep canary.

Gorgeous (H.T.). Flowers large, full and exquisitely formed, on strong stiff stems. Deep orange yellow, heavily veined reddish copper.

Grace Molyneux. Creamy apricot flesh in centre, outer petals, when developed, delicate creamy white inside; pink sheen on reverse.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.). Large and cupped; crimson.

Gustave Grunerwald (H.T.). China pink, with apricot centre; good sweet scent.

Harry Kirk. Buds are long and elegant; colour deep sulphur yellow, lighter shade at edges of petals.

Hector Mackenzie (H.T.). Deep rose shaded silvery carmine and crimson; large, full, globular.

H. E. Richardson. Deep rich crimson; vigorous, upright growth, large and beautifully formed flowers. Awarded gold medal.

Herzogin Maria Antoinette. Pure orange old gold, very long pointed buds, deep orange, striped salmon and crimson. Very large flower, of perfect form.

His Majesty (H.T.). Dark crimson shaded deep vermillion, crimson towards the edges; flowers full.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.). Crimson, with darker shadings, large beautifully formed flowers on erect, stiff stems.

Hugo Roller. Rich lemon yellow, petals edged crimson, flowers medium size; good shape.

H. V. Machin (H.T.). Intensely black, grained scarlet crimson blooms carried on rigid stalks, faintly perfumed.

Imogen (H.T.). Orange yellow in centre, shading to pale yellow and creamy white.

Iona Herdman (H.T.). The most beautiful yellow decorative rose in existence, free flowering, sweetly scented, moderate grower.

Irish Elegance. Bronzy orange, profuse bloomer; single.

Irish Fireflame (Single). In the bud stage it is a deep maddery orange, splashed with crimson, which, as the bud develops, becomes fiery orange crimson, delicately sheened and veined with pure crimson and pure lemon zone; strongly tea perfumed.

Irish Harmony (H.T.). Buds saffron yellow; splashed claret.

Italia. Vigorous; reverse of petals carmine rose, centre bright silvery salmon rose.

Janet (H.T.). Virtually a dwarf Gloire de Dijon, deep yellow, changing to salmon; strong perfume. Very floriferous.

Jean Pernet (T.). Bright yellow; large and full.



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Joseph Hill. Salmon pink, shaded yellow ochre; outside of petals coppery pink.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large, perfect formation, highly perfumed; colour carmine, changing to imperial pink.

Josephine (H.T.). Rosy flesh, base of petals salmon yellow, large, full fine shape.

Juliet (T.). Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as flowers expand; large, full, fragrant.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (H.T.). Pure white, one of the best.

Killarney (H.T.). Long buds, flesh tinted white and pink.

Killarney Brilliant (H.T.). An improvement on Pink Killarney. Colour is crimson carmine.

King George V. (H.T.). Rich blackish crimson, with deep velvety violet blush.

Konigin Carola (H.T.). Extra large rose coloured flowers.

Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.). Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh, slightly flushed deeper flesh; frag.

Lady Ashton (H.T.). Colour, pale rose yellow.

Lady Plymouth. Tea scented, deep ivory cream, faintly flushed pink.

Lady Barham. Deep coral flesh pink; fine form, and sweetly scented.

Lady Battersea (H.T.). Cherry crim., with orange.

Lady Downe (H.T.). Flowers buff, shaded in the centre when opening with deep yellow, changing when fully open to a pale shade of yellow.

Lady Dunleath (H.T.). A rose, the long, pointed ivory cream white, and egg-yolk yellow zoned petals of which create beautifully finished blooms on long rigid stalks of graceful, vigorous growth; deliciously perfumed. A truly superb variety.

Lady Grenall. Intense saffron orange, heavily zoned on deep creamy white, reverse of petals flushed copper pink.

Lady Hillingdon (T.). Orange yellow, long buds.

Lady Mary Ward. Rich orange, shaded deep apricot, with a decided metallic veining; free flowering, fine habit of growth, sweetly perfumed. Awarded gold medal.

Lady Pirrie (H.T.). Reddish salmon, inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper.

Lady Roberts (T.). Reddish apricot; the base of the petals coppery red.

Lady Ursula. The petals are unusually large, smooth, circular, and of great thickness; colour a delightful shade of flesh pink.

La France (H.T.). Pale peach col., rev. deep rose.

La Tosca (H.T.). Vigorous, good habit; blsh. white.

Laurent Carle (H.T.). Large flowers borne on long stems; brilliant velvety carmine.

Leslie Holland (H.T.). Deep scarlet crimson, heavily shaded deep velvety crimson.

Liberty (H.T.). Brilliant crimson in colour.

Lieutenant Chaire. Crimson red, fairly full.

Lord Tarquin (T.). Pale flesh colour, shaded; free.

Louise Lilla. Blood red, perfect form.

Lucien Chaire. Flesh illuminated with clear rosy cream, large, good form. New.

Lyon Rose. Buds coral pink, tinted carmine yellow open flrs.; shrimp pink at edge of petals.

Mabel Drew (H.T.). The colour is deep cream in the young state, passing to intense canary yellow in the centre as the bloom develops.

Martha du Bourg (T.). White slightly washed with carmine, centre of flower and base of petals pale yellow. Large and full; strong tea frag.

Madame Abel Chatenay (H.T.). Pale flesh, shaded rose.

Madame A. Guinnoisseau (H.T.). A beautiful rose, similar to La France, but of a paler shade.

Madame Bardo Job. Chrome yellow, and canary citron yellow.

Madame Colette Martinet (H.T.). Old gold shaded orange yellow, long bud, not too full.

Madame Caroline Testout (H.T.). Clear satiny rose.

Madame Charles (T.). Rich apricot.

Madame Charles Debreuil. Salmon rose, shaded carmine on the reverse of petals, very large, fine and full growth; vigorous.

Madame Chas. Lutaud (H.T.). Vigorous habit of growth, buds ochre-yellow tinted with carmine, open flowers chrome-yellow, tinted with scarlet on the outer petals.

Mrs. Charles Hunter (H.T.). Flowers rosy crimson, changing to rose colour as they expand.

Madame Constant Soupert (T.). Deep apricot, shaded peach; large.

Madame de Watteville (T.). Creamy white, beautiful.

Madame Edmee Metz (H.T.). Very free, rosy salmon and pink; fine.

Madame Edmond Rostand (H.T.). Flowers pale flesh, shaded with salmon; centre reddish-orange.

Ever-Blooming Roses

CONTINUED

Madame Edouard Herriott. A deep terra cotta or reddish copper; unique.

Madame Eugene Resal. Coppery red to China rose.

Madame Gamon (T.). Apricot shaded salmon, base of petals golden yellow, long buds, large and full.

Madame Jean Dupuy (T.). Rosy yellow, long bud.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.). Brill. China rose; free.

Madame Lambard (T.). Salmon red; one of the best.

Madame Leon Pain. Silvery salmon, centre orange yellow; large, full, well formed.

Madame Melane Soupert (H.T.). Golden yellow, suffused with pink.

Madame M. G. Martin (H.T.). Bright rose colour, of good vigour.

Madame P. Euler. Silvery vermilion rose, a beautiful shade of colour; large, full, and lasting; vig.

Madam Theodore Delacourt. Long rose scarlet buds; flower large and fairly full. Colour, salmon red, shaded clear yellow; growth vigorous.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.). Petals large and firm, colour rosy salmon.

Madame Vermorel. Rose and coppery yellow, centre shaded and lined with red.

Madam Wagram Comtesse de Turenne (H.T.). Flowers of a satin rosy colour; vigorous and free.

Mdlle Louise Crette (H.T.). Snow white, with creamy centre.

Mdlle Marguerite Guillard (H.T.). Identical with its parent, F. K. Druschki, except that it is absolutely destitute of thorns.

Mademoiselle Christine de Noue (H.T.). Deep purple centre, petals lake colour.

Mme Jules Bouche. Salmon white, centre shaded virginal pink; large, full, good form, hard petals.

Maman Cochet (T.). Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon.

Maman Lyly. Delicate rose flesh, very large and good.

Marcella. Buds buff, opening flower salmon flesh, extra large, well filled and very handsome; of strong, erect growth, free and continuous in blooming; a fine show rose.

Margaret (H.T.). Clear delicate tint of soft pink, buds long and handsome.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.). Delicate maize straw colour, petals flushed with carmine at back, perfumed.

Mary Adelaide. Deep orange yellow, deliciously perfumed; fine long buds.

Marquise de Ganay. Silvery rose; extra large.

Marquise de Viviers (T.). China pink, frag.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester (H.T.). Warm crimson carmine, free and continuous, of great size.

May Kenyon Slaney (H.T.). Blush pink shaded with cream; large and full.

Marie von Houttee (T.). White, tinted yellow rose.

Medea (T.). Lemon yellow, deepening to canary.

Mevrouw Dora Van Tets. Glowing deep crimson, with a velvety shading, medium size and very fragrant; growth vigorous. A first-class rose. Awarded gold medal.

Melody. Intense pure deep saffron-yellow, with primrose edges.

Milady. Resembling Richmond in colour, large, full, well formed, on stiff stems.

Mildred Grant (H.T.). Pale rosy white, very fine.

Miss Alice de Rothschild (T.). Rich, deep citron yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands.

Miss Muriel Jamison (T.). A single flowered variety, deep orange colour; dainty, decorative rose.

Molly Sharman-Crawford. Blooms are very large and full, perfectly formed, high-pointed centre from which petals gracefully reflex; colour delicate eau-de-nil white.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.). Long buds borne on rigid erect stems, in shape like C. Mermet; flowers are large and full. Colour, Indian-yellow sometimes washed into salmon-rose.

Mrs. Amy Hammond (H.T.). The colour is a blend of ivory and amber shading.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. White, occasionally comes beautiful lemon tinted; flower very large, beautiful form, with every flower coming perfect shape, with high centre, and in every way superior to F. K. Druschki. The habit of growth is robust. A very fine acquisition to our white Hybrid Teas.

Mrs. Archie Gray (H.T.). Deep creamy yellow, opening to light yellow. Long pointed buds.

Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead. Claret red, shaded vermilion; large, full well-formed flowers, freely and continuously produced; very good.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.). Very long buds of reddish salmon tint; good grower.

Mrs. A. Westmacott. White, tinted soft pink. A grand rose.

Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.). Creamy buff, edged carmine, centre of bloom is fawn; perfumed.

Mrs. Chas. Curtis Harrison. Deep crimson pink on front of petals, crayoned deep crimson carmine on reverse; large, full and globular.

Mrs. Cornwallis West (H.T.). The purity of the transparent delicate pink on the purest white gives it an attraction of its own that is difficult to convey.

Mrs. David McKee (H.T.). Creamy yellow, handsome.

Mrs. Dudley Cross (T.). Pale chamois yellow, illumtd. in autumn with tints of rose and crim.

Mrs. E. G. Hill (H.T.). Centre white; outside of petals coral red; immense size; free flowering.

Mrs. E. Mawley (T.). Richest salmon rose; large.

Mrs. Edward Powell. Uniform velvety crimson red flowers, buds scarlet purple.

Mrs. E. Townsend (H.T.). Chamois rose, reverse of petals orange carmine, shading to rosy flesh at their edges; large, full.

Mrs. Foley-Hobbs (T.). Ivory white, faintly tinged clear pink.

Mrs. Forde (H.T.). Deep carmine rose on delicate rose pink.

Mrs. Frank Bray (H.T.). The colour, which is a rich, deep coppery ecru, develops as the flower opens to a very delicate coppery fawn, with a shade of ivory shell pink.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison (H.T.). White, veined primrose yellow, deepening to ochre at base. Flowers enormous size.

Mrs. Fred Straker (H.T.). Young flower is orange-crimson; as the bloom develops it becomes silvery fawn on front of petals and delicate orange pink on the back.

Mrs. George Gordon (H.T.). Bright rosy pink, flushed silvery pink at the edges of the petals, base of petals yellowish pink.

Mrs. George Preston (H.T.). Petals are of immense size; warm silvery rose pink.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.). Similar in colour to Madame Jules Grolez, but a large flower, with longer and stiffer stems.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.). Creamy white, centre buff, base of petals golden yellow.

Mrs. Harvey Thomas (H.T.). Soft transparent carmine, shaded coppery red; large, full.



Ever-Blooming Roses

CONTINUED

Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth (T.). The colour is deeply zoned delicate ecru on milk white, which as the blooms expand becomes silky cream white.

Mrs. H. Stevens (T.). White centre, shaded with fawn and peach, buds long and pointed.

Mrs. James Lynas (H.T.). Pearly pink at base of petals, flushed rosy peach at the edges and on the reverse of the petals. Flowers large and beautifully formed.

Mrs. Joseph H. Welch (H.T.). Colour rich brilliant pink; the largest rose in cultivation.

Mrs. Mackellar (H.T.). Deep citron, or delicate pure canary, changing to primrose white. Blooms large with stiff petals; vigorous growth.

Mrs. Maud Dawson (H.T.). Brilliant orange carmine, or brilliant cerise, very floriferous, and strongly scented.

Mrs. Muir Maclean (H.T.). Bright carmine crimson, without shading; a grand, bold, well-built flower.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.). Vigorous, silvery white, deep pink in centre, back edge of petals slightly deeper shade of pink.

Mrs. R. D. McClure. Colour brilliant salmon pink, free and constant bloomer, growth vigorous; very large; full flower, exquisite form.

Mrs. Richard Draper (H.T.). Bright reddish-satiny pink on the outside of the petals, inside of the petals silver flesh.

Mrs. S. T. Wright (T.). Outer petals delicate old gold, inner petals a suffusion of rose pink on orange chrome.

Mrs. Stewart Clark. Of immense size. The colour varies from bright cerise pink to brilliant rose or cherry pink, white at the base of each petal.

Mrs. T. Hillas. Chrome yellow flowers, large and full, of elongated cup shape.

Mrs. T. Roosevelt. Creamy white, rose centre, large and full.

Mrs. Walter Easlea (H.T.). Glowing crimson-carmine, which as the flower expands, deepens to crimson-orange.

Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe (H.T.). The colour is bright sweet pea mauve.

Mrs. W. Milner. Silvery rose, shaded salmon; very floriferous and fragrant.

Muriel Grahame (T.). Flowers white, lightly shaded pink.

My Maryland. Bright salmon pink, with paler edges, delightfully fragrant.

Natalie Bottner (H.T.). Delicate cream yellow. It combines the excellent qualities of both the celebrated roses K. A. Victoria and Druschki.

National Emblem (H.T.). Dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson, shading to vermillion towards the edges.

Niphotos (T.). Snowy white; long beautiful bud.

Nita Weldon (T.). Ivory white, with edges of each petal faintest blush.

Nerissa (H.T.). Creamy-yellow, shaded with white, centre of flower tinted peach colour.

Old Gold. Vivid reddish orange, with rich coppery red and apricot shadings; sweetly scented.

Ophelia (H.T.). Salmon-flesh shaded with rose.

Papa Gontier (H.T.). Rosy crimson, very large petal.

Peace (T.). Pale lemon yellow.

Penelope (T.). Lower half reddish crimson, centre creamy white.

Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright canary yellow, fragrant.

Perle von Godesberg (H.T.). Golden yellow.

Primerose. Melon yellow with apricot shadings, long pointed perfumed buds.

Prince de Bulgare (H.T.). Silvery flesh, shaded with salmon.

Princess de Sagon (T.). Velvety crimson.

Prince Engelbert Charles D'Arenberg. Fiery brilliant scarlet, shaded purple.

Queen Mary (H.T.). Deep bright canary yellow, crayoned carmine, fragrantly tea perfumed, moderate grower.

Queen of Fragrance (H.T.). Shell pink, tipped with silver; very fragrant.

Queen of Greece (T.). Soft rose pink, shaded yellow.

Queen of Spain (H.T.). Pale flesh, darker in centre; excellent form.

Radiance. Blooms carried on long stiff stems, and keep well. Red on outside, and pink on reflex of petals.

Rainbow (T.). Pink, blotched and striped crimson.

Red Admiral. Bright cerise red, producing its large and handsome flowers in masses; a very effective bedding variety.

Red Letter Day (H.T.). An exceedingly beautiful semi-double rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet-crimson buds, and fully open cactus like flowers never fade. One of the best decorative roses raised, blooming the entire season.

Reine Marguerite d'Italie (H.T.). Bright crimson, centre shaded with vermillion.

Rhea Reid (H.T.). Flowers red, large and fragrant, free and continuous in blooming.

Rose d'Evian (H.T.). Buds magenta, opening carmine rose, large and full.

Rucuerdo de Antonio Peluffo (T.). Clear yellow, shaded pink; very large, full, and of elegant form; vigorous and free flowering.

Safrano (T.). Deep apricot, changing to fawn.

Sallie (H.T.). Creamy flesh, deepening towards the centre of the bloom, with splashes of rich yellow. A good bedding rose.

Seabird. Colour clear primrose yellow, vigorous, free branching growth, flowering in the greatest profusion. Flowers medium to large, of fine form.

Sheila Wilson (H.T.). Vigorous growth. A single pink rose of much beauty.

Simplicity (H.T.). Flowers almost single, pure white, and of large size for a single rose.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot (T.). Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow ground.

Souvenir de G. Prat. Clear, sulphur yellow shading to white, very good.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. (T.). Pale flesh deeper centre.

Souvenir de Madam E. Mulnard. Rose, tinted saffron, interior brilliant carmine.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting (T.). Fine apricot yellow, shaded with orange; very large and full.

Souvenir de President Carnot (H.T.). Rosy flesh, shaded white at edges of petals.

Souvenir du Rosieriste Rambaux (T.). Creamy yellow, edged carmine rose, decorative.

Souvenir of Stella Gray. Deep orange, with splashes or veinations of yellow, apricot, salmon, and crimson.

Souvenir Therese Levat (T.). Dark velvety crim.

Star of Queensland (H.T.). Rich deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon, reverse petals cerise.

Sunburst (H.T.). Cadmium yellow, with orange yellow centre, large cupped form, changing to brilliant lemon as the flower expands.

Sunset (T.). Full bright apricot colour; large.

The Bride (T.). White, tinged a lovely blush.

The Meteor (H.T.). Rich dark velvety crim.; full.

The Queen (T.). Pure white, free blooming.

Titania. China. Coppery crimson, changing to deep salmon red. The base of the petals shaded clear yellow.

Totote Gelos (H.T.). Fleshy white, shaded yellow in the autumn, long buds on stout stems.

Verna Mackay. Delicate ivory sulphur buff, splendid decorative rose.

Viscount Carlow (H.T.). Carmine pink, stained on deep cream.

Waltham Scarlet (H.T.). Single, crimson scarlet, very large for a single rose, very floriferous. An excellent bedding variety, and good autumn bloomer.

Warrior (H.T.). Flowers vivid scarlet crimson, large, double, with broad handsome petals.

W. E. Lippiatt (H.T.). Brill. velvety crim., shad. maroon; large, full; pointed centre; strong perf.

White Killarney (H.T.). A sport from Killarney.

White Lord Tarquin (T.). Pure white Tarquin.

White Maman Cochet (T.). Equal to the celebrated pink Maman Crochet.

White Pearl (T.). Creamy white, outer petals edged rose.

William Cooper (H.T.). Deep rich lake red.

William Shean (H.T.). Perfect form; colour of purest pink and delicately veined; shell-like petals.

Willowmere. Rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the centre, and toning to carmine pink towards the edges of the petals. A superb rose.

W. R. Smith. Creamy white, flushed and suffused with bright rosy pink.

Yvonne Vacherot. Porcelain white, suffused pink, large and good form; very long stems.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

1/- each, 11/- dozen. Post free, 12/- doz.

This class includes some of the finest spring blooming roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine deep crimson highly perfumed flowers so much esteemed.

Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, change to magenta.

Annie Crawford. Very vigorous, upright growth, closely resembling Mrs. J. Laing in habit and flower, but more vigorous, large flowers of slightly paler pink.

Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.

Ben Cant. Deep clear crimson.

Candeur Lyonnaise. Pure white, sometimes tinted with very pale sulphur yellow.

Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.

Captain Hayward. Bright carmine, strong grower.

Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.

Colonel Felix Breton. Velvety red, shaded amaranth.

Commandant Felix Faure. Rich lake, shaded black, flushed vermillion.

Coronation (H.P.). Very vigorous, erect growth, handsome foliage, very large, of perfect form and general refinement; colour shading from flesh to bright shrimp pink. Awarded gold medal.

Dr. Hogg. Deep purple maroon, excellent for show purposes.

Dr. Rushpler. Blackish purple, shaded crimson; very good.

Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson, darker as it expands.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon.

Earl of Dufferin. Dark red, large and full.

Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson, full and perfect form.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snowy white, extra fine in bud; a strong growing variety, producing flowers of handsome appearance.

General Jacqueminot. Velvety scarlet.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau. Bright velvety vermillion, large and showy.

Grand Mogul. Deep crimson; very dark.

Her Majesty. Satiny pink; large and full.

Horace Vernet. Brilliant velvety crimson, large and full.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clarke. Deep scarlet, shaded crimson.

Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.

Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.

John Hopper. Rose, crim. centre; large, full.

Jubilee. Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson.

Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edges violet crimson.

Louis Ricard. A large flower, deep velvety crimson, shaded with vermillion and black.

Louis von Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.

Mrs. J. Laing. Soft satiny pink, very fragrant.

Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crim.

Paul Neron. Rich rose, monst., very double.

Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shade, large.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark crimson.

Princess Alice. Rich deep rose.

Pride of Waltham. Flesh shaded bright rose.

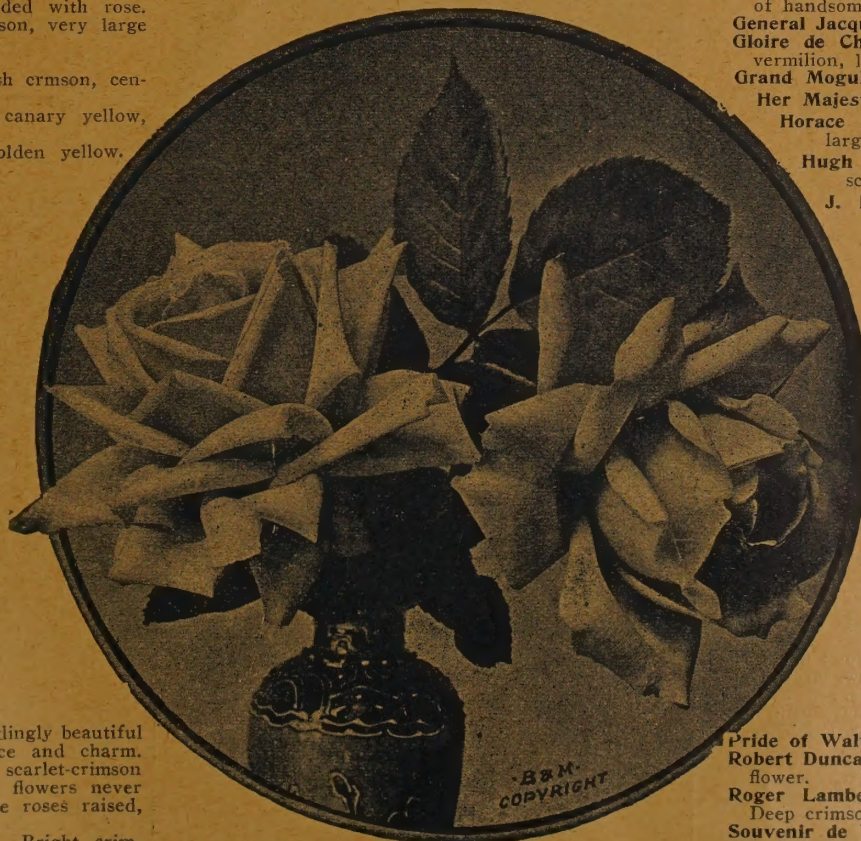
Robert Duncan. Deep rosy lake, a fine exhibition flower.

Roger Lambelin (The White Margined Rose). Deep crimson, with distinct white margin.

Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet.

Victor Hugo. Intense crimson; good form.

Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth. A1.



Climbing Roses

Can be grown in the border if trained on poles. The prefix "Climbing" is only used when there are dwarf roses of the same name.

Ards Pillar (H.T.). Garden and pillar rose; rich velvety crimson.

Ards Rover (H.P.). Deep crimson, shaded maroon.

Bardo Job (H.P.). Bright crimson; large.

Celine Forestier (N.). Pale yellow; free.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H.T.). Deep rose; long pointed buds.

Climbing Caroline Testout (T.). Flowers bright rose.

Climbing Comtesse de la Barthe (T.). Strong climbing.

Climbing Devoniensis (T.). Creamy white.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.). A climbing form of the well-known white rose, which has been such a favourite, and one of the best climbers.

Climbing Georges Schwartz (T.). A vigorous climbing sport. The blooms are of the brightest yellow; flowers freely spring, summer, and winter.

Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (H.T.). Pale fawn, deeper in centre.

Climbing La France (H.T.). A climbing sport, producing flowers identical with La France.

Climbing Liberty (H.T.). Growth similar to "Ards Pillar"; col., the most dazzling crimson.

Climbing Madame de Watteville (T.). A climbing form of this beautiful tea.

Climbing Maman Cochet (H.T.). A strong climbing sport of this popular rose.

Climbing Melanie Soupert (H.T.). Colour, salmon yellow, suffused carmine pink.

Climbing Meteor (H.T.). Brilliant crimson.

Climbing Niphetos (H.T.). Pure white tea.

Climbing Papa Gontier (H.T.). Vigorous climber; bright rosy crimson.

Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright yellow; profuse.

Climbing Richmond (H.T.). Reddish scarlet colour and free flowering.

Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison (T.). Edges blush, deeper in centre.

Climbing Therese Levet (H.T.). A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety, and a valuable acquisition to the dark crimson climbers.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (H.T.). This is a true climber of very vigorous habit, of the magnificent Maman Cochet.

Cloth of Gold (N.). Sulphur yellow.

Cordelia (H.T.). Buds coppery yellow, changing to lemon yellow as they open. Produced in clusters.

Cupid (H.T.). A pillar rose, single flowers, 4 to 5 inches across, and produced in clusters. Colour, delicate flesh, with a touch of peach.

Duchess d'Auerstaedt (T.). Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.

E. Veyrat Hermanos (H.T.). Apricot and carmine, reflex with deep red; sweet scented.

Fortunes Yellow (H.T.). Yellow, shaded bronzy fawn; a fine climbing rose.

Gloire de Dijon (T.). Yellow and buff.

James Sprunt (H.T.). Rich scarlet crimson; large.

Jessie Clark (H.T.). Large single flowers (4in. across), borne in clusters. Colour, a lovely shade of pink.

Johanna Sebus (H.T.). Bright cherry carmine.

Kerslake's Australian Beauty (H.T.). Brilliant scarlet crimson, flushed blackish maroon; very floriferous, of great substance, and deliciously fragrant.

La France d'89 (T.). Brilliant rosy-red; very large, and free flowering; very sweet scented.

La Marque (N.). White, centre tinged yellow.

Lemon Pillar (H.T.). Pale yellow in bud, opening to palest sulphur yellow.

Madame Berard (T.). Salmon rose, shaded yel.

Madam Charles Monnier (T.). Rosy flesh, centre yellow and orange. In the autumn the blooms are entirely yellow and orange.

Madame Jules Gravereaux (T.). Buff, white, shaded peach and yellow; very large; good shape; very free flowering.

Marechal Neil (N.). Rich golden yellow.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.). Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson, lightly Bourbon scented; a Victorian seedling, which has a reputation for flowering nine months in the year; strong, vigorous grower.

Monsieur Desir (H.T.). Velvety crimson, violet shade.

Mrs. J. H. Beatson (H.T.). Raised by the late Mr. G. H. Kerslake; colour a lovely dark carmine, fine foliage, and sweetly scented; strong robust growth.

Noella Nabonnand (T.). Extra large, semi-double, velvety crimson, handsome buds, very vigorous.

Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.). Bright rosy cerise, large and full; long petals.

Reve d'Or (N.). Deep coppery yellow; fine form.

Rev. T. C. Cole (N.). Bright yellow, large, full.

Souvenir de Leonie Viennot (H.T.). Silvery rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary yellow.

Souvenir de Madame Metral (H.T.). Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.

Striped Reine Marie Henriette (H.T.). Has the same excellent qualities as R. M. Henriette with the exception of the flowers, which are striped magenta on paler ground.

White Marechal Neil (N.). Creamy white.

William Allan Richardson (N.). Beautiful orange yellow.



RAMBLER ROSE.

Miscellaneous Roses

CLIMBING POLYANTHA AND RAMBLER ROSES.

Aglala (H.T.). Yellow.

Blush Rambler (H.T.). Almost single; colour a rich blush, shading lighter in the centre.

Bocca Nigra (H.T.). Purplish crimson, with large white eye, cupped form, in trusses of 15 to 50 flowers; exceedingly vigorous.

Claire Jacquier (H.T.). Nankeen yellow.

Climbing Orleans (H.T.). A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety.

Clos Roze (H.T.). Sport from Crimson Rambler. Very floriferous pyramidal panicles of 30 to 50 semi-double flowers, bright rose with white centre.

Crimson Rambler (H.T.). Brightest crimson; very vigorous grower; foliage very bright green.

Dorothy Jeavons (H.T.). This grand new rose is a sport from the well-known Blush Rambler, and inherits all the qualities of its parent. Pure white in colour, with golden anther, vigorous growth.

Euphrosyne (H.T.). Pink.

Goldfinch (H.T.). Pale orange yellow, changing to lemon white.

Helene (H.T.). Delicate shade salmon pink, deeper centre of rose pink.

Lyon Rambler (H.T.). The flowers are double, bright pink with white centres, the contrast of the two colours producing a charming effect.

Mlle. C. Brunner (H.T.). Salmon.

Perpetual Crimson Rambler (H.T.). White.

Thalia (H.T.). White.

Tea Rambler (H.T.). The little flowers are of a coppery pink, changing to a soft salmon pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES—Continued.

Veilchenblau (H.T.). Reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue; semi-double flowers, produced in large bunches.

Wallflower (H.T.). Rosy lake crimson blooms.

Wedding Bells (H.T.). Shell pink, base of petals white.

MOSS ROSES

Blanch Moreau (H.T.). White. White Bath

Red Moss (H.T.). M. Lobb. Deep } 1/-

Pink Moss (H.T.). rose. } each.

Venus (H.T.). Fiery red, large, full, upright habit

SINGLE ROSES

Rosa Sinica Alba (H.T.). Pure white, large single flowers, with yellow stamens.

Rosa Sinica Anemone (H.T.). Silvery-pink shaded rose, free flowering and attractive.

BANKSIAN ROSES

Desirable Roses for climbing purposes.

Banksia Alba (H.T.). White. Fortunil. White.

Banksia Lutea (H.T.). Yellow.

WICHURIANA ROSES

The Creeping Roses for covering banks.

Alberic Barbier (H.T.). Flower in clusters, semi-double; creamy white, yellow centre.

American Pillar (H.T.). Large, single, rich pink, with white eye and yellow stamens.

Coronation (Wich) (H.T.). Scarlet crimson, splashed with small white streaks; semi-double.

Debutante (H.T.). Large clusters of soft double pink.

De Candolle (H.T.). Deep yellow, shaded salmon.

Dorothy Dennison (H.T.). A sport from Dorothy Perkins. A lovely shell pink.

Dorothy Perkins (H.T.). A beautiful shell pink; double flowers in clusters.

Edmond Proust (H.T.). Coppery yellow centre, shaded crimson.

Excelsa (H.T.). Brilliant scarlet crimson, large trusses of double flowers.

Hiawatha (H.T.). Single; bright rich crimson; white eye, Madam Portier Durel. The best double white; new.

Manda's Triumph (H.T.). Large clusters of double white flowers; sweet scented.

Rene Andre (H.T.). Semi-double, saffron yellow, tinted dark orange red.

Shower of Gold (H.T.). Vigorous, almost the colour of William Allan Richardson, but with not so much orange.

Sodenia (H.T.). Bright carmine to scarlet red, large clusters of double blooms.

Sylvia (H.T.). Buds pale lemon yellow, changing when open to pure white, double, and exquisitely scented; flowers produced in large and elegant sprays in both summer and autumn.

Tausendschon (H.T.). Large pink, in large clusters; good.

White Dorothy Perkins (H.T.). A white sport from the well-known variety.

EVER-BLOOMING.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

1/- each; 11/- doz.; Post Free, 12/-.

These Roses are to their genus what the Pommers are to dahlias. They are profuse bloomers, and have bunches of small flowers.

Annie Marie Montravel (H.T.). Small, pure white.

Atropurpurea (H.T.). Colour deep purplish red, very large trusses, and free flowerer.

Clara Pfitzer (H.T.). Light carmine, edged silvery white.

Edward VII. (H.T.). A seedling from Madame N. Levavasseur, of a pale pink colour.

Eileen Low (H.T.). China pink, double, and finely-formed flower; vigorous and very floriferous.

Etoile d'Or (H.T.). Citron yellow in centre, shading to pale chrome; medium size, very fine.

George Pernet (H.T.). Bright rose and pink.

Jessie (H.T.). Bright orange-red; small, almost single.

Leonie Lamesch (H.T.). Bright coppery red, shaded with deep red and yellow.

Mademoiselle Cecil Brunner (H.T.). Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre.

Madame E. Nolte (H.T.). Chamois yellow, changing to white.

Madame N. Levavasseur (H.T.). Semi-double, rosy crimson, dwarf.

Marie Pavie (H.T.). Rosy white, medium size.

Miniature (H.T.). White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.

Orleans Rose (H.T.). Colour brilliant geranium red, suffused rose, with white centre, making a charming combination, bushy habit, and very free flowering.

Perle d'Or (H.T.). Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud.

Red Pet (H.T.). Brightest dark crimson.

Yvonne Rabier (H.T.). Pure white, with clear sulphur yellow centre; medium size.

Standard Roses

Full Standards, 3/- each; Half Standards, 2/-.

Packing extra.

We have some fine Standard and Half Standard Roses. The selection would be best left to ourselves, as we only grow a few varieties which are most suitable. They are good strong plants. If colours are given, we would select best varieties.

Ever-Blooming ZONALE

Geraniums

(Also called
PELARGONIUMS)

Single-Flowering Varieties

Arctic Circle. Pure white.
Beasley's Tiger. A very distinct new variety, white ground, densely spotted and tigered light wine colour. 1/6.
Bellarophone. Soft crimson, suffused salmon; beautifully blended.
Blenheim. Grand scarlet, large white eye.
Caledonia. Blush pink of an exquisite shade. 1/6.
Champion. Scarlet, very large.
Chaucer. Cerise, beautifully bright.
Countess of Dudley. Vivid magenta, large white centre.
Crabbe. Cherry red, large truss.
Dream. Pale pink, with white eye; an old favourite, and one of the best.
Dr. Nansen. Pure white.
Dr. Paul Ducloux. Violet magenta, white centre.
Dublin. Very pleasing, bold flowers of a rosy magenta shade, and splendid dwarf habit. 1/6.
Eucharis. Beautiful pure white.
Fiery Cross. The most intense scarlet ever seen in zonal pelargoniums, and the finest of its class. 1/6.
Hall Caine. Bright cherry red, most telling colour.
H. de Percival. Soft blush.
King Victor. Large flowers of bright orange colour.
Kingswood. Beautifully shaped flowers, bright scarlet, clear in centre; very attractive. 1/6.
Madam F. Carnot. Light rosy pink, large trusses.
Madam L. Renaud. Rich magenta, with white eye.
Mars. A most beautiful shade of crimson, lighter in upper petals, fine form and substance; immense flowers and trusses, very bold; splendid habit. 2/6.
Maxim Kovalensky. Grand variety of quite a new shade of colour, which may best be described as a scarlet yellow, large trusses, a grand bedder; distinct. 1/6.
Menelik. Magenta pink, one third centre pale white.
Mrs. Saunders. Salmon rose, petals edged white, beautiful combination.
Paul Crampel. A brilliant scarlet, large blooms.
Peach. Large circular flowers of a delicate blush pink shade.
Pink Pet. Pink, with white centre.
Princess Alex. Pale rose.
Psyche. Golden salmon, of great excellence.
Rose Queen. A really beautiful shade of deep rosy cerise, large truss and very free flowering. 1/6.
Sayers Picotee. White ground, beautifully edged and flaked bright pink; excellent.
Sir Richard Ball. Soft red, a most pleasing shade, nice circular flowers, good habit, free bloomer. 1/6.
Snowstorm. Purest possible white.
St. Louis. Vivid scarlet crimson, bold white eye, immense flower. 1/6.
The Sirdar. Large and perfect flowers of the finest substance, perfectly circular in formation; colour, bright scarlet; robust habit. 2/6.
Washington. Orange scarlet; showy.
Winston Churchill. Magenta pink, large white centre.

ZONALE GERANIUMS are most useful for outdoor culture. They are now very popular. We have a large variety, and catalogue the majority of the best. 1/- each, 11/- doz.
 Except where otherwise marked.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.—Continued.

Etermanthe. Scarlet.
G. Caillebotte. Dark shade of magenta.
Hourlet Lenglet. Soft clear scarlet, very large trusses, vigorous habit, fine. 1/6.
Jean Viand. Soft rose pink.
Julie Borius. Large, well formed flowers; deep china pink, tinted orange; good. 1/6.
King of Denmark. Salmon pink, large truss and distinct.
Madame Carnot. Perfectly formed, pure white flow.
Madam Everiste Dupont. A mixture of magenta and crimson, light centre, fine large flowers; a bold variety.
Madame Godfrey Stars. Richest purplish pink.
Madame H. Tilmant. White centre, marg. scarlet.
Madam Laport Bisquit. Pleasing golden salmon, broadly margined white; large trusses; good habit. 1/6.
Madam Landry. Deep salmon, good old variety.
Madam Martigner. White tinged rose, carmine border; a distinct variety.
Madeline Lemaire. Flesh salm., enorm. blooms.
Mons. E. David. A rich magenta shade, base of upper petals pure white; distinct. 1/6.
Pink Raspail. Rosy pink, exquisite.
Princess Alice de Rothschild. Gigantic blush rose; beautiful.
Revirie. Gigantic china pink blooms.
Wm. Kelway. Brilliant crimson scarlet.

Ivy Leaved Geraniums

1/- each, 11/- doz.
 Except where otherwise marked.
 Fine for covering fences. Showy and handsome.
Abel Carriere. Silvery pink, very free blooming.
Alice Lee. An attractive variety, foliage light yellow, violet crimson flowers.
Antoin Crozy. Bright orange scarlet
Beauty of Jersey. Lovely scarlet, shad. purple.
Beauty of Perth. Bright heliotrope, the petals splashed crimson.
Crescendo (New). A fine acquisition to this section; the flowers are double and of a very bright orange scarlet colour; a robust and strong growing variety. 2/6.
Enchantress. Lovely shell pink; free flowerer.
Etincelant. Bright glowing scarlet.
Future Fame. Immense trusses of large brilliant amaranth purple flowers.
Her Majesty the Queen. Finest salmon-coloured variety, large trusses.

IVY LEAVED GERANIUMS.—Continued.

Henri Littolf. Large rose flowers, magenta tint, black blotch on petals.
His Majesty the King. Pleasing shade of dark cerise, trusses large.
Jean d'Arc. White, suffused light lavender.
Joseph Warren. Large rosy purple, very choice.
La Corinthienne. White, tinted blush, slight crimson feather on upper petals.
La France. Beautiful hybrid variety, lovely tint of rose coloured flowers; large trusses, and of free habit.
La Rosaire. Satiny rose, lighter margin; perfect.
Mrs. J. G. Day. Rich crimson, large and free flowering.
Millfield Gem. Flesh colour, with dark blotches.
Papa Chapter. Deep crimson scarlet; a grand var.
Queen of Roses. Quite distinct, fine large flowers of a rosebud shape, magenta shade.
Ryecroft Surprise. Crimson spots, shaded rose.
Souv. de Chas. Turner. Gigantic trusses, col. deep pink shade, feathered mar, in upper petals.
Vicar of Shirley. Lovely shade of raspberry red, silver metallic blotches.

Regal Pelargoniums

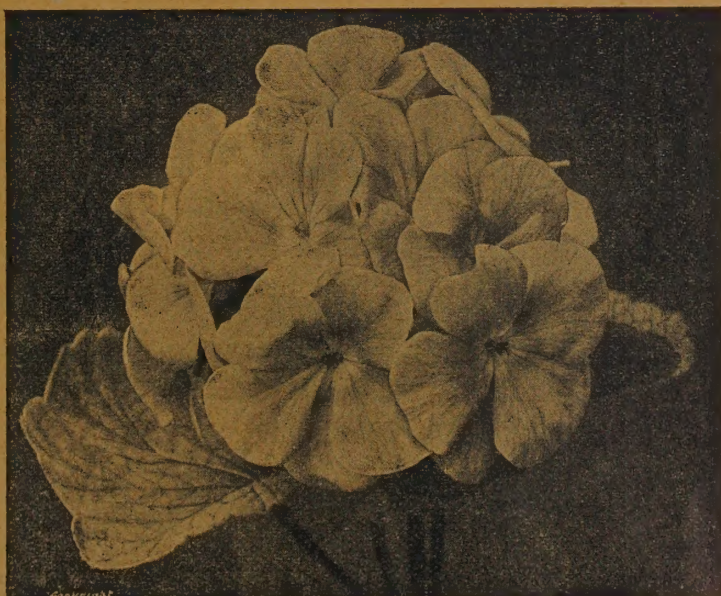
(Fringed Edged)

1/6 each, 16/- doz.
Captain Raikes' Improved. Fiery crimson, bordered carmine.
Champion. White, delicately shaded blush.
Dorothy. Soft carmine, maroon blotch.
Duchess of Bedford. Pure white, centre slightly pink.
Duke of Connaught. Deep maroon, light centre.
Earl of Hopetoun. Deep crim., white centre.
Edward Perkins. Brilliant red, upper petals dark.
Eugene Legros. Pure white, maroon blotch.
Garibaldi. Crimson, with maroon blotch.
George Beckwith. Rosy crimson, large flowers.
Her Majesty. Large, pure white.
Lady Isabel. Soft rosy lilac, distinct.
Lady Talbot. Red. maroon, with lighter margin, beautifully fringed.
Lord Kitchener. Rosy salmon, white throat and margin.
Lord Northcote. Light pink, blotched deep pink.
Madame Thibaut. White, blotched rose, upper petals crimson.
Mons des Moulins. Rosy crimson, white throat.
Olivette. Rich maroon, light centre and edge.
Persimmon. Large, orange, scarlet.
Rob Roy. Top petals dark purple, lower petals lighter.
Sir Alfred Milner. Light red, dark blotch on upper petals.
Sir Harry Rawson. Enormous truss, soft pink, marked carmine.

Tricolor Leaved Geraniums

1/6 each.

Dolly Varden. A silver tricolour variety, with bright red zone covering fully one third of the surface of the leaves; one of the finest.
Macbeth. Golden tricolour, with dark brown zone and bright scarlet ring; attractive.
Masterpiece. Centre of leaves dark green, surrounded by an intense dark zone, edged bright scarlet and yellow.
Porteus. A very attractive silver variety, with bright carmine zone, and a good broad white margin; branching variety.



GERANIUM.
85

I was very pleased with the parcel of Plants, and have been most successful with same.—Mrs. A. G. WALKER, St. George Street, Mungindl.—25/4/16.

Ami Henriot. Bright rose, large truss.
Apothoise. Rosy-red, white centre.
Beatrice. Cerise, large truss and flowers.
Bertha de Presilly. Soft satiny rose, beautiful tint.
California. Large flowers of a bright orange.
Carpeaux. Flowers very large and round; soft rose edged with carmine. 1/6.
Chavarri Hermanos. Vivid scarlet, of great brilliancy, large trusses and flowers, vigorous, very fine. 1/6.
Chas. Conoud. Large scarlet, with white eye.
Double Jacoby. Light magenta, giant flowers.
Dr. Despress. Deep crimson, enormous pip and truss.

Double-Flowering Varieties

Anderson & Co Ltd

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants

ACHILLEA s. d.
Perry's White. Double white flowers produced in the wildest profusion .. 1 0
AGAPANTHUS (The African Lily)
Umbellatus. Blue .. 1 0
Umbellatus Alba .. 1 0
 Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3ft. surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue or white flowers.

AGATHÆA CŒLESTIS
 (Blue Marguerite).
 Flowers similar to Paris Daisy; blue with yellow centre .. 1 0

AGAVE
Attenuata .. 1 6
Americana .. 1 6
 Very compact habit, leaves dark green; beautiful plants for lawn decoration.

ALOCASIA (The Spoon Lily)
Macrorrhiza .. 1 6
 Very useful for bush-house or verandah culture.

ALSTROMERIA
Aurantica. Brownish orange .. 1 0
Alba. Pure white .. 1 0
Pelegrina. Pale yellow, striped with rose 1 0
 Few plants need less attention than these to grow them successfully, either in pots or planted out. They are very effective in masses.

AMARYLLIS
 (Hippeastrums)
 (See Bulb List.)
 Exquisite varieties of different colours; very fashionable flower .. from 1/- to 2 6

AMORPHOPHALLUS
Rivieri. .. 1 6
 Flowers of this lily are dark green colour, speckled or dotted with rose, pretty leaves, beautiful marbled stem.

ANEMONE
Japonica. Pink, single .. 1 0
Honorine Joubert. Pure white, single .. 1 0
Whirlwind. Double white .. 1 0
Brilliant. Single pink .. 1 0
Lady Ardilaun. Pure white, large flower .. 1 0
 Beautiful herbaceous plants, of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2ft; flowers abundantly in cluster; hardy.

ANTHERICUM
Elegantissimum. Foliage has a band of yellow through centre 1 0
Album Variegatum. Foliage has a band of white through centre .. 1 0
 Showy variegated foliage plants; suitable for hanging baskets and rockery.

ARUNDO
Donax Variegata. Beautiful bamboo-like reeds, variegated yellow and white, 12ft. 1 6

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy of Sorts).
Amellus Fastigiatus. Lavender, yellow cen. 1 0
Beauty of Colwell. Double blue .. 1 0
Brightness. Very large pink .. 1 0
Charming. White, changing to purple .. 1 0
Constance. Deep violet .. 1 0
Ericoides Superba. Pale blue .. 1 0
F. W. Burbidge. Light blue, large flowers 1 0
Katie. Large dark blue .. 1 0
Microphyllus. Small white .. 1 0
Mrs. J. H. Raynor. Vivid crimson .. 1 6
Perry's Pink. Extra large pink .. 1 6
Triumph. Very dark pink .. 1 0
Vimeus Perfecta. White petals, faintly tinged pink .. 1 0
White Queen. .. 1 0
 These Asters are charming, especially the new coloured varieties.

BLETIA
Hyacinthina (Hardy Orchid) .. from 3 6
Hyacinthina Alba. Producing white flowers 5 0
 Terrestrial or Earth-rooting Orchids of great beauty and value. The leaves are narrow. The pretty hyacinth-like purple flowers are freely produced after the plant is well established.

BOCCONIA
Cordata (Plume Poppy) .. 1 0
 Handsome herbaceous plant.

BOLTONIA s. d.
Glaustifolia. Fairy like flowers, borne on long stems in endless profusion .. 1 6
BRYOPHYLLUM
Calycinim (Plant of Life) .. 1 6
 A curious plant, which propagates from the shedded leaf. Easy of culture.

CALLA, OR RICHARDIA
 (Lily of the Nile)
Elliottiana. Leaves evenly spotted and marked with white. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas .. 2 0
Ethiopica (Arum Lily). "Lily of the Nile." Easiest culture; prefers moist situation especially; foliage large, flowers white. .. 1 0
Lemon Giant. Magnificent large yellow spathe, yellowish foliage, white spotted leaves .. 2 0
Maculata Alba. Leaves spotted with silver; flowers white, effective .. 1 0
Sanctum (The Black Lily) .. 1 6



MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy)
Leucanthemum. White Ox-eye Daisy .. 0 3
Leucanthemum Maximum .. 0 3
Princess Henry. Large white .. 1 0
Snowstorm. Very large white .. 1 0

CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS
 (Marguerite)
Andersoni. White, with black centre .. 1 0
Mrs. F. Sanders. Single and double white flowers borne on the same plant .. 1 0
Single White. 4ft. .. 1 0
Single Yellow. 4ft. .. 1 0

CLIVEA
Nobilis. Splendid free-flowering, bulbous plant, orange yellow Amaryllis-like flwrs. 2 0
Mineata. Red and orange flowers; drooping habit .. 2 6
 Beautiful pot plants for verandah or bush-house culture.

CRASSULA (Kalosanthos)
Coccinea. Scarlet .. 1 6
CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)
Majalis. White .. 1 0
 Old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder districts. Its perfume is delightful.

CONVOLVULUS
Mauritanicus. Flowers blue, with a white throat and yellow anthers; useful for baskets .. 1 0

CRINUM (Choice Varieties) s. d.
 from 1 3
 Resembles Agapanthus in habit; produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery. A beautiful plant.

CYCLAMEN
Of Various Colours .. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
 Very fine winter and spring flowering plants, which we may highly recommend. They are hardy, very handsome (both in foliage and flowers), and are most excellent plants to cultivate in pots, and are easily managed by amateurs.

CYPERUS
Alternifolius .. 1 0
Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Reed). Synonymous with Papyrus Antiquorum. (See Aquatic Plants) .. 1 0
Laxus .. 1 0

ECHEVERIA
Metallica .. 1 6
Secunda Glauca .. 1/6 doz.; 100 10 0
 Foliage plants; the leaves are large and with a metallic colour.

EPIPHYLLUM
Truncatum. Of sorts .. 1 6
 A hardy class of plants, very showy when in bloom.

EULALIA
Japonica. 4ft. .. 1 6
Zebrina Variegata. 4ft. .. 1 6
 Beautiful grass-like plants, suitable for edge of ponds, or may be used with great effect as a border plant.

FARFUGIUM
Grande .. 1 6
 A Japanese plant; produces dark green shining leaves blotched with yellow, or sometimes white and rose; very ornamental.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)
Aurea Striata .. 1 6
Japonica .. 1 0
 An attractive, hardy, herbaceous plant, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

GAZANIA
Argentea. Silver-margd. foliage 0 6
Lutea. Flowers pure golden yellow .. 0 6
Orange Day. Orange yellow .. 1 0
Primrose Queen. Lemon yellow, dark purple centre .. 1 0
Splendens .. 0 6
 Hardy, showy, herbaceous plant; produces large flower heads of bright orange, with black and white spots at the base of each petal; trailing habit.

GERBERA
Jamesoni (The Scarlet South African Daisy) .. 1 6

GERBERA JAMESONI HYBRIDS
 (Plants)
 each.
Lovely Cerise. 3 0
Startling Pure White 3 0
Fine Shade Maroon 3 0
Pure Yellow 3 0
Deep Red 3 0
Beautiful Pink 3 0
Orange Red .. 2 0
Pretty Terra-cotta .. 2 0
Light Rosy Pink 2 0
Full Red .. 2 0
Magenta .. 2 0

GLORIOSA
Superba (Glory Lily of East India). From 2 0
 A climbing Lilium, exquisite flowers, which at opening are green, then turn yellow, and lastly bright scarlet, with orange red at base.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)
Argentum .. 1 6
Roseum. Pink .. 1 6
 A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks, 8ft. high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty.

GYNURA
Aurantiaca. Flower heads brilliant orange, beautiful foliage, green and purple; very hairy .. 1 6

Seeds & Plants

Herbaceous, Bulbous, and Other Hardy Plants—Continued.

HEDYCHUM s. d.
Coronarium Album. Sweet-scented, snow-white flowers 1 6
Gardnerianum. Lemon yellow, large and fragrant 1 6
 Tall, Canna-like plants, heads of orchid-like flowers; very showy.

HEERIA.
Rosea. Rose pink 1 0
Alba. White 1 6
 Profuse and graceful flowering plants.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)
Flava. Single orange 1 0
Fulva, fl. pl. Double yellow 1 0
Major. Very large single yellow 1 0
 Very ornamental, hardy, herbaceous perennials. All varieties are of easy culture, and are admirably adapted for shrubberies or clumps. The flowers are produced successively and in abundance.

HELIANTHUS
Multiflorus (Single Perennial Sunflower) 1 0
Multiflorus Plenus (Double) 1 0
 Both very showy and floriferous.

HEUCHERA
Sanguinea. Red 1 0
 Throws up spikes of blood red flowers, very pretty; requires same pot culture as Primula and Cyclamen.

IMANTOPHYLLUM (See Clivea)

IRIS
Foetidissima. Foliage variegated, almost white 1 6
Kæmferi.
 This well-known beautiful flag-like flower of Japan contains a great diversity of colour—white, maroon, deep blue, violet, beautifully veined, mottled, etc. Splendid named connection.

1/- each; 10/- doz.
Pardanthus Chinensis (Blackberry Iris) 1 0
Sanguinea. Reddish blue flowers, freely produced 1 0
Stylosa. Evergreen, blue flowers 1 0
Flag Iris. Many varieties 1 0
 All the Irises are worthy of special attention on account of their beautiful combination of colours, which is making them so popular.

LEONOTIS
Leonurus (South Africa). "The Lion's Tail." Very showy; orange flowers in whorles; constant flowering 1 0

LINUM
Trigynum. Yellow, winter flowering 1 6

LOTUS
Pellorhynchus (Coral Gem). A most charming trailing plant, especially suited for basket culture, with small slender silvery foliage and bright coral red flower 1 0

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM
 We have a collection of the most showy varieties—orange, yellow, dark crimson, pink, white. Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries and edgings; free flowering.
 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

MIMULUS
Moschatus (Musk) 0 9
 Musk is best cultivated in pots; leaves delightfully perfumed; yellow flowers.

MORAEA
Robinsoniana (Lord Howe Island Wedding Iris). A giant of the Iris family; pure white 1 0

MONSTERA
Deliciosa 2 6
 Has large shining, dark green perforated leaves and large boat shaped flowers; it also produces a most delicious fruit.

NIEREMBERGIA
Gracilis. Flowers white, streaked with purple, with yellow centre 1 0
Gracilis Alba. Pure white, large flower 1 0

NERTERA (Bead Plant)
Depressa. With small orange berries 1 6
 Well adapted for culture in pots or shallow pans.

OPHIPOGON
Jaburan Variegata. Violet flower, with beautiful variegated foliage 1 6

PAEONY s. d.
Officinalis 1/6 each, 16/- doz.

PAMPAS GRASS (See Gynierium)

PANDANUS
Veitchii. Variegated foliage 2 0
Baplisti 2 0

Perennial Phlox

1/- each; 11/- doz.
 Perennial Phlox are among the finest and most effective for summer and autumn display; as border plants nothing will rival them.
Asia. Rosy lilac, shaded carmine, pink eye.
Beranger. Soft rose, shaded salmon pink.
Delicata. Pale pink, blood red eye, compact truss.
Devonia. Soft reddish salmon, eye red; immense trusses.
Esperance. Beautiful clear heliotrope, white eye.
Etna. Reddish salmon, scarlet eye.
Europe. Pure white, each flower bordered crimson.
Excelsior. Bright rose; very large truss, and immense pips.
Fiancee. Pure white, lemon eye; very large truss.
Gideon. Soft pink, shaded rose, red eye.
Iris. Bluish violet, with dark eye.
Lumineaux. Purplish red, suffused heliotrope.
Mrs. A. J. Tymms. Delicate rose lilac, soft red eye.
Mrs. Kerslake. Delicate pink, red eye; a beautiful flower.
Pearl. Pure white, large truss of well formed flowers.
Pink Perfection. Warm flesh pink, red eye.
Suffrage. Salmon red, purple eye.
Sulphide. White, with sulphur eye.
Superb. Colour rich cerise, with crimson eye.
Surprise. Heliotrope and mauve.
Tapis Blanc. Pure white; largest of all in pip.
Turquoise. Rich bluish violet, eye blackish crimson.

And Other Varieties.

Pentstemon

1/- each; 11/- doz.
 These are very hardy and attractive; no garden should be without them. Easily grown, stands the heat and drought better than any other florist's flower. Produces fine spikes of bloom during the greater part of the year.
 These are the Gloxinia flowered types of this lovely garden plant.
A. J. Tymms. Purple-red, shading to creamy white; throat lip blotched chocolate.
Brilliant. Bright red, white throat.
Delight. White, slightly tinged pink.
G. H. Kerslake. Purplish red, white throat, lip striped and blotched chocolate.
Gigantea. Colour deep rose-lake, throat white, blotched at the orifice with deep rose.
Gloria. Tube and segments brilliant vermilion, throat pure white; spike medium length.
Hercules. Tube crimson, segments scarlet, throat white, slightly pencilled scarlet.
J. H. Horton. Purple, lip maroon, white throat, streaked maroon.
J. L. Walker. Throat white, segments deep heliotrope.
Louis Laplatrier. Crimson lake, white throat.
Mrs. G. H. Kerslake. Tube white, lip clear rosy lilac; throat white, faintly pencilled.
Mrs. H. Gazzard. Purple tube, lip violet, throat white.
Noel. Crimson scarlet tube, throat white, lip scarlet.
Phenomenal. Throat pure white, tube and segments rosy lake; immense funnel-shaped flower, and fine spike.
Princeps. Tube and petals purplish crimson; throat white, blotched chocolate, Blooms large.
Purpurea. White throat, tube and segments violet and purple, very large flower and fine spike.
Rising Sun. Soft reddish salmon; throat white; a distinct and delicate tinted variety.
Vivid. Colour deep scarlet; throat white, pencilled and blotched at the orifice with crimson.

And Other Varieties.

PENNISETUM
Longistylum (Ornamental Grass) 1 0

PHILLOCACTUS s. d.
Empress. Flowers, which are abundant, covering foliage, are of a rich rose colour 1 6
Albus. Large white 1 0

PINCENECTIA
Tuberculata. Beautiful dracaena-like plant 1 6

PLATYCODON (Chinese Balloon Flower)
Grandiflora. Blue 1 0
Album. White 1 0
 Ornamental, hardy plants; 1ft. high.

POLYANTHUS
Varieties 3d. each, doz. 2 6
 An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; in spring, trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various.

POLYGONUM
Compactum. Flowers white, fol. var., good for rockery 0 6

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal)
Vulgare 1 0

PYRETHRUM
 Flowering varieties 2/- per doz.

PRIMULA (Primrose)
Obconica. A lovely pot plant 1 6
Sinensis 1 0
Single Mauve or White 1 0
Vulgaris (English Primrose) 6d. each; 4/- doz.

RUDBECKIA
Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow) 0 6
 A glorious herbaceous plant, worthy of a place in every garden; vigorous growth, 4 to 6ft.

SALVIA
Azurea. Light blue 1 0
Bethellii. Rosy pink, tipped white 1 0
Glory of Stuttgart. Scarlet 0 6
Hollandi. Scarlet dwarf and compact, best for bedding 1 0
Howell. Purplish blue 1 0
Patens. Celestial blue 1 0
Splendens Grandiflora 0 6
 Free blooming herbaceous plants, quite hardy.

SAXIFRAGA
Filamentosa (Aaron's Beard) 1 0
 Nice for hanging baskets.

SENECIO
Petasites. Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers and large ornamental foliage. Free habit and hardy 1 6

SHAMROCK
True Irish 0 9

SEDUM
Sorts 1 0
 Suitable for rockery.

SHASTA DAISY
 (See Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum).

SPIREA
Astille Rosea. Producing pink flowers 1 6
Japonica, or **Astille Japonica,** producing white plume-like flowers; very attractive 1 0
Queen Alexandria. Pretty pink, good plumes 1 6
 Very hardy and handsome flowering plants; very suitable for pot culture; lovely foliage.

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod)
Canadensis. Yellow. A very useful plant 0 9

STATICE
Brassicaefolia. Purple everlasting 1 0
Dicksoni. Rose 1 6

STOKESIA
Cyanea. Lilac purple 1 0
Cyanea Alba. White 1 0
 A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers.

THRIFT
 In various shades of colour; in pots each 1 0

TRITOMA (Queen's Lily)
Grandiflora. 1 0
Uvaria. Flowers coral red, shad. to orange 1 0
 Handsome grasstree-like foliage plants.

VINCA
Major Variegata. Variegated Periwinkle 1 8
Minor Aurea. Small, for rockeries 1 0

ZINGIBER
Officinalis. Ginger of commerce; pretty flower 1 6

Anderson & Co Ltd

Lists of Trees and Shrubs for Various Localities

With a view to facilitating Selection of Plants, we give herewith a List of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, also Climbers, for various parts of the State.

Coastal Districts

Evergreen Trees

	Each.	s.	d.
Calodendron Capense (Cape Chestnut) ..	2	0	
Camphor Laurel ..	1	0	
Castanospermum Australe (Moreton Bay Chestnut) ..	1	6	
Ceratonia Siliqua (Carob Bean) ..	1	6	
Eucalyptus Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum) ..	1	0	
Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum) ..	2	0	
Ficus Australis (Port Jackson Fig) ..	1	6	
Ficus Nitida ..	1	6	
Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak) ..	1	0	
Hymenoporum Flavum ..	1	6	
Lagunaria Patersoni ..	1	6	
Lophostemon ..	1	0	
Quercus Ilex (Evergreen Oak) ..	1	6	
Quercus Virens (Live Oak) ..	1	6	
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree) ..	1	0	
Ulmus Chinensis (Chinese Elm) ..	1	6	

Evergreen Flowering

Shrubs

	Each.	s.	d.
Abutilons. In variety ..	1/-	to	1 6
Arbutus Unedo ..	1	6	
Brunfelsias Francisia. In variety ..	2	0	
Cestrum. In variety ..	1	6	
Diervilla Weigelia. In variety ..	1	6	
Edwardsia Microphylla ..	1	6	
Escallonia. In variety ..	1/-	to	1 6
Gardenias. In variety ..	1	6	
Hibiscus. Varieties ..	1/-	to	1 6
Iochroma Grandiflora ..	1	6	
Jasminum Fruticans ..	1	0	
Lasiandra Macrantha ..	1	6	
Magnolia Fuscata ..	1	6	
Murraya Exotica ..	2	0	
Ochna Multiflora ..	1	6	
Rondeletia Speciosa ..	1	6	
Spartium Junceum (Spanish Broom) ..	1	0	
Tecoma Smithii ..	1	0	
Tecoma Velutina ..	1	6	
Veronicas. In variety ..	1/-	to	1 6

Deciduous Trees

	Each.	s.	d.
Allanthurus Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven) ..	1	0	
Cercis Siliquastrum (Judas Tree) ..	1	6	
Erythrina Indica (Coral Tree) ..	1	0	
Jacaranda Mimosifolia ..	1	6	
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree) ..	1	6	
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	1	6	
Populus Dilatata (Lombardy Poplar) ..	1	0	
Quercus (Oak) ..	1	6	
Robinia (False Acacia) ..	1	0	
Sterculia Acerifolia (Flame Tree) ..	1	6	
Tilia Europaea (Linden Tree) ..	1	6	
Ulmus Campestris (English Elm) ..	1	0	

Climbing Plants

	Each.	s.	d.
Ampelopsis. Varieties ..	1/-	to	1 6
Antigonon Amabile and A. Leptopus ..	2	6	
Bignonias. In variety ..	1/-	to	1 6
Bougainvilleas. In variety ..	1/6	to	3 0
Canavalia Bonariensis. ..	2	0	
Cobea Scandens ..	1	0	
Gelsemium Sempervirens (Carolina Jasmine) ..	1	6	
Ipomoea Learii (Arbour Vine) ..	1	0	
Jasminum (Jasmine) ..	1	6	
Loniceras ..	1/-	to	1 6
Mandevillea Suaveolens (Chili Jasmine) ..	1	0	
Passifloras. In variety ..	1	6	
Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower) ..	1	0	
Rhynchospermum Jasminoides ..	1	6	
Solanum Seaforthianum ..	1	0	
Solanum Wendlandii ..	1	6	
Stigmaphyllon Ciliatum (Golden Vine) ..	1	6	
Wistarias. In variety ..	1	6	



RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

High Tablelands

Coniferous Trees

	Each.	s.	d.
Abies Douglassi ..	2	0	
Abies Pinsapo ..	2	0	
Araucaria Excelsa ..	1	6	
Araucaria Bidwillii ..	1	6	
Cedrus Deodara ..	2	6	
Cryptomeria Elegans ..	1	6	
Cupressus Goveniana ..	1	6	
Cupressus Knightii ..	1	0	
Cupressus Lawsoniana ..	1	0	
Cupressus Macrocarpa ..	1	0	
Cupressus Sempervirens ..	1	0	
Cupressus Terulosa, from seed ..	1	0	
Juniperus Bermudiana ..	1	0	
Juniperus Chinensis ..	1	6	
Juniperus Virginiana ..	1	6	
Pinus Insignis ..	1	0	
Pinus Pinea ..	1	6	
Pinus Longifolia ..	1	6	
Podocarpus Elata ..	1	6	
Podocarpus Totara ..	1	6	
Retinospora Obtusa ..	1	6	
Thuja. Varieties ..	1/-	to	1 6

Deciduous Trees

	Each.	s.	d.
Acers (Maples). In variety ..	1/6	to	3 6
Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) ..	1	6	
Castanea Vesca (Spanish Chestnut) ..	2	6	
Fagus Sylvatica (Beech) ..	1	6	
Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum) ..	1	6	
Liriodendron Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree) ..	1	6	
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	1	6	
Pyrus Aucuparia (Mountain Ash) ..	1	6	
Quercus Pedunculata (English Oak) ..	1	6	
Robinia (False Acacia) ..	1	0	
Tilia Europaea (Linden Tree) ..	1	6	
Ulmus Campestris (English Elm) ..	1	0	

FAILURE IN PLANTS.

We do not undertake to replace plants or seedlings lost through inexperience in planting, or from any cause beyond our control.

Inland Districts

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees

	Each.	s.	d.
Acacia Elata (E) ..	1	6	
Ceratonia Siliqua (Carob Bean) (E) ..	1	6	
Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum) (E) ..	1	0	
Eucalyptus Ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (E) ..	2	0	
Gleditschia Horrida (Honey Locust) (D) ..	1	6	
Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak) (E) ..	1	0	
Melia Azederach (White Cedar) (D) ..	1	0	
Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) (D) ..	1	6	
Robinia (False Acacia) (D) ..	1	6	
Schinus Molle (Pepper Tree) (E) ..	1	0	
Sterculia Diversifolia (Kurrajong) (E) ..	1	6	

E signifies Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

	Each.	s.	d.
Arbutus Unedo (Strawberry Tree) ..	1	6	
Buddleia Veitchiana ..	1	6	
Callistemons (Bottle Brush). In variety ..	1	6	
Escallonia Macrantha ..	1	6	
Hakea Eucalyptoides ..	2	0	
Nerium (Oleander), in variety ..	1	6	
Photinia Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn) ..	1	6	
Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn). In var. ..	1	0	
Tecoma Capensis ..	1	0	
Viburnum Tinus (Laurustinus) ..	1	0	

Extra Hardy Climbers

Suitable also for tablelands.

	Each.	s.	d.
Akebia Quinata ..	1	6	
Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper) ..	1/-	to	1 6
Bignonia Australis ..	1	6	
Bignonia Jasminoides ..	1	6	
Bignonia Mackenii ..	1	6	
Bignonia Tweediana ..	1	0	
Bignonia Grandiflora ..	1	6	
Clematis. In variety ..	3	6	
Dolichos Ligulosus ..	1	0	
Gelsemium Sempervirens ..	1	6	
Hedera (Ivy). In variety ..	1/-	to	2 6
Jasminum. Hardy varieties ..	1	6	
Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial Pea) ..	1	0	
Loniceras (Honeysuckle). In var. ..	1/-	to	1 6
Solanum Jasminoides ..	1	0	
Wistarias. In variety ..	1	6	

I received the box of plants which you sent, all in perfect order. I was very pleased with them indeed. They are really the best lot of plants and shrubs I have ever had from the firm yet, and I have been dealing with them for some years now. The plants were lovely and fresh, and packed beautifully. I am sending along another order with this, and asking you to let me have same as early as possible.—Mrs. JOHN SIVELL, Wombat Street, Young.—8/6/16.



Seeds & Plants



Greenhouse and Stove Plants

ACALYPHA s. d.
Hispida 2 0
Godseffiana 1 6
Marginata (*Fijian Fire Plant*) 1 6
 Very handsome variegated plants.

ACHIMENES
 Ten varieties (named), various colours.
 These make fine pot or basket plants for the greenhouse during summer months, producing in abundance flowers ranging through many colours. Bulbs, 6d. each; 4/- doz.

AECHMEA
Fulgens (glowing). Flowers rich deep red, with bluish tip; 50 blooms in a cluster, produced erect. The colour blends beaut. 2 6

ALLAMANDA
Hendersonii. Beautiful climbing plant, with large yellow bell-shaped flowers. .. 2 6

ALOCASIA
Bissecta. Large bifurcated leaves of a very ornamental type. Good pot plant .. 2 0
Machrohiza Var. Flowers red .. 2 0

ALPINIA
Darcyl. A beautiful foliage plant, white and green .. Plants from 2 6

ANTHURIUM
Andreanum. Yellowish, broad band white 5 0
Crystallinum from 3 6
Chelsoni. Large pink 3 6
Regale. Large pointed leaves of bromzy green colour 3 6
Scherzerianum. Bright red 5 0
Waroqueanum. Long green leaf, silver veined 3 6
 Remarkable stove and green-house plant, some varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

APHELANDRA
Roezlii. Dark green leaves shaded with silvery hue between the veins; bright scarlet flowers 1 6

ARALIA
Veitchii. Very pretty decorative plant .. 3 6

ASPARAGUS
Capensis 1 6
Plumosus Nanus 1 0
Sprengerii 1 0
Tenuissimus 1 0
 Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush-house, green-house and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage.

ASPIDISTRA
Lurida 2/6 to 7/6
Lurida Variegata 3/6 to 10/6
 Aspidistras are hardy, graceful plants, and thoroughly adapted for indoor decoration. The white and green leaves are strikingly attractive.

BILBERGIA (*Bromeliaceae*)
 Sorts each 1 6
 Unique, handsome plants, useful for foliage and flowers.

CLERODENDRON
Balfourii 1 6
 The flowers are of a most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped; very pretty.

CISSUS
Discolour 1 6
 A beautiful green-house climber, with lustrous, magenta-coloured leaves, covered with silvery white dots, giving a most charming effect.

CALADIUMS
 24 Varieties. Strong dry bulbs. May, June, July, August; later on as pot plants. From 3/6 to 7/6 each.
 Beautiful tribe of tender green-house foliage plants, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when making their new growth; leaves magnificent, of a diversity of colour, curiously spotted and veined.

COLEUS
 New Large Leaved Hybrids. We can supply varieties of the new large-foliage kinds 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

CROTONS s. d.
 Unexcelled in beauty and richness of colours. They are fine plants for the conservatory from 2 6

CURCULIGO
Recurvata 1 6
 Effective decorative plant, handsome palm-like foliage.

CYPERUS
Alternifolius Variegatus 1 6

CYRTODEIRA
Fulgida. Flowers vermilion red, foliage emerald green and copper colour; useful for hanging baskets 1 6

DALECHAMPIA
Roezliana. Peculiar pink flower 1 6

DIEFFENBACHIA
 In Variety from 1 6

DIPLADENIA
Bolivensis 2 6
 A most beautiful climber; pure white flowers, with golden yellow throat.

DIOSCOREA
Illustrata. Climbing plants, producing large leaves of beautiful colours .. from 1 6

DRACAENA
Baptisti from 2 0 **Lindenii** from 2 6
Belmoreana " 2 0 **Massangeana** " 2 6
Hendersonii " 2 0 **Sanderiana** " 2 6
Godseffiana " 2 0 **Sheperdi** " 2 0
Gracilis. Dark green, margin striped red, very graceful 2 0

EUCCHARIS
Amazonica. The lovely Eucharis Lily, from 2 0

ERANTHEMUM
Bicolour 1 6
Nigrum. Reddish purple 1 6
Tuberculatum. Flowers pure white; tuberculate; very floriferous 1 6

EUPHORBIA
Jacquiniflora. Producing pretty flowers of a brilliant orange scarlet 2 0

FICUS
Australis Variegata. Can be grown outside; warm situation 2 6
Elastica. A most decorative plant .. 2 0
Elastica Variegata 3 6
Parcelli 3 6
Radicans Variegata. Suitable for bush-house for hanging baskets 1 6

FITTONIA
Argyroneura. Vivid green, with network of pure white veins 1 6
Gigantea. Green, pink ribs 1 6
Verschaffeltii (*syn. Pearcei*). Bronze green with pink variegation 1 6
 Elegant trailing plants, with handsome variegated foliage; most useful in the conservatory for planting on surface of pots or tubs containing specimen plants.

GESNERA
 In Variety. Pretty leaves, pale green, mottled bronze from 1 6

GLOXINIA
 Dry tubers can only be obtained during April, May, June and July; later on, in a growing state, in pots.
Dry Tubers 1/- each; 11/- doz.
 In Pots 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
 Charming plants, trumpet-like flowers of every colour, beautifully spotted and blotched, in upright form; leaves very beautiful; continue to flower for a long period.

HIBISCUS
Cocksii. Green and white, variegated foliage 1 6
Cooperi. Red and white 1 6

IXORA
Coccinea 2 6
Prince of Orange. A dwarf variety, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers .. 2 6
Striata 2 6

Many of the following plants succeed well when grown simply in the bush-house. There are a few that are exclusively cultivated under glass with artificial heat. Any information on the suitability or otherwise for treatment on the above lines will be gladly furnished.

KAEMPFERIA s. d.
Gilberti. Green and white variegated leaves of a highly ornamental character .. 1 6

MEDINILLA
Magnifica 3 6
 Handsome foliage plant, bearing large flower clusters of a lovely pink colour.

MARANTA
 In Variety from 1 6
 A varied and useful class of plants, with fine bold foliage.

PANDANUS
Veitchii. Variegated foliage from 2 0
Baptisti from 2 0

PANICUM
Variegatum. Beautiful little plant for baskets; very ornamental 1 0

PENTAS
Carnea 1 6
 A most beautiful flowering plant, having masses of flesh lilac coloured blooms, the whole year round.

PEPERONIA
Argyrea. Foliage resembling a Begonia .. 1 6

PHILODENDRON
Sanguineum. Leaves dark green, with lighter veins, purple underneath. An effective and attractive greenhouse climber 2 0

PHRYNIUM
Elatior Variegata. A good hardy decorative pot plant. Green and white foliage; an acquisition to house plants .. 2 6

PILEA (*Artillery Plant*).
Muscosa. Highly interesting plant on account of its flowers exploding .. 1 0

PLUMBAGO
Rosea. Pretty rose-coloured flowers, like the ordinary Plumbago 1 6

RUELLIA
Formosa. Bright scarlet, very showy .. 1 6
Rosea. Brown, green and silvery foliage, pink flowers 1 6

SAINTPAULIA
Ionantha 1 6
 Prolific flowering plant; the leaves dark fleshy green.

SANCHESIA
Nobilis. Foliage green, striped yellow .. 2 0

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS
Picta. Foliage deep green, with greyish white markings. 2 0

STROBILANTHES
Dyeranus. A magnificent foliage plant, metallic purple, green margin .. 2 0

STREPTOCARPUS
 Hybrids 1 0
 Charming flowering plants, in colours—blue, lavender, pink, red, and white.

TRADESCANTIA
 Discolour and Other Sorts 1 0

TABERNÆMONTANA
Coomassa fl. pl. 2 0
 A charming green-house plant, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented.

TYDEAS
 In Variety from 1 0
 Pretty foliage and flowering plant.

VRIESIA (*Tillandsia*)
 Tricolour 2 0

Orchids

Prices on Application.
 We can supply strong Plants of many of the best varieties, including:—
Aerides.
Cypripediums (*Slipper Orchid*), in 48 finest sorts.
Calanthes. A beautiful free-flowering species.
Cattleyas. Twelve varieties. Superb flowering.
Dendrobiums. **Odontoglossum**. **Laelias**.
Oncidiums. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type.



Anderson & Co Ltd



FERNS

Ferns and Palms for House Decoration cannot be excelled, as they require but little attention. If watered carefully they will last a long time indoors, if they are occasionally put outside at night in a sheltered place and syringed. Many of the Ferns are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place.

ADIANTUM (Maiden Hair Fern)

	s.	d.
Amabile	1	6
Banksiana	1	6
Capillus Veneris	1	6
Capillus Veneris Pac.	1	6
Concinnum	1	6
Concinnum Latum	1	6
Cuneatum	1	0
Cuneatum Grandiceps	1	6
Decorum	1	6
Elegans	1	6
Fergusonii	1	6
Formosum	1	6
Fragrantissimum	1	6
Gracillimum	1	6
Gracillimum Cristata	2	0
Lathomi	1	6
Macrophyllum	1	6
Nebulosum. A finer variety than Gracillimum	1	6
Peruvianum	2	0
Santa Catherina	2	0
Tenerum	1	0
Trapeziforme	1	6
Williamsii	2	0

ALSOPHILA (Tree Ferns)

Australis from	2	0
Cooperi from	1	0
Excelsa from	2	0

ASPARAGUS FERN

(See Green House Plants)

ASPLENIUM

Bulbiferum	1	6
Diversifolium	2	0
Lucidum	2	0
Nidus (Birds' Nest)	1	0
Viviparum	1	6

BLECHIUM

Brazilense	2	0
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CYATHEA (Tree Ferns)

Dealbata. New Zealand Silver Fern Tree. from 3/6 to	7	6
Medularis. The Black Tree Fern of New Zealand, with immense fronds, black stem	from 2/- to	7 6

CYRTOMIUM

Falcata	1	6
Rochfordi. Very hardy fern of the Falcata type, but much larger. The leaves are deeply fringed	1	6

DAVALLIA (Hare's Foot Fern)

Bullata	1	0
Dissecta	1	6
Fijiensis	2	0
Pyxidata	1	0

DICKSONIA (Tree Fern)

Antarctica. Large growing Tree Fern, from 2/- to	7	6
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DICTYOGRAMMA

Japonica (Deciduous Fern). Large fronds	1	6
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GYMNOGRAMMA

Chrysophilla (Golden Fern)	1	6
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LOMARIA

Gibba	2	0
Patersoni	1	0
Free growing, useful, and very ornamental Ferns, of easy culture.		

LYCOPODIUM

In Variety	1	0
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LYGODIUM

Scandens (Climbing Fern)	1	6
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MICROLEPIA

Hirta Cristata	1	6
Dixiana	1	6

Very useful and graceful ferns for show purposes.

Strigosa

.. .. .	1	0
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NEPHRODIUM

Molle Corymbiferum	1	6
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NEPHROLEPIS

Amerpholi (Philadelphia Lace Fern)	1	6
Anna Foster	1	0
Bostoniensis	1	0
Canaliculata	1	6
Davallioides	2	0
Furcans	1	6
Exaltata Superba	1	6
Elegantissima	1	0
Lycopodoides	2	0

NEPHROLEPIS—Continued.

Magnifica	1	6
Marshallii	1	6
Compacta	2	0
Mayli Ornata	1	6
Piersoni	1	6
Compacta	1	6
Todeaoides (The London Fern)	1	6
Piersoni from	1	6
Rosseveti	1	6
Scotti	1	6
Superbissima	1	6
Todeaoides Superba	1	6
Whitmani	1	6

ONYCHIUM

Japonicum	1	6
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OSMUNDA

Falcata (The Flowering Fern)	1	6
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PLATYCERIUM

Alicorne (Elkhorn Fern) .. from 1/6 to	7	6
Grande (Staghorn Fern) .. from 2/6 to	7	6

Both varieties are mounted and growing on boards, ready for despatch.

POLYPODIUM

Aurea	1	6
Knightii	1	6

PTERIS

Alexander	1	6
Argyrea (Silver Fern). Hand-some varieties from	1	6
Cretica Major	1	0
Flabellata	1	6
Hendersoni. Choice	1	6
Parkeri	1	6
Serrulata	1	6
Cristata	1	6
Tremula	1	0
Umbrosa	1	6
Wimsetti	1	6

SELAGINELLA

In Variety	1/- to	1	6
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TODEA

Barbara (Most Beautiful Tree Fern) from	2	6
Large Plants of any of the foregoing Ferns may be obtained at advanced prices.		

TREE FERN TRUNKS

Butts	3	6
1ft. Trunks	5	0
2ft. Trunks	6	0
3ft. Trunks	7	6
4ft. Trunks	8	6
5ft. Trunks	10	0

PALMS

ARECA

Baurii .. from	1	6
Sapida .. from	1	6

BRAHEA

Filamentosa (Cotton or Railway Palm)	1	6
One of the best Palms for embellishing the garden grounds. The quickest growing Palm.		

CHAMÆROPS

Excelsa .. from	1	6
Fortunei .. from	1	6
Humilis. Hardy graceful species .. from	1	6
Very hardy palms. Specially suited for the cooler parts of the State, where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost.		

COCOS

Plumosa	from 2	6
Wedelliana	from 3	6
Yatti. Fine Palm	from 2	6
Most graceful Palm in existence. Very beautiful for table and drawing-room decoration.		

CYCAS

Revoluta. The well-known Japanese Sago Palm; handsome lawn specimen .. from	2	6
Very showy, and quite hardy out of doors.		

CORYPHA

Australis (The N.S.W. Cabbage Tree Palm). Make fine specimens .. from	1	6
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DIPLOTHEMIUM

Maritimum (Wine Palm) (Syn. Cocos Yatti)	from 2	6
One of the finest Palms for outdoor culture; splendid lawn specimen; thrives well near the sea.		

KENTIA

Belmoreana (Curly Palm)	from 1	0
Canterburyana (Large Mountain Palm)	from 1	0
Fosteriana (Thatch Palm)	from 1	0

Kentias are the hardest, most beautiful, and most useful of Palms. Unexcelled for decoration.

LATANIA

Borbonica	from 2	6
Beautiful fan-leaved Palm; native of China and Japan; large fan-shaped leaves.		

MACROZAMIA

Denisonii	from 2	0
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PHŒNIX

Canariensis	from 2	6
Dactylifera (Date Palm)	from 2	6
Reclinata	from 2	6

PHŒNIX—Continued.

Roebeleinii	from 5	0
Sylvestris	from 2	6
Tenuis	from 2	6

The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside.

RHAPIS

(Japanese Bamboo Palm).

Flabelliformis	from 5	0
Humilis	from 5	0
Very handsome and graceful Palms.		

SEAFORTHIA

Elegans (N.S.W. Bangalow Palm) .. from	1	6
Suitable for outdoor culture.		

SABAL (The Giant Fan Palm)

Blackburniana	from 2	0
Umbraculifera	from 2	0
Palmetto	from 2	0

All hardy, and make fine lawn specimens.

WASHINGTONIA

Robusta	from 2	0
Sonorica	from 2	0



Seeds & Plants

Garden Requisites and Sundries

Spray Fluids, Insect Destroyers, Fumigators and Fertilisers

Gishurst Compound

In boxes—1lb., 1/9.

A very efficacious dressing for the destruction of Aphids, Green Fly, Red Spider, and Thrips; also for dressing apple trees infested with blight or other insects; and is death to the pests of the orange tree—Scale and Coccus.

Soluble Fir Tree Oil

In bottles, 2/6 and 4/3 each.

One of the best insecticides for plants or animals.

Nikoteen

In bottles—

Sufficient to make 6 gallons of wash ..	1/6
" " 12 " " ..	2/6
" " 25 " " ..	4/-
" " 100 " " ..	12/6
" " 800 " " ..	96/-

Certain death to Aphids, Scale, and all other insect pests; harmless to plant life. Directions on each bottle.

"Blackleaf 40" (CONCENTRATED TOBACCO EXTRACT)

This specific is specially recommended as a remedy for Thrips and Aphids in fruit trees. Prices:—

8 oz. tin makes 50 to 125 gals. of spray,	7/6
2 lb. tin makes 200 to 500 gals. of spray,	27/6
10½ lb. tin makes 840 to 2100 gals. of spray,	100/-

Tobacco for Washes

In parcels of about 10lbs. weight, sufficient to make 10 gallons liquid, 1/-.

8/6 per cwt.

Tobacco Powder

For the destruction of Spider, Mealy Bug, etc., can be applied by a bellows. Plants should be syringed with clean water some time after they have been treated. 3d. per lb.; 15/- per cwt.

Bellows, for Tobacco Powder, 7/3 and 9/6 each.

Bordeaux Powder

Scientifically prepared, safe and reliable. Unsurpassed as a remedy for preventing Mildew, Black-rot, and other fungoid diseases on potatoes, tomatoes, vines, roses, and other plants. Directions for use with each package.

Ready for dissolving in water in the proportion of 4lbs. bluestone and 4lbs. lime to 40 gallons of water. Price, 1/6 per lb.

Apterite

The soil fumigant. Spells death to Slugs, Wireworms, Caterpillars, Eelworms, Cutworms, Grubs, Millipedes, Bugs, Wood Lice, Ants, Snails, Woolly Aphids (root form), Phylloxera, the larvæ of the Cockchafer Beetle, the Pear Slugs, Wireworms, Caterpillars, Eelworms, and all larvæ and insects in the soil.

Prices—1lb. tin, 1/-; 7lb. tin, 3/-; 14lb. tin, 5/-; ½cwt. pkgs., 12/6; 1cwt. pkgs., 22/6.

"Surpazoll" Spray Fluid

(A Purely Vegetable Extract.)

Most effective remedy for the destruction of all insect life affecting trees and plants of every description. The mixture can be applied as a spray in the open garden or orchard, and also in bush-house or green-house.

Full directions for use on each bottle. Very effective for Green Fly on roses, and for Caterpillars and Cabbage Fly.

Bottles to make 7 Gallons Spray..... 1/9
3d. extra for postage.

Bottles to make 17½ Gallons Spray 4/-
4d. extra for postage.

It is recommended that when spraying insects of a greasy nature to add 1 lb. of soft soap to every ten gallons of Spray.

The Twin Sprays

HARBAS, The Great Spray Fluid.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST SPRAY FOR CONTROLLING THE VARIOUS SCALE PESTS THAT AFFECT FRUIT AND OTHER TREES.

Send for Pamphlet with full instructions for use, and read the Testimonials. SIMPLICITY ITSELF. CERTAIN DESTRUCTION TO SAN JOSE SCALE, AMERICAN BLIGHT AND RED SPIDER.

"HARBAS" possesses all the characteristics that are essential in a Spray—PENETRATING POWER. ADHESIVENESS. EASY TO MIX. EASY TO APPLY.

Directions for use—

For Deciduous Trees, 1 part Harbas to 20 parts cold water.

For Citrus and other Evergreen Trees, 1 part Harbas to 30 parts cold water.

PRICE OF HARBAS.

Tins, containing 4 gallons	19/- each	Tins, containing ½ gallon	3/9 each
" " 2 "	11/- each	" " 1 quart	2/6 each
" " 1 "	5/9 each	Barrels, containing 43 gallons	4/3 gal.

HAROLA Lime Sulphur Spraying Solution.

The Best Fungicide for all Fungus Diseases.

Being a Standard Fungicide, HAROLA may be used in conjunction with ARSENATE OF LEAD.

WINTER AND SUMMER USE for Deciduous, Citrus and all Fruit Trees.

HAROLA is a highly concentrated solution, and if directions are followed, only the very best results can be obtained.

When once Mixed HAROLA should be used the same day.

Why HAROLA should be used:

- 1.—Harola is manufactured under expert supervision.
- 2.—All ingredients are of the highest quality.
- 3.—Harola is the result of years of experiment.
- 4.—Harola is the Perfect Lime Sulphur Fungicide.

Directions for Use on Deciduous Trees:

FOR SUMMER:

1 part Harola—Use 50 to 60 parts water.

FOR WINTER:

1 part Harola—Use 10 to 15 parts water.

FOR CITRUS TREES: 1 part Harola—Use 28 to 45 parts cold water.

PRICES: HAROLA LIME SULPHUR SPRAYING SOLUTION—

Barrels, containing about 42 gallons	1/6 gal.	Cases, containing eight 1-gal. tins.	2/9 gal.
Cases, containing two 4-gallon tins	1/10 gal.	Quarts	1/6 ea.

Nett F.O. Rail or Boat, Sydney.

IMPORTANT.—When once Harola is mixed with water it should be used the same day.

'Surpazoll' Fumigating Liquid

A most effective vaporiser or fumigator for the eradication of Thrips, Red Spider, etc., in glass-houses or frames. Place a little of the liquid in an open tin, over a spirit lamp. This causes the liquid to vaporise, and the fumes are distributed throughout the glass-house, destroying all insect life without detriment to the most tender plant. Small bottle, 2/6.

"Swift's" Arsenate of Lead

This is acknowledged all the world over to be the best remedy for Codlin Moth in apples, and all other leaf-eating insects, including Pumpkin Beetle. It is easily applied, and requires no tedious preparation beforehand.

½ lb. tins, to make 12 gallons	1/8
1lb. bottle, to make 25 gallons	2/10
2 lb. bottle, to make 50 gallons	5/-
5 lb. jar, to make 125 gallons	10/5
10 lb. keg, to make 250 gallons	19/2
28 lb. keg	1/5 lb.
50 lb. keg	1/4 lb.
100 lb. keg	1/3 lb.
Postage—½lb., 9d.; 1lb., 1/-; 2lb., 1/6; 5lb., 2/6 extra in N.S.W. Postage in other States, see page 93.	

Arsenate of Lead Powder

This is a very reliable brand, and being in such a handy form is particularly convenient for amateurs and others who require only small quantities. Price, 3/- per lb. 1lb. is sufficient for 50 to 100 gallons of water.

Anderson's "Excellent" Superior Garden Fertiliser

For vegetables and flowers. This fertiliser is of a very high class, containing potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid in the proportions best suited to become the food of plants. It is ground to a fine powder, and is free from any smell.

This fertiliser is sent out in a highly concentrated form. It should be applied sparingly at first, until its strength is properly gauged. Can be used either liquid or dry. Directions for use with each package.

Small tins, each	1/3
14lb. bag	2/9
28lb. bag	5/-
56lb. bag	8/-
1cwt. bag	15/-

Anderson's Special Bone Dust

1cwt., 12/6; ½cwt., 6/6; ¼cwt., 3/9; 14lb., 2/3

Anderson's Special Blood and Bone

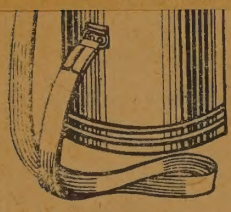
1cwt., 12/6; ½cwt., 6/6; ¼cwt., 3/9; 14lb., 2/3

These are both excellent fertilisers, and are manufactured under the most scientific process. Guaranteed. Special price for 1-ton and ½-ton lots.

REVISED PRICES
FOR
Auto Spray Pumps.

No. 1—Brass	£4 2 6
Packing extra, 2/-	
No. 1—Galvanized Iron	£2 17 6
Packing extra, 2/-	
No. 5—Bucket Pump	£1 17 6
Postage in N.S.W., 1/9	
No. 5—Knapsack	£3 3 0
Packing extra, 2/-	
No. 25 Atomizer—Brass	9s. 6d.
No. 25 Atomizer—Tin	7s. 9d.
Postage, etc., in N.S.W., 1/6	

Anderson & Co. Ltd., SEEDSMEN
399/401 George St., Sydney



- Accessories for Auto Spray No. 1**
- 2ft. Extension Rod (Brass), 4/-
 - 2 Row Attachments (Brass), 10/6
 - Strainer 5/6
 - Auto Nozzles 4/6

The Four Oaks Knapsack Pump

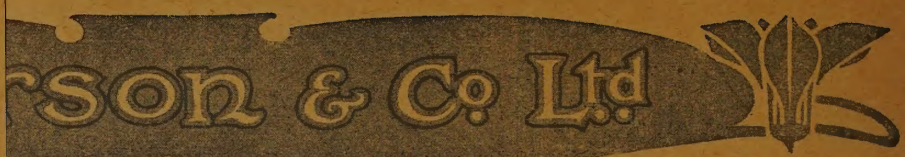


The special features of this Spray Pump are, there are no parts to get out of order—no rubber valves to perish and all working parts are outside and easy to get at.

Price complete, fitted with single swivel nozzle £3/10/-

Fitted with double swivel nozzle, £3/15/-

Package, 2/- extra.



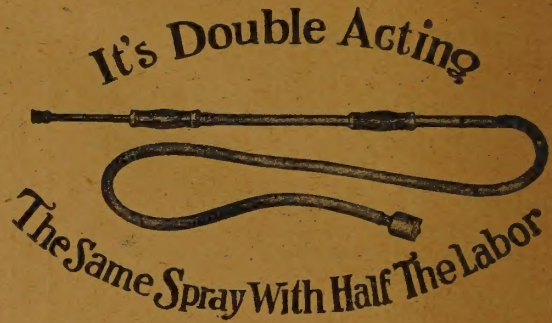
Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued

Spraying Appliances

It is a common-sense, and consequently the best principle, to have three gallons of leaves sufficiently compressed a few pumps only clear the pump is locked, and the pump can be so made the user when necessary.

No. 1 is perfect method to give satisfaction.

The "Auto Spray" No. 5



The Pump that Makes Spraying a Pleasure.

The simplest hand sprayer ever placed on the market. Useful not only for spraying trees and plants, but also for washing down motor cars and other vehicles. Fitted with two nozzles. Price, £1/16/6.

Postage extra—in N.S.W., 1/9; other States, 3/2.

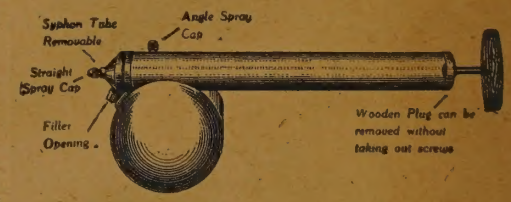
The "Auto Spray" No. 5 as a Knapsack Pump

2ft. Brass Curved Extension Rods for No. 5—4/- each.



The illustration shows how the No. 5 can be utilised as a Knapsack Pump, which, for some purposes, would be most convenient. Price, £2/18/-. Package, 2/- extra.

The "Auto Spray" No. 25



Capacity 1 quart.

This pattern of Hand Pump is very useful both in the garden and bush-house. It operates continuously on both up and down strokes and throws a fine misty spray. Far superior to any similar pattern pump. Fitted with two nozzles—one of these nozzles enables the operator to spray under the foliage. Prices, tin, 5/6; brass, 8/6.

Packing and postage extra—in N.S.W., 1/6; other States, 2/2.

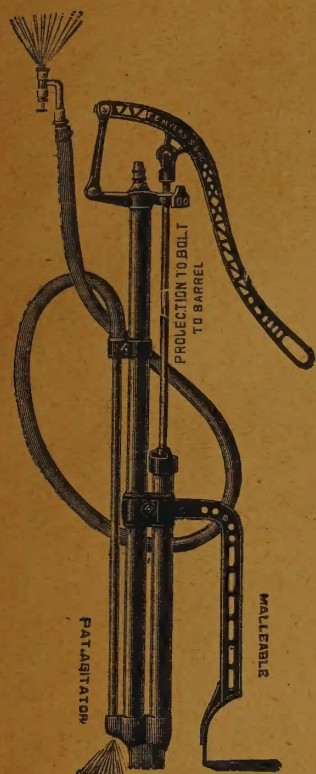
Anderson's for Spray Fluids and Garden Requisites

— of all kinds —

Seeds & Plants

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued

Bucket Pumps, &c.



MYERS' LEVER HANDLED.

The Myers' Bucket Pump

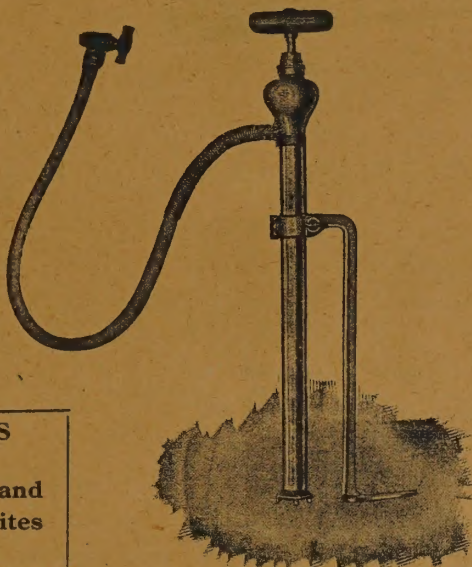
These are first-class Pumps, and have become well known as very serviceable and effective.

Little Giant .. 30/-
Lever-handled.. 37/6

Prices are liable to change.

ANDERSON'S

.. for ..
Spray Fluids and
Garden Requisites
of all kinds



EMPIRE BUCKET PUMP.

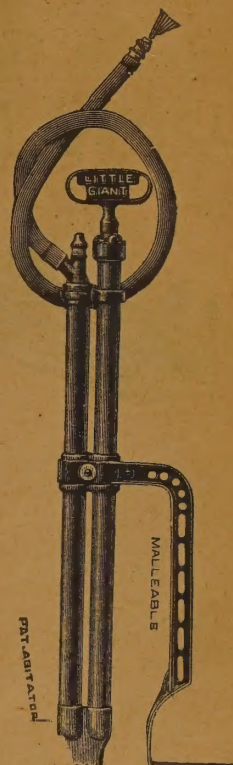
The Empire Bucket Pump

Fitted with Bordeaux nozzle.

One of the most useful appliances that one can have where there is a garden, or where poultry are kept. For white-washing or spraying the houses with disinfectants they are invaluable; and for spraying plants and fruit trees the pump is very effectual.

Price, 30/-

For particulars regarding the Southern Cross Barrel Pump, see page 95.



MYERS' LITTLE GIANT

Bulb Bowls

For growing Bulbs in our Special Fibre.
Prices, from 2/6 to 6/6 each.

Anderson's Special Bulb Fibre

4d. lb., 2/- 7lbs., 3/6 14lbs.

Full particulars as to the cultivation of Flowering Bulbs in Bowls, with the aid of our specially prepared Fibre, will be found in our Bulb Catalogue. Post Free on application.

Sphagnum Moss

Local, per sack .. 10/6
For Fern Baskets, etc., large quantities supplied at special prices.

Finest Prepared Orchid Peat

Per bag .. 30/-

Virgin Cork

Per lb. .. 6d.
Special price for large lots. Largely used for horticultural decorative purposes.

Carnation Bands

To prevent blooms from bursting.

2d. doz., 1/3 100.

Summer Cloud Shading

Per pkt. .. 1/9
Largely used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like white-wash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and transparent enough to admit sufficient light. Full description with each packet.

Colonial Hardwood Stakes

This is an excellent stake, and can be used for almost any class of work. Nicely pointed and very durable.

	per doz.	per 100
2 1/2 ft. long	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 3 6
3 ft. long, 1/2 in. square	0 7	4 0
3 1/2 ft. long, 3/4 in. square	0 9	5 0
4 ft. long, 1/2 in. square	1 1	6 6
4 1/2 ft. long, 3/4 in. square	1 4	7 6
5 ft. long, 1 in. square	1 7	10 0
6 ft. long, 1 in. square	2 1	13 0

50 supplied at 100 rates. Smaller quantities at dozen rates.

Grafting Wax (French)

1/-, 2/-, 3/6 and 6/- per tin.

Bamboo Stakes

Plain—4ft., 9d. doz.; 5/- 100.

Thin and strong and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

Flower Pots and Saucers

We exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by steamer or rail, but we accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage; and cost of package is always extra; strong cases and straw being required.

FLOWER POTS.

	per doz.
	s. d.
3in.	1 6
4in.	1 9
5in.	2 3
6in.	3 0
7in.	5 0
8in.	7 6
9in.	12 0
10in.	16 0
12in.	25 0

SAUCERS.

	per doz.
	s. d.
3in.	1 6
4in.	1 9
5in.	2 3
6in.	2 6
7in.	3 6
8in.	5 0
9in.	6 6
10in.	9 6
12in.	13 0

SEED PANS.

	per doz.
	s. d.
6in.	5 0
7in.	6 6
8in.	9 9
9in.	14 6
10in.	20 0
12in.	26 0

Anderson's Practical Guides

To the Garden, Orchard and Farm

They have each been written and edited by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., etc., whose name as a practical expert is a sufficient guarantee of the series. They are up-to-date, and full of information—written by a practical man, and from his own experience.

The Manual of the Flower Garden and Shrubbery .. 1 6
The Manual of the Vegetable Garden and Orchard .. 1 6
The Manual of the Farm .. 1 6
1/6 each, post free. Set of 3 for 4/6, post free.

Wood Garden Labels

PAINTED.

	per 100		per 100
	s. d.		s. d.
4in.	1 6	9in.	2 6
6in.	1 9	10in.	2 9
7in.	2 0	12in.	3 0

PLAIN.

	per 100		per 100
	s. d.		s. d.
4in.	0 9	9in.	1 9
6in.	1 3	12in.	2 0

Parcel Post Rates

Some lines of Seeds, etc., customers ask to be sent by post, which are not quoted post free. The tables we give of postage rates will be found useful in calculating cost. These rates apply only to Post Towns within the Parcels Postal Districts, to which we can send up to 11lbs. There are many Post Towns where the limit of weight is 3lbs. We send small packages of Plants through the Parcels Post. Customers who have no ledger account with us must, when ordering plants to be sent in this manner, allow for postage as per these tables. We cannot book small balances.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

	s. d.
Under 1lb.	0 6
Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	0 9
2lbs.	1 0
3lbs.	1 3
4lbs.	1 6
5lbs.	1 9
6lbs.	2 0
7lbs.	2 3
8lbs.	2 6
9lbs.	2 9
10lbs.	3 0

FOR OTHER STATES.

	s. d.
Under 1lb.	0 8
Over 1lb. and under 2lbs.	1 2
2lbs.	1 8
3lbs.	2 2
4lbs.	2 8
5lbs.	3 2
6lbs.	3 8
7lbs.	4 2
8lbs.	4 8
9lbs.	5 2
10lbs.	5 8

Anderson & Co Ltd

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued

Lawn Mowers



Owing to increased cost of manufacture and also shipping charges, such as freight, etc., we are not now importing the "Lawn King" Mower.

Customers, however, requiring Lawn Mowers should write us for quotations, as we are able to supply various patterns at reasonable prices.

GRASS CATCHERS, for LAWN MOWERS, 7/6 each.

GARDEN RAKES—

Finest Steel, with handles 1/9 to 3/6
Finest Steel, unhandled 8d. to 1/-

COMBINED RAKE AND HOE 1/3 and 1/6

RAKE AND HOE HANDLES, 1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9

EDGING IRONS (Handled)

For trimming grass edges, 3/3 each.

DAISY OR WEED LIFTER, 1/3 and 2/3

DIGGING FORKS—

Four-prong .. 4/3
Five-prong .. 4/6
Small (can be used by ladies) .. 3/9

GARDEN HOES—

Square or Draw, 5 to 7in. 8d. to 1/3
Half-moon, swan neck, 6in. 1/3
Dutch, 5 to 7in., 1/- to 1/3
Paxton Hoes .. 1/3

GARDEN SPADES—

D-handled .. 3/6 and 4/9
Ladies' Spade .. 4/3

I have to-day been using a "Lawn King" Mower, which I bought from you eight years ago, and it is still "going strong."—Mr. A. H. FITZROY, "Glen Maynard," Singleton.—17/8/16.

"BUCO" or
"NORCROSS"
CULTIVATOR.



A handy implement for weeding, etc., with movable prongs.

Price 6/-



GARDEN TROWELS.

Blue, bright points, 5½ to 7in. .. 8d. to 1/9
All Black .. 6d.
Long-handled Trowels .. 1/-

SECATEURS.

Various patterns, 2/6, 3/3, 3/6, 4/-, 5/-, 6/6, 10/6 and 12/6.

GARDEN LINES, strong cord .. 1/- to 1/6

GARDEN REEL, with pin .. 2/9

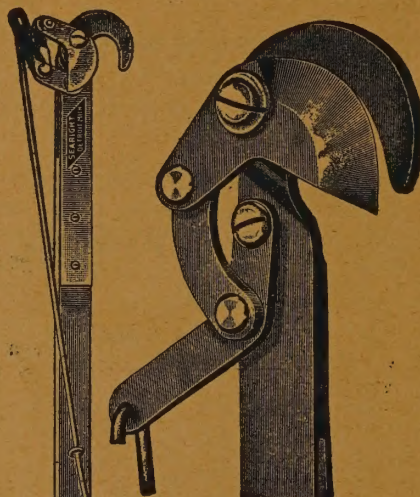
GARDEN HOSE from 8d. to 1/4 per foot
Sizes and Quotations on application.
Reduction in price for 60-foot coil.

FLOWER GATHERERS, per pair, 5/6 and 9/-
Useful for ladies when cutting flowers. The flower is held after the stem has been cut.

SHEARS.

Grass Shears .. 2/9 to 3/3
Hedge Shears, 8 to 10in. .. 3/9 to 6/-

I received the Norcross Cultivator some time ago, and was very pleased with it.—Mr. L. BAXTER, Rock View, Marraburra Road, Temora.—4/7/17.



No. 1 Compound Lever



No. 1

LONG-HANDLED TREE PRUNERS. Improved Type.

6ft. 14/-
8ft. 15/-
10ft. 16/6

TREE PRUNERS.

LONG-HANDLED VERGE SHEARS. 6/6 to 8/6

LADIES' GARDEN CUFFS.

Made of plaited grass, 6d. per pair
To protect the wrists and linen cuffs when gardening.

LEATHER GARDENING GLOVES, for ladies and gentlemen.

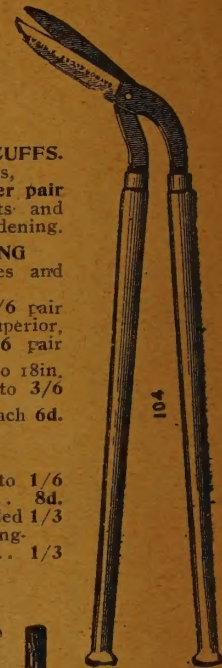
Colonial, 1/6, 1/9, 2/6 pair
Imported. Very superior, 3/3, 3/6, 3/9, 4/6 pair

PRUNING SAWS, 14 to 18in. 2/6 to 3/6

FINGER SPADES.. each 6d.

WEED FORKS.

Blue, bright tips, 9d. to 1/6
All Black .. 8d.
All Blue, long-handled 1/3
Blue, bright tips, long-handled 1/3



SET OF GARDEN TOOLS, No. 4, 14/-.

Set of Light Garden Tools

For Ladies—
No. 2, 4 pieces .. 8/9
No. 3, 4 pieces .. 10/6
No. 4, 6 pieces .. 14/-
For Amateurs—set of 4 pieces .. 15/-
For Juveniles—set of 4 pieces .. 5/-

The "Daisy" Lawn and Garden Sprinkler

For the even distribution of water over extensive areas the "Daisy" is unequalled. Made of Brass, to suit high or medium water pressure.
3in. "Daisy," distributes water 25ft. 4/6
4½in. "Daisy," distributes water 30ft. 12/6
6in. "Daisy," distributes water 40ft. 15/-

Will not choke or get out of order.
Hose Coupling and Clip, 1/- extra. Stands, 1/6 extra.

Seeds & Plants

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued

Saynor's Budding Knives

(Bone Handled)



Prices on application.

Twine

For tying up plants and shrubs.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tarred	1	0	2	0
Hemp	0	9	1	3

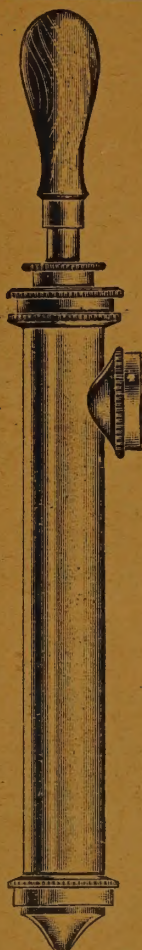
Indelible Black Pencils

4d. each.

These pencils are for writing on Wooden Labels, and are of no use for Zinc Labels.

Layer Pegs per box 1 6

Verbena Pins per box 1 6



Syringe.

Brass Garden Syringes

This useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, where insect pests are numerous, and where applications of an insecticide of some kind are necessary. Prices vary from 10/- upwards.

Indelible Ink

For writing on Zinc Labels, per bottle, 6d.

I am pleased to be able to say that the "Harbas" Spraying Oil has proved most satisfactory in eradicating the scale from my trees. — Mr. E. H. PALMER, "Oaklands," Cabramatta.

4/3/17.



Syringe.

Saynor's Pruning Knives

(Buckhorn Handled)

These are recognised universally as the Best Brand of Pruning Knives. The Quality of the Steel used is of the Highest Standard.



Prices on application.

Raffia Fibre

2/- per lb.

The most popular tying material known to horticulturists. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong.

Lead Wire

For Hanging Zinc Labels, per lb. 1 6

Haw's Pattern Watering Can

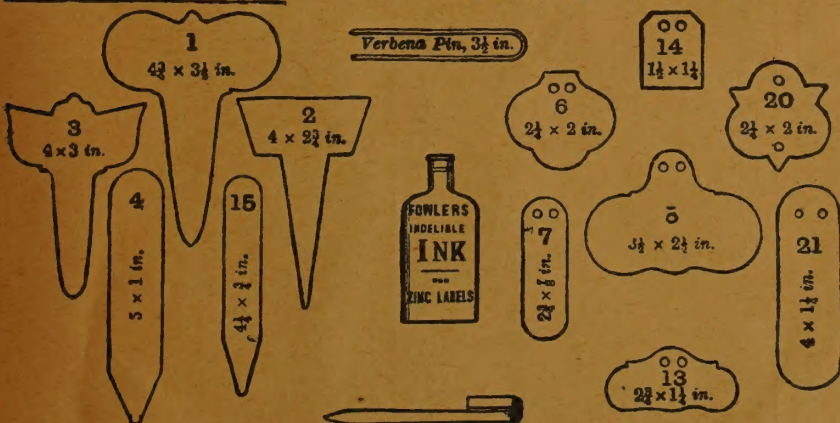
EXTRA STRONG.

	s.	d.
4 quarts	15	0
6 quarts	17	6
8 quarts	20	0



Zinc Labels,

For Pots, Borders, or for Suspending from Trees



These labels are indestructible, and can be written on with indelible ink or have a number punched on them to correspond with a number in a register. The hanging labels are attached by a lead wire.

Prices on application.

Southern Cross Barrel Pump



This is undoubtedly the best Barrel Sprayer Hand Pump. All brass, with compressed air chamber, 6 feet best quality Armoured Hose, 2 feet Brass Spraying Rod, 2 feet Suction Hose, 2 Nozzles, and Revolving Collar. Price, securely packed in wooden case, £4.

For NOVELTIES in SEEDS & PLANTS

SEE SPECIAL PAGES

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The Best Spray for all Fruit Trees,

SEE PAGES 57 AND 91

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THE PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS



No. 6—COMBINED DRILL, HOE, ETC.

No. 6 Planet Jr. Hill & Drill Seeder

WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND
PLOW COMBINED.

Equipment—Two 6in. Hoes; Three Improved Steel Cultivator Teeth; Large Garden Plow; Improved Double Leaf Guard.

This is the latest Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, in which, after 3 years' gratifying use in the field, every detail has been perfected.

Wheel is 16½in. high, making an easy running Seeder. Price, £4/17/6.



PLANET JR. SEEDER, opening the furrow, planting the seed, covering, rolling down, and marking out the next row, all in one operation.

The No. 25 Combined Drill

is intended for gardeners who have enough area in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe, as it is a Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, besides a Drill. It will sow in drills any thickness, or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24in. apart. It has automatic device for stopping the feed, also a new feed index.

Price, £4/15/-



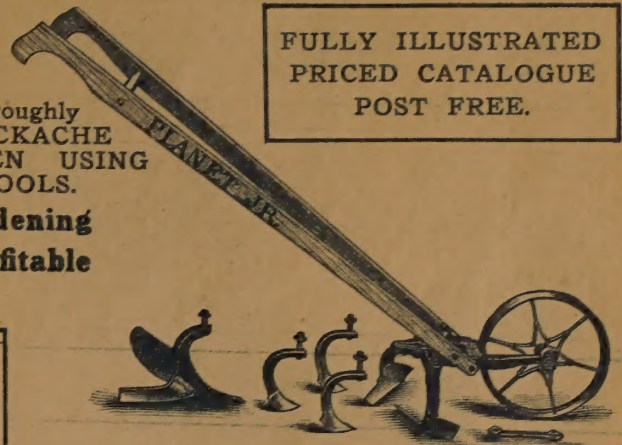
No. 25—COMBINED DRILL, CULTIVATOR, ETC.

are recognised as the STANDARD RELIABLE TOOLS for the Garden, the Orchard or the Farm. The operator of the PLANET JR. HAND HOES and the HAND DRILLS performs his work rapidly and thoroughly without stooping. NO BACKACHE OR DRUDGERY WHEN USING THE PLANET JR. TOOLS.

**They make Gardening
Pleasant and Profitable**

PLANET JR. TOOLS

**Do good Work
and do it to
your satisfaction**



No. 17—SINGLE WHEEL HOE, PLOW & CULTIVATOR

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator

will hoe a 14 or a 16in. row at one passage, with a small rake or a cultivator tooth between the hoes. The plow is large, and does excellent furrowing or hilling. All parts are strong and durable. Price, £1/17/6

No. 17, with 1 pair of Hoes, also Rakes, is called No. 16. Price, £2/2/6

No. 17, with Hoe Steels and Cultivator Teeth only, is called No. 17½. Price, £1/12/6

New Disc Attachment to suit any of the Planet Jr. Hand Tools, per pair, 18/6

Planet Jr. Fire-Fly Plow



A most useful Hand Plow to throw a furrow 4 to 6in. wide and up to 3in. deep. An excellent little implement for the garden. Price, 15/-

The No. 12 Double-Wheel Hoe, Plow, Cultivator, etc.

is used when a Drill is obtained separately. The wheels can be set 9 or 11in. apart for straddling wide rows, 7in. apart for narrow rows, or 4in. apart for use as a Single Wheel Hoe. The frame is malleable iron, the arch is steel, and the working tools are polished and hardened steel. It is a rapid worker, saves backache, and is infinitely better than the old style hand hoe. Price, £2/12/6

No. 12 with Rakes is called

No. 11. Price, £3/5/-

No. 12 with Hoes only is called No. 13. Price, £1/17/6



No. 12—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, ETC.

